A NEW

Geographical Dictionary.

CONTAINING

A FULL and ACCURATE ACCOUNT

Of the ſeveral PARTS of

THE KNOWN WORLD,

As it is Divided into

CONTINENTS, ISLANDS, OCEANS, SEAS, RIVERS, LAKES, &c.

THE

Situation, Extent, and Boundaries, of all the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Provinces, &c.

IN

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.

THEIR

CONSTITUTIONS,	TRADE,	RUINS,
REVENUES,	COMMERCE,	ANTIQUITIES,
FORCES,	CITIES,	MOUNTAINS,
CLIMATE,	CHIEF TOWNS,	MINES, ANIMALS,
SOIL, PRODUCE,	UNIVERSITIES,	VEGETABLES,
MANUFACTURES,	CURIOUS STRUCTURES,	MINERALS,

TOGETHER WITH

The Religion, Learning, Policy, Manners, and Cuſtoms, of the Inhabitants.

To which is prefixed,

AN INTRODUCTORY DISSERTATION,

EXPLAINING

The Figure and Motion of the Earth, the Uſe of the Globes, and Doctrine of the Sphere, in order to render the Science of GEOGRAPHY eaſy and intelligible to the meaneſt Capacity.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

A New and Accurate Set of MAPS of all the Parts of the Known World, making a compleat ATLAS; the DRESSES of the Inhabitants; and a great Variety of PLANS and PERSPECTIVE VIEWS of the principal Cities, Towns, Harbours, Structures, Ruins, and other Places of Antiquity.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

LONDON:

Printed for J. COOTE, at the King's Arms in Pater-noſter-Row; and ſold by all Bookſellers, Stationers, and News-Carriers, in Great-Britain and Ireland.

MDCCLX.

A NEW

Geographical Dictionary:

CONTAINING

A FULL and ACCURATE ACCOUNT

Of the several PARTS of

THE KNOWN WORLD,

As it is Divided into

CONTINENTS, ISLANDS, OCEANS, SEAS,

RIVERS, LAKES, &c.

THE

Situation, Extent, and [illegible] of all the Empires,

Kingdoms, States, Provinces, &c.

IN

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.

THEIR

CONSTITUTIONS, TRADE, RUINS,
PRODUCTS, COMMERCE, ANTIQUITIES,
SOIL, CITIES, MOUNTAINS,
MANUFACTURES, CHIEF TOWNS, MINERALS,
UNIVERSITIES, VEGETABLES,
CURIOUS STRUCTURES, ANIMALS

TOGETHER WITH

The Religion, Learning, Policy, Manners, and Customs, Ancient and Modern,

[illegible] is prefixed,

AN INTRODUCTORY DISSERTATION,

EXPLAINING

The Figure and Motion of the Earth, the Use of the Globes, and Doctrine of the Sphere,

in order to render the Science of Cosmography easy and intelligible to the meanest Capacity.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

A New and Accurate Set of Maps of all the Parts of the Known World, making a complete Atlas,

the Diagrams of the Heavens, and a great Variety of Plans and Prospective Views of the principal

Cities, Towns, Harbours, Castles, Ruins, and other Places of Antiquity.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

LONDON:

Printed for L. Davis, in the King's Arms in Paternoster Row; and Sold by all Booksellers,

Stationers, and Newswriters, in Great Britain and Ireland.

MDCCLX.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A NEW

Geographical Dictionary.

H.

HAAG, or HAG, a ſmall town of Bavaria in Germany, upon a little hill, and the capital of a county annexed to that electorate in 1567; but governed by its own laws. It lies on the W. ſhore of the river Inn, twenty-nine miles N. E. of Munich, and five N. of Waſſerburg, between Oberndorf and Crayburg. Lat. 48 deg. 21 min. N. long. 12 deg. 18 min. E.

HABAT, the N. W. province of Morocco, in Africa, on the ſtreights of Gibraltar.

HABER, a city of Perſian-Irak, or Ancient Parthia, in Aſia.

HABSBURG, or HAPSBURG, a town in the German country, a ſubdiviſion of the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland, more conſiderable for what it has been than what it is at preſent, having been about four centuries ago the reſidence of its Counts, the moſt powerful Lords in Switzerland next to the Dukes of Zeringhen, from whom is deſcended the preſent houſe of Auſtria in the Empreſs Queen. Rudolph, the firſt of the family, having been elected Emperor in 1373, out of pure regard to his merit, aggrandized his family by the acquiſition of ſeveral provinces, particularly Auſtria, which afterwards gave the title of Archduke to his children; and his deſcendants poſſeſſed the German empire and monarchy of Spain above two centuries ſucceſſively. The caſtle of Habſburg, in which there is now a priſon, ſtands on a ſteep hill, from which is a fine proſpect of the Aar, with ſo many windings here as to be ſeen on three ſides of the town; alſo a view of Lentzburg plain, Bruneck-caſtle, the territories of Solothurn and Baſil, the town of Bourg, and beyond that as far as Klingenau. One half of the caſtle lies in ruins, and the other half is kept up more for the name than any ſervice it is for. It lies about a ſhort league above Bourg.

HACHA, Rio de la, a ſmall province and ſubdiviſion of Terra Firma, in South America. It has part of the gulph of Maraco on the E. part of Venezuela on the S. the province of Santa Martha on the W. and the North ſea on the N.

Its capital of the ſame name, formerly called *Nueſtra Senora de los Nueves*, and afterwards *De los Remedios*, lies on the banks of the river Rio de la Hacha, about a mile from the ſea, upon a little hill, containing not much above 100 houſes. It was formerly very rich on account of the pearl-fiſhery in its neighbourhood, now very much decayed. It has been frequently taken by privateers, ſo that the Spaniards deſerted it. Oppoſite to the town is a good road for ſhipping on the North ſea, the bottom of which is clean and ſandy. Here ſloops from Jamaica uſed to trade. Here the Spaniſh galleons firſt touch upon their arrival in South America, of which expreſſes are ſent to all their ſettlements, in order to prepare the treaſure which is to be ſent to Europe. It lies 246 miles E. of Carthagena.

HACKNEY, a town of large extent now, though formerly only a village of Middleſex, in the neighbourhood of London, and E. of that metropolis, where it begins the county. It contains no leſs than twelve hamlets or ſeparate villages, ſome of them now joining, as Churchſtreet, Homerton, Wyckhouſe, Groveſtreet, Clapton, Mareſtreet, Mellſtreet, Cambridge-heath, Shacklewell, Dalſton, King's-land, and Newington-green. All theſe, tho' ſome of them are very large, make but one pariſh, and have within theſe few years paſt ſo increaſed in buildings, and been ſo well inhabited, that ſome of them are thrice larger than formerly. Hackney is ſo remarkable for the retreat of wealthy citizens, that at this time there are about 100 gentlemen in it that keep their coaches. Juſt by is a rivulet, commonly called Hackney-river, abounding with fiſh. In the bottom of Hackney-marſh, between Old-ford and the Wyck, are the remains of a great ſtone-cauſeway, ſuppoſed to have been the highway from London to Eſſex, inſtead of that now leading over the bridge between Bow and Stratford. That the great cauſeway contained juſt over the river, where the Temple-mills now ſtand, and paſſed by Sir Henry Hickes's houſe at Ruckholt, is not doubted; and that it was a Roman highway is undeniably evident from the marks of the works, coins, &c. of that people, found there. From hence this great road paſſed up to Laytonſtone, now the ſign of the Green Man upon the edge of Ep-

ping-foreſt, and croſſing by Wanſtead-houſe, the ſeat of Lord Tilney, went over the ſame river, which we now croſs at Illford, and paſſing that part of the great foreſt called Henault-foreſt, came into the preſent great road a little on this ſide the Whalebone-houſe.

HADAMAR, a ſmall town of Naſſau and Upper Rhine, in the Wetteraw, in Germany. It is the capital of a territory, bordering on the Electorate of Treves, with the title of a principality, before the extinction of that branch of the Naſſau family, and has a good caſtle. It ſtands on the Lohn (Lahne) eighteen miles N. E. of Naſſau city, and twenty N. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 7 min. 48 min. E.

HADDON, a noble palace of the Duke of Rutland, in the N. W. ſide of the Peak of Derbyſhire, now entirely uninhabited. It was the ancient ſeat of the Vernons, ſome of whom were members of parliament as early as K. Edward III. and in Q. Elizabeth's reign. Sir George Vernon was ſtiled King of the Peak, whoſe daughter marrying Thomas, ſon of the firſt Earl of Rutland, this eſtate came to the Manners family.

HADDO's Hole, the N. diviſion of the front or W. part of the great church, and cathedral of St. Giles's, in Edinburgh, in Scotland, ſo called from the Laird of Haddo, grandfather to the Earl of Aberdeen, whom the Covenanter's kept priſoner in a vault here, as a great royaliſt, till he was beheaded; the S. diviſion of which is called the Tolbooth-kirk; and the great croſs under the tower, the Old kirk.

HADDENHAM-LEVEL, in the Iſle of Ely, Cambridgſhire, which, containing about 6500 acres, was, thro' neglect of clearing the outlets into the ſea, overflown; upon which an act of parliament paſſed for draining and preſerving this level, the ſoil of which is very rich and fertile.

HADERSLEBEN, a ſea-port-town of Sleſwick, in Denmark. It is watered on the W. by the lake of Haderſleben, and on the E. by the canal or gulph, called Haderſlebfoerd, but ſo ſhallow near the town, that veſſels of burthen are obliged to anchor two miles off. This gulph, into which the lake runs, is very narrow, and about nine miles lower falls into the Baltic ſea. The town is well-built, having broad ſtreets and uniform houſes. It had formerly a ſtrong caſtle on the top of a neighbouring hill, but demoliſhed, and a new one built, called Hanſburg, which ſtands on an iſland between the lake and gulph above-mentioned. On the W. of this caſtle ſtands the new town, which is better built than the old. The country round abounds with corn-fields, and excellent paſtures, which, with the fiſh catched in the lake and gulph, render this place pretty flouriſhing. It is the capital of a conſiderable prefectorſhip, bounded on the N. by Jutland; on the E. by the Leſſer Belt; on the W. by the German ocean; and on the S. by the bailiwics of Apenrade, Tunder, and Lohn-cloſter. It is divided into the ſeven diſtricts of Harderſleberharde, Tuſterupharde, Gramharde, Froeſharde, Kalſhinharde, Giddingharde, and Northerangſtorpharde. Haderſleben lies near the Little Belt, forty miles S. E. of Rypen. It gave birth to King Frederic II. in 1534, and Frederic III. in 1609. Lat. 55 deg. 20 min. N. long. 10 deg. 10 min. E.

HADHAM *Little*, or HADHAM *Parva*, a pariſh in Hertfordſhire, where near Weſtleton-Green is a fortreſs, which ſeems to be of Roman work, there being about ſeven acres of riſing ground incloſed within a vallum, the foſſe of which is in ſome places ſtill remaining. It lies a little N. of Biſhops ſtortford; and is beſides of note as being the burying-place of the Capels Earls of Eſſex.

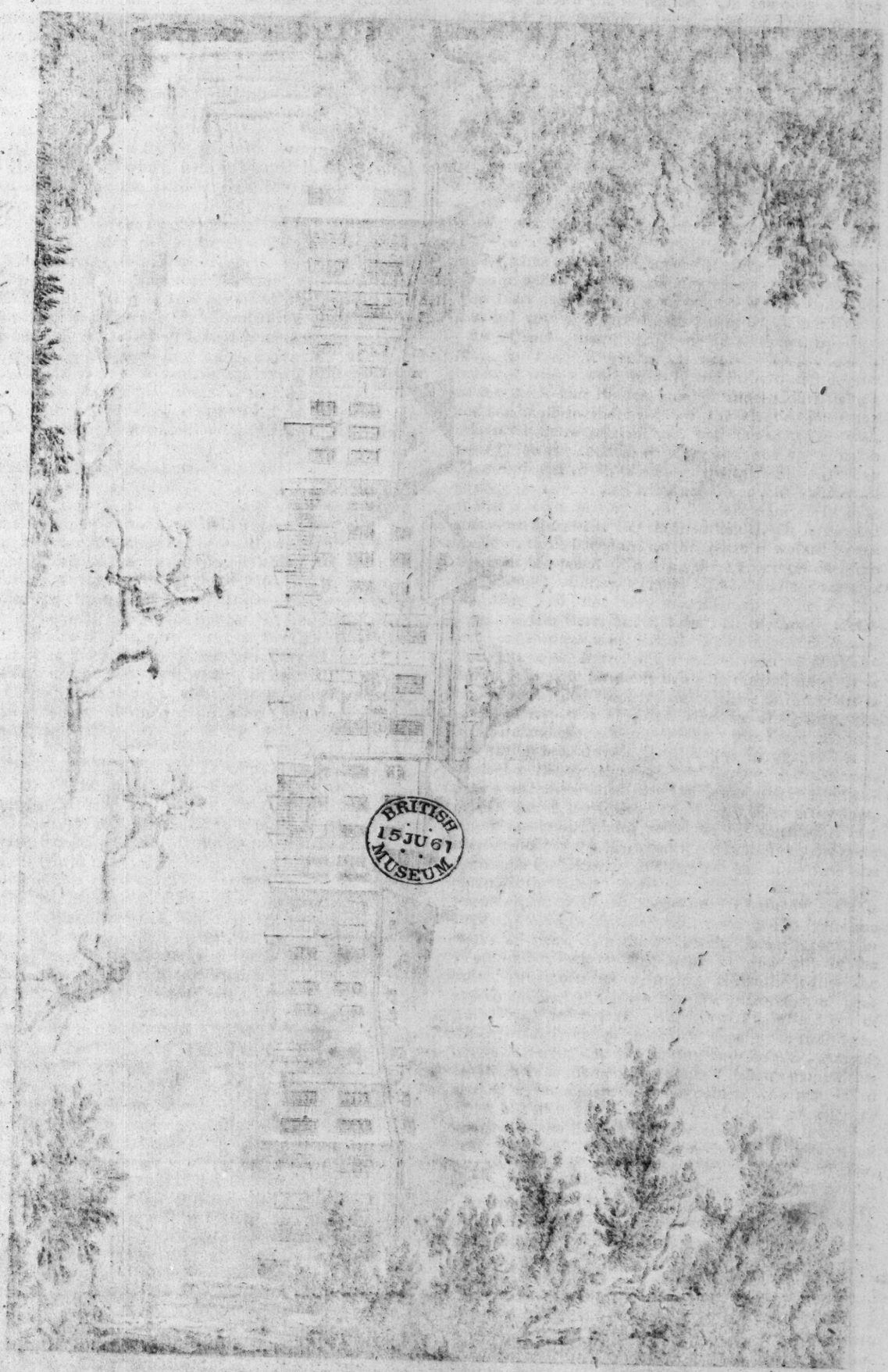
HADDINGTON, or EAST-LOTHIAN, ſhire of, in the S. of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the firth of Forth; on the S. by Lammermuir-hills; and on the W. by Mid-Lothian or Edinburghſhire. Its length, ſome reckon only thirteen (others twenty-two) miles, and its breadth twelve. It is fruitful in all ſorts of grain, with paſture-grounds, ſtore of coals and limeſtone, alſo ſome conſiderable woods, as Preſtmennan, Colſton, Humbie, and Ormeſton. It feeds large numbers of ſheep, eſpecially about the hills of Lammermuir, and near Weſt Lammer-law. And from the weſtern part to the ſea, and all along to the E. it abounds with rabbits. In this ſhire are ſeveral ſalt-pans, where great quantities of white ſalt are made; and here was a conſiderable manufactory of broad-cloth made by Engliſh workmen, and Engliſh wool. But after the union of theſe two kingdoms, the Engliſh clothiers poured in ſuch quantities of cloth, that they underſold the Scotch, ſo that the manufacture was dropt: yet the people employ themſelves in ſpinning, dying, weaving, &c. In this county there are ſeveral convenient harbours, with ſome fiſhing towns; and every year about Lammaſs, or the firſt of Auguſt, there is a herring-fiſhery at Dunbar, where a ſufficient quantity of excellent herrings are taken, both for home conſumption and exportation.

HADDINGTON, *Hadina*, the ſhire-town of the laſt mentioned county, is a royal burgh, which, with Jedburgh, Dunbar, North-Berwick, and Lauder, ſends a member alternately to the Britiſh parliament. It lies pleaſantly on the river Tine, over which is a handſome bridge of three large arches. It is a well-built town, with ſome very good houſes, the ſtreets well-paved, has a good market, and the ſeat of a preſbytery, conſiſting of ſixteen pariſhes. Here are the ruins of an old nunnery, which was founded by Prince Henry, ſon of St. David by his wife Ada, from which the latter town ſeems to derive its name. It has a good church of hewn-ſtone, to which is contiguous the chapel of the Lauderdale family, with their's and other very noble tombs; but the church-choir is down, roof and all. The poſt-houſe here is a very good inn, and uſed to be reckoned inferior to none on the London road; and this now is commonly the caſe over all the great roads of Scotland. In the minority of Queen Mary, the Engliſh ſeized and fortified this town, and ſtood out a long ſiege under Sir George Wilford, againſt Monſieur Deſſie, who attacked it with 10,000 French and Germans, which occaſioned conſiderable actions in the neighbourhood. But at laſt Henry Earl of Rutland coming with a great army raiſed the ſiege, and, after levelling the works, conducted the Engliſh in it home. It gives title of Earl to one of the Hamilton family, who have large eſtates and fine ſeats in the neighbourhood. No part in Scotland is ſurrounded with more little towns and houſes of the nobility and gentry than this; among which Yeſter, the uſual reſidence of the Marquis of Tweeddale, is one of the moſt pleaſant, and has very fine and large plantations round it. Haddington lies eighteen miles E. of Edinburgh.

HADLER, HUDELN, or HADELAND, a ſmall diſtrict, and the moſt northern part of the duchy of Bremen in Lower Saxony, Germany. It is contiguous to the bailiwic of Ritzbuttle; and with its capital Otterndorff, on the river Medame, and the town of Hadeln, came from the Archbiſhop of Bremen, in the ſixteenth century, to the houſe of Saxe-Lawenburg; but the male-line becoming extinct in 1689, and a diſpute ariſing between the female heirs of that houſe and the King of Sweden, the Emperor put it under ſequeſtration, and it is ſaid ſtill continues ſo.

HADLEY, or as the Saxons called it *Headlega*, was formerly a town-corporate of Suffolk, and governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. But among other exertions of power by that unfortunate Prince King James II. a *quo warranto* was brought againſt its charter in the King's Bench, which has not ſince been renewed. It is a pretty large and populous town, and tolerably well-built; but lying in a bottom, is dirty in wet weather. It deals much in corn, and its weekly markets on Monday and Saturday are well ſtored with proviſions. It is of ſome note for its woollen manufactures, though not ſo much as formerly. Its church ſtanding near the middle of the town, is a handſome edifice, with a fine ſpire. It is famous for the martyrdom of Dr. Rowland Taylor, who was burnt at Aldham-common in that neighbourhood, anno 1555, as an inſcription upon a ſtone on the ſpot ſtill ſhews. It gave either name or birth to the inventor of the quadrant known under Hadley's quadrant. Here are kept annual fairs, on Witſun-Monday for toys; and October 10, for butter, cheeſe and

toys.



BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Front View of the **Prince** *of* **Orange's House** *in the Wood, near the Hague.*

Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary.

toys. It lies eighteen miles from Bury St. Edmunds, and ſixty-four from London.

HADRAMUT, or XAEL, kingdom of, and a ſubdiviſion of Arabia Fœlix, in Aſia. It is ſuppoſed to be the Hadramythena of the Ancients, and originally called *Hazarmouth*. This whole country is very barren, and in it are ſeveral ſandy deſerts of vaſt extent. The town of Hadramut is placed by the Arabian and Perſian geographers about four days journey from the ſea-coaſt, in lat. 16 deg. 56 min. N. and long. 50 deg. E. See XAEL.

HADSLEY, a ſeat in the N. part of the town of Royſton in Hertfordſhire, which was converted from a priory, and is now in the poſſeſſion of the family of that name.

HADSTOCK, in the neighbourhood of Royſton in Hertfordſhire, is noted as upon its church-door the ſkin of a Daniſh King is nailed, if common report and the Tour through England may be credited.

HAELSINGLAND, a ſubdiviſion of the province of Nordland in Sweden. It is famous for the valour of its inhabitants, who took ſeveral places, and gave them their name; as likewiſe for its Runic inſcriptions, &c.

HÆMUS, a famous mountain among the ancient poets, and the higheſt of all Romania in European Turkey. It divides this province on the N. from Bulgaria. It joins the Scardi mountains which ſeparate Macedonia from Romania.

HAERLEM. See HARLEM.

HAGENAW, or HAGUENAW, a ſmall, but fortified town of Lower Alſace, with only a wall and ditch, in a territory of its name in Germany, but now belonging to France. It lies between two ridges of hills, along meadows on the right and left ſide of the river Mother, which divides it almoſt into two equal parts, called the old and new town. It has about 250 houſes, which contain 2600 inhabitants. It was often taken and retaken in the wars between the Imperialiſts and French in the laſt century and beginning of this. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 48 min. E.

Of the ſame name is a foreſt in its neighbourhood, which is five German miles long, and four broad, belonging partly to the King, and partly to the town.

HAGIAZ, or MECCA, a province of Arabia Fœlix, in Aſia. It lies on the eaſt coaſt of the Red ſea. Its capital is Mecca.

HAGIR, HAGIAR, or EGRA, a town of Mecca and Arabia Fœlix, in Aſia. It lies on the coaſts of the Red ſea, and was anciently called Petra Deſerti. Here are the tombs of the ſchoada or martyrs, who died in the fight againſt the prophet Muſeilmah, pretending to the ſame commiſſion that Mahomet was exerciſing in Hagiaz, but was at length defeated and killed. It was the capital as well as retreat of the Carmaths, a ſort of rebels which infeſted theſe territories a conſiderable time, ſo that the pilgrimages and caravans to Mecca were laid aſide. Here is a ſtone-caſtle called Hagiara. It ſtands about eighty-ſeven miles N. of Yambo, and ſixty-four N. W. of Medina. Lat. 25 deg. 57 min. N. long. 38 deg. 50 min. E.

Of the ſame name is another city, but in the oppoſite frontiers of Yemen, near thoſe of Arabia Deſerta, confining on the deſert of Irah, and the country of Dhana to the E. In Latin it is called *Heratum*, *Curiacopolis*, and *Mons regalis*. Lat. 29 deg. N. long. 44 deg. 16 min. E.

HAGUE, in Latin *Haga Comitum*, in Dutch *Den Haga*, or *S'Gravenhaage*, i. e. the Count's grove, from the wood near it, where the Earls of Holland had a ſeat, and in French *La Haye*. It is a town of Holland, one of the ſeven united provinces, is ſurrounded with fine meadows and groves, but has no walls, and therefore reckoned only a village, but the largeſt and neateſt in all Europe, if not in the whole world, for the breadth of its ſtreets, nobleneſs of its buildings, beauty of its canals, delightful ſhade of its trees, and the civility of its inhabitants, enjoying all the privileges of a city, except that of ſending deputies to the aſſembly of the States. It ſtands on a dry ſoil, ſomething higher than the reſt of the country, but without any inconveniency to the paſſage-boats on its canals, which go to and from the Hague with equal facility. The inhabitants breathe a finer air than thoſe of the other cities of Holland; and have more agreeable ſcenes without the town for health and recreation. On the S. is a large extent of fine meadows and the city of Delft, on the E. is the principal canal, on the N. a pleaſant wood, and on the W. the walk to Scheeveling, and to the ſea; the paths or walks all round it being paved with bricks, and ſhaded with ſeveral rows of trees.

Ever ſince William II. Count of Holland, and King of the Romans, removed his court hither from S'Graveſande twelve miles off, in the year 1250, it has been the ſeat of the government; and ſince the commencement of the Republic in 1579, it may in effect be looked upon as the capital of the ſeven united provinces: and for extent, number of people, and opulence, it may be ranked among the beſt cities of Europe of the ſecond claſs. It takes up almoſt two hours to walk round it, contains above 5000 houſes, in which are between 40 and 50,000 ſouls. It is ſurrounded with a beautiful canal, over which are ſeveral draw-bridges; but theſe being never drawn up, you may enter the Hague at all hours. This canal is bordered with a walk of lofty and ſhady trees. In the palace called Het Binnen-hoff, or inner Court, which ſtands almoſt in the center of the Hague, meet the provincial ſtates of Holland, and the ſtates general, as well as the council of ſtate, &c. and the ſupreme courts of juſtice in different apartments: and here foreign miniſters are admitted to public audience, and all matters relating to the ſtate are tranſacted: in it alſo is an apartment for the Stadtholder. It is moated about on three ſides, and on the fourth is waſhed by the Vyver or fiſh-pond. To it are three entrances over the like number of draw-bridges. The buildings are old, irregular, and not very magnificent. The French church is alſo here, and a large hall of Gothic architectures; through it are ſeveral entrances into the ſeveral chambers of the ſtates, and it anſwers to that of Weſtminſter, though far from being ſo magnificent. It is roofed with wood from Ireland. Cloſe to this court is the elegant palace of Prince Maurice of Orange, the furniture and timber work of which was burnt in 1707; but having been ſince repaired by the mortgagers, it is hired by the government for lodging Ambaſſadors, during the three days that the States defray their expences, &c. King Charles was lodged there many days, before he ſet out on his return to his dominions. Het Buyton-hoff, or the outer court, is much larger, and more open than the inner. At the gate out of it into the plaats, is the priſon for ſtate-criminals, where the unfortunate De Wits met their fate. To the W. of this palace is a large ſquare, with good houſes and fine walks of trees, ſomething like St. James's park, in Weſtminſter, where the deputy of each city of the united provinces has a houſe. Notwithſtanding the populouſneſs of this place, and the great reſort of people of rank to it, here are only two churches: one of which, namely the great church oppoſite to the town-houſe, is large, and has a very high ſteeple. Among others, here is the famous Admiral Opdam's monument, erected at the charge of the republic, who was killed when his ſhip was blown up in 1666, in an engagement with the Engliſh; and in this church is a magnificent organ. Near this church is the anatomical hall, where a profeſſor of anatomy diſſects publickly, and reads lectures. The Jewiſh ſynagogue is a very neat ſtructure. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador has a large hotel here, this being the only crown that has a houſe for its miniſter at the Hague; near it is a houſe where a certain number of decayed French Proteſtant gentlewomen are maintained by a foundation of Queen Mary, conſort to King William III. the lands given for it being in England. Nicoop's hoſpital, built by one Newport a woollen-draper, for ſixty poor widows, half Roman Catholics and half Proteſtants, is one of the moſt beautiful of that kind. The hoſpitals here for ſick, aged, or diſtracted, are under very good regulations, as alſo the priſons, where both men and women muſt work for their livelihood. Among the many ſtreets in the Hague, that called the Prince-graft is the moſt beautiful and magnificent in Europe. It is near half a mile long,

proportionably

proportionably broad and ſtraight: a fine canal adorned with trees on both ſides runs through the middle of it. The bridges over it are of hewn ſtone, with iron-rails. The buildings reſemble palaces more than private houſes, and are inhabited by perſons of the firſt rank. The Hague lies two miles from Scheveling, a village on the ſea-coaſt to the N. W. eight S. W. from Leyden, and fifteen N. W. from Rotterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 12 min. N. long. 4 deg. 20 min. E.

HAJACAN, or HANGUCHAN, one of the provinces of the weſtern diviſions of Indoſtan, and Mogul empire, in Aſia. It is bounded by Cabul to the N. Perſia to the W. Moultan to the S. and part of Attock and Penjab to the E. They and Cabul are the furtheſt provinces of the Mogul to the N. W. Its extent is 334 miles from N. to S. and 225 from E. to W. It is inhabited by a hardy people called Bulloches or Blotions, who worſhip the ſun. They principally ſubſiſt by letting out camels, and conducting the caravans; they will venture their lives rather than loſe any thing.

HAICK, a market-town in the ſhire of Roxburgh, and S. of Scotland. It lies on the river Teviot, has a handſome church, with a tower, and uſed to have a good grammar-ſchool, where the late Mr. John Anderſon of Inverneſs, no mean grammarian, taught with reputation for many years. It belongs to the ducal family of Buccleugh: eight miles from Jedburgh, and thirty-three from Edinburgh.

HAILBRON, or HEILBRUNNE, i. e. ſalubrious ſprings, ſo called from its medicinal waters, formerly reſorted to both for drinking and bathing. It is an imperial city of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, one of the circles of Germany; and ſtands in a fruitful country on the river Neckar, over which it has a fine ſtone-bridge. It is walled, and has been often taken; and once, when plundered of every thing but the effects of the clergy, theſe the burghers ſeized, that themſelves might not be the only ſufferers. The French took it in 1688; but ſoon quitting it, they demoliſhed the fortifications, which Prince Lewis of Baden repaired. The public and many of the private buildings here are beautiful, the ſtreets neat, the market-place ſpacious, and the town-houſe remarkable for its clock, ſomething like that of Straſburg. The magiſtrates and inhabitants are Lutherans, and they have a good trade, and ſeveral annual fairs. From four villages in its neighbourhood, they have plenty of wine, corn, fiſh, wild fowl, and veniſon. In its territory are reckoned no leſs than 200 ſprings, the moſt noted of which is under the great church of St. Quilian. Here are two remarkable mills, one of which turns thirteen great mill-ſtones. Several diets and aſſemblies have been holden here, the records of which were burnt with the town-houſe. Here is only one Roman Catholic church of the Teutonic order, and an aſylum to criminals, except they are aſſaſſins; in which latter caſe no regard is paid to the privileges of the commenderie. It lies twenty-eight miles S. E. of Heidelberg, and thirty N. of Stutgarde. Lat. 49 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. E.

HAIMBURG. See HAINBURG.

HAINAN, or AYNAN, an iſland of China, in Aſia. It is of an oval form, about 300 miles in circuit, with gold and ſilver-mines therein, and a pearl-fiſhery. Here is ſaid to be a petrifying lake. It lies between lat. 18 and 20 N. and between long. 107 and 110 E.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands, the northern part of which is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and the ſouthern to the crown of France. It is bounded to the N. by Brabant and Flanders, to the E. by Namur and Liege, to the S. by the Cambreſis, Picardy, and Champagne, and to the W. by the river Scheld, which ſeparates it from Artois, and another part of Flanders. Its capital is Mons.

The Germans call this province *Henegow*, and in Latin *Hannonia*, anciently *Saltus Carbonarius*, from the ſtore of charcoal made in its woods. Its extent from N. to S. is about fifty-five miles, and from W. to E. about forty-eight. It bears the title of a county. The air here is temperate, and the ſoil very fruitful, being watered by ſeveral rivers and lakes; ſo that in moſt places the country abounds with freſh meadows, good paſtures, and profitable fruit-trees; but eſpecially great plenty of corn. Here are alſo lead and iron mines, with quarries of excellent marble. Its principal rivers are the Sambro, the Scheld, the Digne, and the Haine, the latter river almoſt dividing French Hainault from Auſtrian Hainault.

This province was anciently inhabited by the Nervii, the fierceſt nation among the Gauls, ſays Cæſar, fought admirably well on foot, but were very indifferent horſemen. He had much trouble to ſubdue them; but he compaſſed it at laſt, and Auguſtus placed them under the Belgia Secunda. Their capital was Bavacum, now Bavay. The remains of ſeveral Roman highways and cauſeways are ſtill to be met with in this province. It has paſſed ſucceſſively from that time thro' the hands of ſeveral maſters. It is reckoned to contain twenty-four walled towns, and 950 villages; among which are three principalities, Barbançon, Ligne, and Chimay, four earldoms, forty-four ancient baronies, twelve peerdoms, and twenty-ſeven abbeys. It has no biſhopric, the greateſt part being under the Archbiſhop of Cambray, and a few places under Liege and Arras. The high bailif is governor of the province, and independent of the Governor General of the Netherlands, and the council of ſtate. The provincial ſtates conſiſt of the clergy, nobility, and commoners, meeting in a body but once a year, when ſubſidies are to be granted the ſovereign. But a kind of ſtanding committee reſides at Mons.

The preſent diviſion of this province is into Auſtrian and French Hainault. The former has been deſcribed above, in the ſeveral accounts of the province: the extent of the latter from E. to W. is about fifty miles, and its greateſt breadth from S. to N. about twenty. It is under the juriſdiction of the parliament of Douay, and the Governor General of the French Netherlands; but there is a particular governor with ſtaff officers eſtabliſhed in every city.

HAINBURG, or HAIMBURG, in Latin called *Hamburgum Auſtriæ*, in contradiſtinction to another town of that name. It lies in Lower Auſtria, in Germany, on the S. ſide of the Danube, directly oppoſite to the fall of the Marave or March into that river. It was formerly the metropolis of Auſtria, and ſeat of its Dukes, and one of the greateſt marts in theſe parts, till about 1200 Leopold VI. transferred its ſtaple to Vienna. Since which the inhabitanes ſubſiſt only by the culture of their lands and vineyards, having now plenty of corn and wine. It confines on Hungary. Here are mineral waters, which are warmed for bathing. The ruins of its walls and fortifications are ſtill viſible. Its neighbouring mountain of the ſame name, is noted for breeding the beſt hawks in the Empire, which are called falcons and ſakers. It lies forty miles E. of Vienna, in lat. 48 deg. 25 min. N. long. 17 deg. 14 min. E.

HAINE, a river in Hainault, a province of the Netherlands, from which it takes its name, runs through it from E. to W. It waters Binch, Mons, and St. Ghilian; after which it unites with the Scheld a little below Conde. The places belonging to the French lie to the S. of that river, and thoſe parts which the houſe of Auſtria have kept, lie to the N. of it.

HALABAS, or PRUYA, a city of the Hither India, and kingdom of Bengal, in Aſia. It is the capital of a province of the ſame name, is populous, and about four leagues in compaſs. It ſtands at the confluence of the Ganges and Jemma, being ſubject to the Great Mogul, whoſe governor reſides in a ſtately palace in a peninſula, ſurrounded with a triple wall and deep moat. In the building of it, the Mogul Eckbar is ſaid to have employed 20,000 men for ſeveral years. There is an obeliſk of hard red ſtone, above ſixty feet high, with inſcriptions not now legible. Vaſt numbers of pilgrims and faquires, or prieſts, reſort to the pagods under this arched ſtructure, which they aſcribe to Adam and Eve. It lies 215 miles E. of Agra. Lat. 26 deg. 42 min. N. long. 82 deg. 51 min. E.

HALBERSTADT, principality of, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is a ſmall province belonging to the King of Pruſſia, as Elector of Brandenburg, for whoſe anceſtors the biſhopric was ſeculariſed at the reformation.

tion. It is bounded to the N. E. by the duchy of Magdeburg, to the S. by the principality of Anhalt, to the W. by the archbiſhopric of Hildeſheim, to the E. by part of the electorate of Saxony, and to the N. by Brunſwic-Wolfenbuttle. It is thirty (others forty) miles in length, and thirty-five (but fifteen) in breadth from S. to N. The ſoil is good, yielding plenty of corn, and in its foreſts is ſtore of veniſon and other game. Its largeſt park is the Hackel, in the middle of the country. The north-weſt parts are full of fens, through which dykes and roads are thrown up towards Brunſwic, Helmſtadt, &c.

HALBERSTADT, the capital of the laſt-mentioned principality of its name. It ſtands on the river Hotheim. Charlemagne made it a biſhopric in 780. Hiſtory gives an account of forty-eight of their Biſhops, moſtly of the houſe of Brunſwic, and more diſtinguiſhed as ſoldiers than ſcholars. Their forty-fourth Biſhop, Henry Julius of Brunſwic, introduced Luther's reformation in 1591. The forty-eighth, and laſt Biſhop, Leopold William of Auſtria, reſtored popery; but the Swedes retaking the town, introduced Lutheraniſm again, and kept poſſeſſion of the city and dioceſe, till its ſecularization by the peace of Weſtphalia. It is a well-built town, the ſtreets are ſtraight and uniform, and many of the buildings fair and ſtately. But the moſt remarkable is an inn called the Commis or Factory, which is reckoned the largeſt in Europe, with the beſt accommodation. Its trade is inconſiderable by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of its river; but much frequented as the ſeat of the regency and courts of juſtice. Its cathedral, a free-ſtone pile, is adorned with remarkable ſtatues, and has a chapter, to which Proteſtants and Catholics are equally admitted, and both are allowed their public worſhip. Behind the choir is an image of the virgin, with ſeventy-two titles of honour. Here are ſeveral convents, of which that of the Recollects is the moſt beautiful, with a very fine church. This town is ſtrong and populous, and has ſix gates, with a town-houſe. The building upon and about the hill are called the town, thoſe below it the ſuburbs. On the top of an eminence, in an eſplanade, ſtand two churches, and the canons houſes. It lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of Brunſwic, and forty-one S. W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52 deg. 7 min. N. long. 11 deg. 15 min. E.

HALDENSTEIN, an independent barony, in the league of the houſe of God, a ſubdiviſion of the Griſons, in Switzerland. It has a fine ſtrong caſtle upon a high rock. The whole territory is about half a mile in length, in a barren ſoil at the foot of the Alps, where it has ſcarcely any breadth, under the protection of the Griſons: otherwiſe theſe baronies are free, and have all the rights of ſovereignty.

HALEM, or HALEN, a very ſmall town of Louvain and Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, upon the river Geete, and confines of Liege. It lies thirteen miles from Louvain towards the N. E. ten from Arſchot towards the S. E. and thirty W. of Maeſtricht.

HALESWORTH, a large and populous town of Suffolk, N. E. of Framlingham, on the river Blythe, which runs through it. The ſtreets are clean and paved. Its church is very neat within. This place is noted for linen-yarn ſpun in it, and in the adjacent villages. Its weekly market is on Tueſday, and annual fair on St. Luke's day October 18, for Scottiſh beaſts. It has a charity-ſchool by the endowment of Richard Porter, Eſq; and lies ten miles from Eye, and ninety-ſeven from London.

HALIBAS. See HALABAS, in Bengal, Aſia.

HALICARNASSUS, formerly an opulent city, and ſtrong ſea-port, with two havens, and once the metropolis of all Caria and Doris, in Aſia. It was the reſidence of the Carian Monarchs, particularly Mauſolus, whoſe tomb (all ſepulchral monuments being hence called Mauſoleum) erected by his Queen Artemiſia, and juſtly eſteemed one of the wonders of the world, added a new luſtre to this city. It is placed between the Jaſic and Ceramic gulphs. It gave birth to two celebrated hiſtorians, Herodotus and Dionyſius; the latter diſtinguiſhed by the ſurname of Halicarnaſſus or Halicarnaſſenſis. Its ruins ſtill viſible, the Turks now call Neſi, being nothing elſe than an uninhabited heap.

HALICZ, a diſtrict of, otherwiſe called Pocutia, the S. E. part of Red Ruſſia, in Poland. It is bounded to the S. and W. by the mountains of Tranſylvania, and to the E. by Moldavia. It gives riſe to the river Nieſter, which divides it into two parts.

HALICZ, one of the principal towns of the laſt-mentioned diſtrict of its name, though now in a declining ſtate, was formerly the metropolis of a little kingdom. It had afterwards its own Dukes, and laſtly was the ſee of an Archbiſhop, tranſlated from Lemberg, but afterwards reſtored to it. 'Tis a large place, at the confluence of the Nieſter and Pruth, and defended by a caſtle: but the houſes are of timber. The inhabitants are booriſh, and more addicted to huſbandry than trade. It lies forty-two miles S. E. from Lemberg.

HALIFAX, or HALLIFAX, a borough in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, on the left ſide of the river Calder, extending from W. to E. upon the gentle declivity of a hill. It is the moſt populous, if not the moſt extenſive pariſh in all England, being twelve miles broad, and above thirty in circuit, with twelve chapels of eaſe in it, under the mother-church of Halifax, which is a vicarage; two of theſe are parochial, beſides ſixteen meeting-houſes; all which, except thoſe belonging to the Quakers, are called chapels, moſt of them having bells and burying grounds. In Queen Elizabeth's reign they ſent 12,000 men to join her forces againſt the Rebels, under the Earl of Weſtmoreland. In Camden's days it was commonly ſaid, that they reckoned more men in their pariſh, than any kind of animal whatever: notwithſtanding a barren ſoil, ſuch was the induſtry of the people in their application to the cloth-trade, that they became very rich. If ſuch was the condition of the place then, it has encreaſed one fourth within theſe ſixty years. For, beſides the great demand for kerſeys to clothe the armies abroad, in which manufacture they have been long employed, and ſtill is carried on, they have lately entered into that of ſhalloons, of which 100,000 pieces are made here in a year. And it has been affirmed, that one dealer has traded by commiſſion for 60,000 l. per annum to Holland and Hamburgh, in the ſingle article of kerſeys. In this and the neighbouring towns they are ſo much taken up with the woollen manufacture, that they ſcarcely ſow more corn than will feed their cocks and hens, being furniſhed with this, and other articles of proviſions, from the other Ridings, and circumjacent counties. The weekly market here, which is on Thurſday, is crowded with ſuch vaſt numbers of people for ſelling their manufactures, and buying proviſions, particularly in September and October, that none in the N. of England exceed its reſort, except thoſe of Leeds and Wakefield. Here is an annual fair June 24, for horſes: though the ſite of Halifax, and its neighbouring parts is mountainous, it is one continued village as it were, and ſupplied by nature with two things eſſentially neceſſary to the buſineſs carried on here, namely coals, and running water on the tops of the higheſt hills. The land is parcelled out into ſmall incloſures, from two to ſix or ſeven acres each, with generally a houſe to them, and to every houſe a tenter, and almoſt on every tenter a piece of cloth, kerſey and ſhalloon, and the uſual appendage of a horſe and milch-cow. The church of Halifax is a ſtately and venerable pile, with ſeveral monuments, moſt of them very ancient. Beſides other charities, here is a good hoſpital endowed by Mr. Waterhouſe, for twelve poor and aged people, with a work-houſe for twenty children, the overſeers of which has 45 l. a year; he alſo left a yearly ſalary to the preachers of the twelve chapelries, with other benefactions, by one Mr. Crowther a clothier, as 10 l. for ever to the poor, and 20 l. to Queen Elizabeth's free ſchool. At the time when the woollen manufactures of Halifax begun, as cloths were left out all night upon the tenters, a ſevere law was made againſt ſtealing them, which lodged a power of life and death in the magiſtrates of Halifax, when the fact was committed within the vicarage and liberties of the foreſt of Hardwick, and the value ſtolen was above thirteen-

pence halfpenny. Upon the offender being ſentenced or acquitted, which was commonly done within three market-days, in the former caſe, he was executed by means of an axe drawn up by a pulley, and faſtened with a pin to the ſide of a wooden engine, which when pulled out, the axe fell ſwiftly down, and did its office. The baſe on which this engine ſtood, is ſtill remaining, being a ſquare foundation of ſtone, with ſteps up to it, though the inſtrument has been removed ever ſince 1620. From this engine it is ſaid the Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, cauſed a model to be taken, and had it ſet up at Edinburgh, where it is ſtill uſed under the name of the *Maiden*; but his own head was the firſt that hanſeled it ſome years afterwards. The ſeverity of this proceeding ſo intimidated the country-people, that hence aroſe the proverbial litany all over Yorkſhire, from Hell, Hull, and Halifax, &c. Hull being included, on account of their rigid diſcipline of whipping foreign beggars out of that town, unleſs a caſual concurrence of theſe three words in the ſame initial letter contributed a good deal to its origin. The roads to Halifax uſed to be extremely bad, and except at the Weſt entrance, almoſt inacceſſible; but ſeveral acts of parliament have lately paſſed to amend them, and by that means facilitate the communication all around, to the great trading towns, and even to the city of York. Halifax gave birth to John de Sacro Boſco, or ſurnamed of Halifax, the principal mathematician and aſtronomer of his age, in the univerſity of Paris, and to the late celebrated Archbiſhop Tillotſon. It ſends two repreſentatives to parliament, gave formerly title of Marquis to the Saville family, and now thoſe of Baron and Earl to a branch of the Mountagues, who at preſent is firſt Lord of trade and plantations. It lies eight miles from Blackſtone-edge, and 199 from London.

HALIFAX, the capital of Nova Scotia, in North America. It lies on a fine harbour, in the bay of Chibouctou. Lat. 44 deg. 20 min. N. long. 64 deg. 12 min. W.

HALING, the larger of two iſlands, the other called Thorney, on the coaſt not far from Havant, in Hampſhire; each of which has a pariſh-church belonging to it.

HALL, in Latin *Holla* or *Hallæ*, a town in the territory of Mons, and province of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Low Countries. It lies in a very fruitful ſoil on the river Senne, which runs through it.

Hall was formerly well-fortified with ſtrong ramparts, which have been demoliſhed ſince, and its gates taken down in 1677. The French plundered it in 1691. It has been again fortified and well-garriſoned for the ſecurity of Bruſſels.

This place is principally remarkable for a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary two feet long, enſhrined in gold, with a crown of the ſame metal, holding in one hand the image of our Saviour, and in the other a gilt roſe. It ſtands in a chapel of St. Martin's church. To it is a great reſort of votaries on the firſt Sunday in September. Several conſiderable gifts have been made to it by Kings and Princes at different times; and the neighbouring towns and villages ſtill ſend it preſents. The learned Lipſius employed his pen and expoſed himſelf in writing the miracles of that image, under the title of Virgo Hallenſis. Here the Jeſuits have a convent, in which they teach polite literature. It lies eight miles S. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50 deg. 42 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E.

HALL, a territory of Franconia, in Germany, lying between Limburg and Hohenloe, to the N. and N. E. of the former temporal juriſdiction. It is about twelve miles long, and five broad.

HALL, the capital, and the only remarkable place of the laſt-mentioned temporal juriſdiction of its name, is noted for its ſalt-works.

HALL, an imperial town of Wirtemberg, and county of Œtingen, in Suabia, one of the circles of Germany; though the Matricula places it in Franconia, on which however it confines, as it does on ſeveral other counties. It ſtands among ſteep rocks and mountains, upon the river Kocher, has plenty of freſh water; but owes its origin to its ſalt ſprings, the produce of which, though not white and piquant, is carried to Nuremberg. Here is a bridge over the river leading to its ſuburbs. Moſt of its ancient records were burnt in 1376. Its firſt ſettlers erected ſeven towers or forts, hence called Sieben Burgen; ſome part of which is ſtill to be ſeen; particularly one near St. Michael's church, ſince converted into a nunnery: and round the place are about forty caſtles ſtill ſtanding. The burghers having been excluded by the nobility from the moſt important affairs, took up arms, and in two ſquables, the laſt of which was in 1512, the nobles were obliged to give them up the point; ſo that the burghers have conſiderable privileges, particularly the coinage of money; and hence the little old pieces called Hallers derive their name. The magiſtracy are Proteſtants, as are moſt of the inhabitants; but the Emperor's Preteur has almoſt the whole power, and preſides in their meetings. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Heilbron. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9 deg. 56 min. E.

HALL, a town of Tirol Proper, in the circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It is reckoned the ſecond city of Tirol, and called Inn-ohalle, to diſtinguiſh it from other towns in Germany, as lying on the river Inn. It is famous for its ſalt-works, which employ ſeveral hundred men, both in making the ſalt and cutting the fuel. The principal of them are in the mountains, about four miles from the town; the water of which, after ſtanding a month in trenches there, is conveyed to town by troughs in order to be boiled.

When Mr. Addiſon was here, they made at the rate of 800 loaves a week, each loaf weighing 400 weight; and after defraying all charges, the Emperor's clear profit was no more than 200,000 crowns. The fuel ſwims down to the ſalt-works by the river Inn, its courſe being ſhut up between a double range of mountains moſtly covered with fir-woods. After the peaſants have felled, barked, and cut the trees into ſhape, they are tumbled down the mountains; and other rivers alſo bring their quota's of timber into the Inn; vaſt quantities of which are taken up at Inſpruck, and the reſt paſſes on to Hall. Here they coin great quantities of ſpecie from the ſilver and copper taken out of the Tirol mines, in which 7000 men, women, and children, are ſaid to be conſtantly employed; and the water is brought to it by wooden-pipes. They drive a conſiderable trade here in copper and tin, as well as ſalt, the vent of theſe commodities being very much promoted by the river Inn, which becomes navigable at this place: ſo that notwithſtanding its vicinity to Inſpruck, Hall is almoſt as populous as that capital. The Jeſuits have a fine houſe and noble church, with large gardens. The dreſſes here are very odd, the inhabitants wearing hats of all colours. The ſalt they themſelves draw in little carts. From this town the road to Inſpruck is very ſtraight and even, the diſtance being about ten miles N. E. of the latter. Lat. 47 deg. 25 min. N. long. 11 deg. 36 min. E.

HALL, territory of, called by the maps the duchy of Saxe-hall, though it never was one, lies between the county of Mansfeldt and the duchy of Saxe-Merſburg, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is about fifty-ſeven miles long, and twelve broad.

HALL, the capital of the laſt-mentioned juriſdiction of its name, called *Halla Magdeburgica*, and *Halla Saxonum*, to diſtinguiſh it from thoſe in Suabia, Tirol, &c. It lies on the confines of the duchy of Saxony Proper, upon the river Saal, or Sala, and belongs to the King of Pruſſia as Elector of Brandenburg, to whoſe anceſtors, after the ſecularization of the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg by the peace of Weſtphalia, this town was yielded. It is an imperial city; and ſuffered much in the civil wars of the empire, having been ſucceſſively taken by the Imperialiſts and Swedes. In the town are four ſalt-ſprings, and 150 in the neighbourhood. Some of the pits belong to the Elector; others are hereditary to particular families, and the reſt granted for life. They are very different in their nature, are uſed for bathing in, and a ſpirit is extracted

tracted from the water. The town is neatly built on the ſide of a delightful hill, covered with vines. Its inhabitants are reckoned to ſpeak the beſt German in all the empire; and are particularly commended for their polite behaviour. Their churches are handſome ſtructures; the moſt remarkable of which is that in the market-place, adorned with fine paintings, by Luke Cranach; and has a fine library. Here is a famous univerſity, founded in 1694 by the Elector, Frederic the Great, who was afterwards the firſt King of Pruſſia; and from him called *Academia Fredericiana*. It is ſaid to have the advantage of that of Leipſic, not only in having more able profeſſors, but on account of the cheapneſs of living here, and the regularity of the ſtudents, who are not ſo profuſe as at Leipſic. Their divines are looked upon as the ſtricteſt among all the Lutherans, in point of doctrine. Here is a very conſiderable hoſpital, both on account of the buildings, as well as the number of ſcholars, mechanics and poor: it was built by Dr. Franks, without any certain fund at firſt, but very numerous charitable contributions have ſince brought it to a flouriſhing ſtate. The Calviniſts here meet for public worſhip in the collegiate-church; but the church belonging to the French refugees is at Moritzburg. In the ſuburbs is a palace with gardens, near the river Saal. It is ſubject to Pruſſia, forty-one miles S. of Magdeburg. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 12 deg. 17 min. E.

HALLAMSHIRE, a tract of land near Sheffield, in Yorkſhire. See SHEFFIELD.

HALLAND, a ſubdiviſion of South Gothland, in Sweden. It lies along the coaſt, at the entrance of the Baltic, and oppoſite to Jutland, in Denmark. It is fourteen miles long, and four broad at its S. extremity. The ſalmon catched in its rivers are the beſt in all Sweden.

HALLATON, a market-town of Leiceſterſhire, in the midſt of a rich ſoil. It has three annual fairs; namely, on Holy Thurſday, May 23, and June 13, all for horſes, horned-cattle, pewter, braſs and cloaths. It lies twelve miles S. from the town of Leiceſter, and eighty from London.

HALLDOWN, a dry and healthful common near Exeter, in Devonſhire, about ſeven miles long, and three broad, though ſeparated by ſome incloſed grounds, of a pretty good ſoil, it ſeems to be the ſame with that of Dartmore-foreſt, and the downy parts of Aſhburton, Ilſington, Bridford, &c. Upon it is a handſome ſeat of the ſame name, belonging to Sir Thomas Chudleigh.

HALLEIN, by the Latins called *Halliola* and *Hallula*, a town in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, in Bavaria, Germany, upon the river Saltza. It ſtands in a valley croſſed by three rivers, principally formed by torrents from the mountains, which bring down a vaſt deal of floating-timber, ſtopped by piles in the rivers, and laid up for the ſalt-works, which are very conſiderable here: their produce is carried in great quantities through Bavaria and a corner of Tirol, into Switzerland, where it is paid for in French money, there being ſcarcely any other coin current in Bavaria. To the W. of the town is a large high mountain, the earth of which thrown into large trenches, and filled with freſh water, ſtands for three or four weeks, and is afterwards boiled for ſalt. This mountain is pierced in a thouſand places: the caverns or ſalt-pits of which are much viſited by travellers, properly accoutred, and with a great deal of ceremony, preceded by guides. In one of theſe, 6300 feet deep, was found, it is ſaid, in the midſt of a ſalt-rock, anno 1563, a human body uncorrupted, and in a very antique dreſs. Boats are continually going up and down the river with ſalt made here, for Saltzburg: and on the oppoſite ſide of the river are copper forges for melting the ore dug in the archbiſhopric. It lies ten miles S. of Saltzburg-city. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

HALLMAKER, or HALNAKER, a handſome ſeat of the late Earl of Derby, in Suſſex. It lies near Goodwood. The antique part, to which the Earl made conſiderable improvements, is the remains of a caſtle formerly belonging to the Delawars. From its front windows is a fine proſpect of the ſea. It has a ſmall, but beautiful park.

HALLEN, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the river Gheet. It lies twenty miles N. E. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg. 49 min. N. long. 5 deg. 12 min. E.

HALLER, another town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Low Countries. It lies twelve miles S. E. of Tirlemont. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 5 deg. E.

HALLGARTH, a handſome regiſter-office, in the town of Beverley, in Yorkſhire. See BEVERLEY.

HALMSTADT, or HELMSTEDE, a pleaſant well-built port-town, and the capital of Halland, a ſubdiviſion of South Gothland, in Sweden. It is a place of trade, and lies at the mouth of the Niſſa, on the Categate. It is famous for its ſalmon. In 1619 King Guſtavus Adolphus of Sweden, and King Chriſtian IV. of Denmark, had a friendly interview here: the latter had fortified it; but was yielded to Sweden by the treaty of Bromſbo in 1645: and in its neighbourhood Charles XI. of Sweden obtained a victory over the Danes. It lies eighty-ſix (forty-ſix) miles S. of Gottenburg. Lat. 56 deg. 39 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E. See HELMSTADT.

HALSTEAD, a market-town of Eſſex, famous for its manufacture of bays. Here are kept two annual fairs, on May 6, and October 29, both for cattle. It lies ſixteen miles from Chelmsford, and forty-five from London.

HALTON, or HAULT, i. e. high-town, in Cheſhire; it ſtands on a hill. Here Hugh Lupus, the nephew of William the Conqueror, built a caſtle, which is ſtill a goodly ſtructure. But coming afterwards to the crown, it is now a conſiderable member of the duchy of Lancaſter, with a large juriſdiction round it, a court of record, priſon, &c. At Michaelmas a law-day is kept at the caſtle, and once a fortnight a court to determine all matters within their juriſdiction: but felons and thieves are carried to Cheſter. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair on Lady-day. It lies two miles from Frodeſham.

HALTWESEL, or HALTWISTLE, a market-town of Northumberland. It lies thirty-two miles from Newcaſtle, and 257 from London. Here are two annual fairs, May 14, and November 22, principally for horned cattle, few horſes or ſheep, linen and woollen Scotch cloth.

HAM, a village of Surrey, in the neighbourhood of London, where, cloſe by the river, is a moſt delightful palace, which formerly belonged to the Duke of Lauderdale, now poſſeſſed by the Earl of Dyſart. King Charles II. was very much at this houſe, and extremely pleaſed with it. The avenues to the land-ſide lead up to the village of Peterſham, where the wall of New-park comes alſo cloſe to the town on the other ſide. It lies near Richmond; and has an annual fair, May 29, for pedlary-wares.

Ham, W. and E. two villages of Eſſex near each other. Weſt-Ham is the largeſt, lying S. E. of Plaiſtow, and about ſix miles from London. Of the ſame name are ſeveral other places in England.

HAM, the capital of the county of Marck, in Weſtphalia, in Germany: it ſtands on the river Lippe, was anciently a hans-town. But though the adjacent country abounds with corn, hemp, flax, it is now a poor place, ſubſiſting principally by lodging travellers between Brandenburg, &c. and the Netherlands. It belongs to the King of Pruſſia. It was taken by the French in 1673, but reſtored the following year. It lies twenty miles S. of Munſter. Lat. 51 deg. 35 min. N. long 7 deg. 15 min. E.

HAM, a ſmall town of Picardy, in France: it has a fortified caſtle on the river Somme, lying in a moraſs.

HAMADAN, a large town of Perſian-Irak, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. It ſtands at the foot of a mountain, from which ſeveral ſprings iſſue, that water the neighbouring country, and render it fruitful in corn. It abounds alſo in cattle, butter, and cheeſe, hides, and tobacco. Here is a ſtage of the caravans to Mecca. The air is unhealthy, and ſo is the water. Here are more Jews than in any other town of Perſia, who flock alſo thither to ſee the tombs of Eſther and Mordecai in their ſynagogue. It lies 221 miles N. W. of Iſpahan, and

and 225 N. E. of Bagdat. Lat. 34 deg 59 min. N. long. 47 deg. 41 min. E. See AMADAN.

HAMBATA, a middling town of Quito, and juriſdiction of its own name, in South America. It ſtands in a wide plain at the foot of a mountain. On the N. ſide runs a large river, over which is a bridge, it being never fordable by reaſon of its depth and extreme rapidity. The number of inhabitants amount to 8 or 9000. The houſes are of unburnt bricks, and low, from a precaution againſt the earthquakes. Here is a pariſh-church, two chapels of eaſe, and a Franciſcan convent. The earthquakes which made ſuch havock at Latacunga, proved alſo fatal to this place. The earth near it opened in ſeveral places; and on its S. ſide is a chaſm ſtill to be ſeen, four or five feet broad, and about a league in length, running N. and S. On the N. ſide of the river are ſeveral ſuch openings. The eruptions from Mount Carguairaſo greatly increaſed the ſhock, a torrent which precipitated from the mountains ſweeping every thing before it; of this a track is ſtill viſible on the S. ſide of the town. Courage is an immediate quality of the natives; but blended with ſuch vices, that their neighbours, in all dealings with them, take care to guard equally againſt their deceit and violence. The bread made here is famous all over the province, being ſent to Quito and other places, without loſing any thing of its goodneſs by length of time.

HAMBLETON-DOWN, a place near the city of York, where races are run, particularly the King's plate of an hundred guineas by five year-olds.

HAMBURGH, formerly the metropolis, not only of the diſtrict of Stormar, but of all Holſtein, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, till it became an Imperial free city. It is large and very populous, lying on the N. ſide of the river Elbe, with a harbour. It lies partly on iſlands, and partly on the continent; and has a territory for twelve miles round belonging to it, in which are ſeveral large villages and fine ſeats. Charlemagne built a fort here, and erected a church, the only one in Hamburgh for 350 years. It has undergone many revolutions ſince, and is now greatly increaſed. Its ſtreets are ſpacious, and its houſes built of brick being very high, make a grand appearance. This is the ſecond of the hanſeatic union, and one of the principal among them. The town being naturally ſtrong, is as well fortified by art as a place of its magnitude can well admit of. From its ſituation it has all poſſible advantages for trade, both foreign and domeſtic. To it merchants of all nations reſort, whoſe goods are ſent up the Elbe into the heart of Germany. For ſeveral miles about the town on the land-ſide are very elegant gardens and ſeats; and the ſhipping coming up to their doors to lade and unlade, the tide flowing 16 miles beyond it: ſo that Hamburgh has ſuch a port and river, as nothing in Europe exceeds, unleſs it be the Thames. Beſides the Elbe, which enters the German ocean below the town, there is a canal opened into the river Trave, for the ſake of a communication with Lubec and the Baltic ſea, without the trouble of going round the coaſt of Jutland and the Scaw, and the obſtructions of the toll, and other difficulties of the Sund. Its trade is very conſiderable: for the Elbe, and many other navigable rivers falling into it, after a courſe thro' ſome of the richeſt and moſt trading parts of Germany, furniſh this city with all the products and manufactures of Auſtria, Bohemia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. By the Havel and Spree it trades with the Electorate of Brandenburg; and by a canal from the Spree to the Oder, its commerce is extended into Sileſia, Moravia, Poland, and almoſt to Hungary; ſo that it has more manufactures and goods for exportation than moſt of the cities in Europe. The principal merchandize it exports, eſpecially to Great Britain, is linen of ſeveral countries and ſorts, well known in London; alſo great quantities of linen-yarn, tin-plates, wire of iron, braſs and ſteel, clap-boards, pipe-ſtaves, and other timber, kid-ſkins and corn.

The chief articles which they import from abroad, are the woollen-manufactures of England; the value of which from Yorkſhire only, and generally ſhipped at Hull, is reckoned above 100,000l. Engliſh ſtockings alone come to above 20,000 l. per annum. In ſhort, all the Engliſh goods vended here amount to ſeveral hundred pounds. The Engliſh merchants in particular make an extraordinary figure here, forming a body with ſeveral privileges; they are called the Engliſh Hans or Society; as in London, the Hamburgh company. They have a church and miniſter of their own, the Engliſh being very numerous, this being the ſtaple of their trade. In Queen Anne's reign they had a grant from the city of importing herrings, as well as the Dutch. The Hamburghers drive alſo a very conſiderable trade into Ruſſia and Livonia: and for the goods which they ſend into the N. part of the empire and into Poland, they have a return, not only in linen-yarn and fine flax, but in honey, wax, aniſeed, lintſeed, drugs, &c. all which come by the navigation of the Oder into the Spree, and from thence into the Elbe, without the leaſt interruption from the Danes.

Above 200 Engliſh ſhips alone come into this harbour in a year, though moſtly from Spain, Portugal, and Italy, paying them double freight, as being free from the Turks by their Mediterranean paſſes. This city has a good ſhare in the Groenland whale-fiſhery, having commonly fifty or ſixty ſhips in this trade every year; ſo that they export great quantities of oil and whale-bone, though from their vaſt trade up the Elbe, they buy alſo from the Dutch more than their own ſhips can ſupply them. In time of war they fit out ſhips of force to convey their merchant-men, which are numerous: and may be ſaid to be ſtrong at land as well as ſea, being able to arm 12 or 14,000 men; and they have a conſtant garriſon of near 2000.

Beſides the beer brewed here, vaſt quantities of which are exported, and conſequently bringing a conſiderable revenue to the government, they have erected ſeveral manufactures; particularly weaving of damaſks, brocades, velvets, and other rich ſilks, ſugar-baking, the muſcovado for which is indeed chiefly from London, and laſtly callico-printing: from all which, beſides ſeveral other branches of trade, Hamburgh has become rich and powerful, and drives the greateſt inland commerce of any city in Europe, London and Amſterdam only excepted.

The government of this city is veſted in the ſenate and three colleges of burghers, and is a mixture of the ariſtocratical and democratical form: the latter, as the laying of all taxes and impoſts, together with the management of the finances, is ſolely in the burghers; and the former, as the principal perſons of the republic, are veſted almoſt with every act of ſovereignty. They are under the protection of the Emperor, to whom they pay yearly 80,000 crowns; but their greateſt ſecurity is from the Engliſh, for the ſake of our trade. They are governed by their own magiſtrates, have no ſeat or vote in the general diet of the empire, and only ſubject to the general laws of the Germanic body. But the people having diſputed the authority of the ſenate, the empire interpoſing compelled them by force to end their diſputes.

The King of Denmark, as Duke of Holſtein, ſometimes claims the ſovereignty of this city, extorting money from them, which he has done ſix times ſince the year 1645, to a very conſiderable amount; for being poſſeſſed of the fortreſs of Gluckſtadt at the mouth of the Elbe, he can diſtreſs their trade whenever he pleaſes. The Muſcovites have alſo ſpunged ſums out of them, and likewiſe the Saxons. Their liberties are ſometimes endangered by religious diſputes with the Roman Catholics, in whoſe behalf the Emperor interpoſes; as happened in 1708, when he ordered a body of troops to march into the town: ſo that the inhabitants were obliged to compound for a peace with a very large ſum; and he afterwards took them into his ſpecial protection. They are alſo at variance with other denominations of Proteſtants; for Lutheraniſm being the eſtabliſhed religion, they will tolerate no other, except in the chapels of foreign miniſters; and even exclude their own ſubjects from reſorting to theſe.

Hamburgh conſiſts of wards, the majority of which determine in all extraordinary caſes; and their eccleſiaſtical

tical government, the ſenate being the head, is managed by a conſiſtory (in all twenty-nine) of the five principal and ſeven ſmaller churches or chapels.

This city is famed for its care of the poor. They have an hoſpital for orphans, the revenue of which is between 50 and 60,000 l. Sometimes they have above 300 infants abroad at nurſe; who, when able to dreſs themſelves, are taken into the houſe. The boys, if qualified, are maintained at the univerſity, the reſt put out to trades; and the girls, after they can read, ſpin, knit, &c. are ſent to ſervice. The building lines one of the canals. There is alſo a large hoſpital for poor travellers that fall ſick, and another for the relief of maimed, ancient, and decayed ſeamen, where care is likewiſe taken of the widows and children of thoſe who loſe their lives in the ſervice of the public. In that called the oldeſt hoſpital, about 114 poor, old, blind, and dumb people are maintained: there is St. Job's for the French diſeaſe, and alſo a peſt-houſe. Beſides theſe, are many ſmaller hoſpitals for poor widowers, widows, orphans, &c. and a great number of free-ſchools, beſides two work-houſes, where rugs and coarſe kerſeys are manufactured, with which thoſe confined are cloathed, and where they alſo ſpin. In one of them ſuch as have not performed their taſk are hoiſted up in a baſket over the table in the hall, while the reſt are at dinner, that they may be tantalized with the ſight and ſmell of what they may not taſte. Here are alſo ſocieties for making good loſſes by fire. The number of houſes in Hamburgh are ſaid to be about 30,000. Their churches are ancient, large, and handſome fabrics, but open thoroughfares all day long, and in ſome are book-ſellers ſhops. Here are ſix lofty ſteeples, ſome of which are covered with copper, though the frames are only of timber. The great ſpire of St. Peter is the higheſt, that of St. Nicholas is ſupported by large gilt globes; St. Michael's is 400 feet high; St. Catharine's has a ſtately front, with ſeveral ſtatues in niches, and the ſteeple formed of ſeveral lantherns diminiſhing to the laſt, which ſupports a ſpire like that of St. Bride's near Fleet-ditch, in London, but much taller: round the middle of its ſteeple is a gilt crown; and its organ, reckoned the beſt in Europe, has 6000 pipes. The thurn or dome was formerly the cathedral; the ſpire and tower ſupporting it are near 360 feet high. It has a dean and chapter, though ſecularized, theſe with the cathedral and ſeveral houſes belonging to it being under the immediate protection of his Britannic Majeſty as Biſhop of Bremen, and independent of the city. Here are five other very large churches, and eight ſmaller churches or chapels of eaſe.

Hamburgh has a ſchola illuſtris or univerſity, well-endowed and furniſhed with ſix able profeſſors, among which were the learned Fabricius, and Hubner the noted geographer. The ſenate-houſe and town-hall is an ancient, large, and noble ſtructure; the exchange, lying oppoſite to it, is a fine ſtructure, but inferior to that in London. The Britiſh reſident and company have a ſtately hall built by themſelves. The Emperor and ſeveral Princes of Germany have their own poſt-houſes; but that for England and Holland is the only one which can be ſaid belongs to the public. Here is alſo an opera or play-houſe, principally for the reſidents and other foreigners, of whom here are ſome from moſt of the trading kingdoms in Europe.

This city is nearly circular, and five or ſix miles in circumference. The walls and fortifications that lie open to view, are planted with rows of very high trees; ſo that none of the houſes can be ſeen without that ſide of the walls next Altena. It has ſix gates, and three entrances by water; namely, two from the Elbe, and one from the Alſter. A canal divides it into the old and new city. It is ſurrounded by a high wall, with twenty-three bulwarks, beſides other out-works, and a very deep ditch: a noble line with other works runs from the largeſt baſon of the Alſter to the Elbe, about half a mile above the town; and on the other ſide of the baſon, about mid-way between that and the Elbe, below the town, is the ſtar-ſconce, ſo ſtrong a fortification, that the King of Denmark with all his army could not take it in 1686, after ſix weeks ſiege. In the new town, towards Altena, are large ſtreets of mean houſes, principally inhabited by Jews. The two channels of the N. and S. Elbe, into which this river is ſeparated two or three miles above the city, forming ſeveral iſles towards Harbourg, which belong to his Britannic Majeſty, re-unite ſix miles below the city. Towards the E. it is waſhed by the little river Bille, and towards the N. by the Alſter, forming a very large baſon without the town, and another within the walls; after which it drives the public mills, and paſſing by ſluices and canals through the whole city, falls into the Elbe. Here are eighty-four bridges, thirty-eight water-mills, beſides ſix wind-mills. It has alſo ſix large market-places.

Spring-tides, eſpecially with a N. W. wind, do frequent damage to the town, of which there were two melancholy inſtances in 1651 and 1719.

The juriſdiction of Hamburgh comprizes the bailiwics of Rutzenbuttel, Bilwerder, Ochſenwerder, and Eppendor. The four cantons of Alte-game, New-game, Kirchwerder, and Roſlacke, belong to Hamburgh in common with the city of Lubeck; as does alſo a caſtle, with the ſmall town and bailiwic of Bergedorf. They put in a bailiff alternately, as alſo an equal number of ſoldiers to garriſon the caſtle.

The merchants of Hamburgh are courteous, but too ceremonious, and often fulſome, in their compliments; and, though very frugal in their own houſes, yet are as liberal when they treat ſtrangers. They much affect gardens at the city-gates, a mode in the Dutch taſte. Coaches here are ſo numerous, though not convenient, on account of the crookedneſs of moſt of the ſtreets, and narrowneſs of many of them, that hardly a merchant or conſiderable ſhop-keeper but has one. The hackney-coaches are ten times the number they were 100 years ago. The common carts here are only a long pulley to a ſort of truckle, upon an axle-tree, between two wheels; drawn, not by horſes, but by a dozen or more men, who are linked to thoſe machines with ſlings acroſs their ſhoulders, and drag along a weight of two tons. Graduates in the law are very numerous, hardly the tenth part being employed here, the poorer ſort of which are conſtant walkers at funeral proceſſions, for which they have a fee; as have alſo ſuch of the ſenators, principal elders, divines, and regular phyſicians, as aſſiſt thereat.

Few or no beggars are to be ſeen in the ſtreets, owing partly to the beadles picking them up, for which they have a reward, and carrying them to the houſe of correction, and partly to the manufacture of knit ſtockings; pariſh-officers carrying worſted to the habitations of the poor, alſo wool to be carded and ſpun; from whence theſe fetch their work every Saturday, and pay them what they have earned. A curious piece of work entitles an artificer to the freedom of his company, a benefit not otherwiſe to be obtained, but by ſervitude, marrying a freeman's widow or daughter, or elſe at a very great expence.

The ladies here are attended to church, not by a footman, but by a ſervant-maid, with a book hanging by a ſilver chain upon one arm, and, if in cold weather, with a braſs ſtove upon the other.

The hangman's houſe is the common priſon of this city for malefactors; who, after ſentence is pronounced, which is always on Friday, as the execution is on the Monday following, they are carried, not to a dungeon, but to a handſome upper-room, where they are allowed a good bed, with all reaſonable comforts ſuiting their condition, and conſtantly attended by one of the city-clergymen, a duty which they are all obliged to perform by rotation. As no criminal is puniſhable here without pleading guilty, they have five degrees of torture for extorting ſuch confeſſion; which are applied one after another in proportion to the ſtrength of the evidence in ſupport of the charge or accuſation. The degree of the torture is lodged in the breaſts of the judges, who are always preſent with a clerk, in order to take down the confeſſion, at a table with a curtain drawn round it, ſo that they can hear and ſpeak to the tortured criminal, without being eye-witneſſes of the cruelty, and can either relax or increaſe the torture accord-

ing to the ſtrength and other circumſtances of the ſufferer.

That called the maidens walk in this city, which runs by the great baſon of the Alſter from the play-houſe to the heart of the city, is 1000 feet in length, and upwards of twenty in breadth; railed in and bordered on each ſide with a row of tall trees. Upon one ſide are ſeveral ſtairs down to the water, and upon the other a range of noble houſes.

Here are ſeveral convents or cloiſters, which having been ſecularized, are now Lutheran; the tenure of the foundation of one of theſe in particular is ſtill continued, by offering a glaſs of wine to every malefactor that is carried by it to execution.

Both ſtrangers and natives of the beſt faſhion carouze at an odd kind of tavern here in a cellar or vault, which has a vaſt ſtock, and prodigious vent of old hock, &c. brings in a conſiderable revenue to the ſtate, and is under the management of a deputy put in by a ſelect number of the magiſtracy.

Hamburgh lies two miles S. E. of Altena, a town belonging to Denmark, ſeventy-eight S. E. of the German ocean, thirty-eight S. W. of Lubec, and fifty-eight N. E. of Bremen. Lat. 53 deg. 16 min. N. exactly the ſame with that of Lincoln in England, but colder in winter and hotter in ſummer than the latter city; long. 10 deg. 38 min. E.

HAMBURG. See HAINBURG in Auſtria.

HAMCHEU, the capital of Chekiam, one of the provinces of China, in Aſia. It lies on the river Canton, and is 172 S. E. of Nankin. Lat. 30 deg. 12 min. N. long. 120 deg. 21 min. E.

HAMELEN, an ancient city in the duchy of Hanover and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the E. ſide of the Weſer, a little above Minden. In 1625 Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark, in confederacy with the Princes of Lower Saxony, againſt the oppreſſions of the Emperor, took this place; where viewing its fortifications, he fell with his horſe from a rampart into the ditch that was twenty-nine feet deep, without being killed, though he continued ſpeechleſs that and next day, and his horſe bruiſed to pieces. In 1633 the Swedes obtained a great victory near this place over the Imperialiſts; and that ſame year it was retaken by George Duke of Brunſwick.

Though the ſtory of the piper enticing by his muſic the children of this place into the hill of Coppleberg, which cloſed upon them, in revenge for refuſing him the reward for ridding the town of a ſwarm of rats by the ſame means, has much the air of a popular or monkiſh fable; yet they dated their writings long after from the day of this dreadful cataſtrophe, namely, June 26, 1284, as appears from old deeds and records. The ſtreet alſo through which the children paſſed is ſtill called Tabor-ſtreet, and at the foot of the hill is a large ſtone-pillar, with an inſcription in monkiſh Latin, and in verſe, ſhewing that 130 children were thus loſt. From all which, this matter being ſo remarkable, deſerved at leaſt mention here, though little credit; notwithſtanding all the hiſtorians, and even Dr. Nicholſon, have gravely related it! But to return. The river Hamel dividing into two branches before the Mill-port of this town, the one runs between the wall and out-works, while the other turns to the S. and falls into the Weſer, over which is a bridge.

Notwithſtanding the convenience of commerce by this river, agriculture is the principal employment and ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants. Here is a double wall, the inmoſt furniſhed with towers, and encompaſſed with a wet ditch. And this being the key of Hanover on that ſide, is not only the beſt fortified, but the beſt garriſoned, of any town in the duchy. It is about three miles in circuit, has four gates, three churches, and an hoſpital. It lies thirty miles S. of Hanover, and is ſubject to his Britiſh Majeſty as Elector. Lat. 52 deg. 12 min. N. long. 9 deg. 21 min. E.

HAMERSMITH, a delightful village in the neighbourhood of London, W. of it, in Middleſex, upon the banks of the Thames. It is large, and decorated with genteel country-ſeats.

HAMILTON, a pleaſant well-built town of Lanerkſhire, in the W. of Scotland, near the confluence of the rivers Avon and Clyde, with a bridge over the former at the entrance of the town. In its church is the burying-place and monuments of the family of Hamilton. But it is principally noted for its fine palace, which gives ſurname, and title of Duke to the head of that illuſtrious family, who is the premier nobleman of Scotland, and nearly related to the royal family of the Stuarts; and thoſe who are of that name in Scotland are very numerous and powerful.

It is a large houſe, with a very fair front, all of white free-ſtone, reſembling marble, with very large wings, intended by the original plan to be four in number when finiſhed. The pictures, particularly thoſe of the Dukes, are by the beſt maſters; the furniture, and other decorations, are exquiſitely fine, and altogether ſuitable to the dignity of its poſſeſſors. The late Ducheſs, by marrying a branch of the Douglaſs family, who took the name of Hamilton, had ſix ſons; namely, the unfortunate Duke, who was killed in a duel with Lord Mohun in 1712, Charles Earl of Selkirk, created by King James VII. John Earl of Rutherglen, and the warlike commander George Earl of Orkney, who made many campaigns in Flanders with great glory. The other two were Lord Baſil and Lord Archibald Hamilton, late one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

This houſe ſtands in a fine plain, near enough to the banks of the Clyde to enjoy the proſpect of its noble ſtream, but far enough to be out of the reach of its impetuous floods. The offices of the houſe are contiguous to the town, and to it belongs a park about ſeven miles in circuit, planted with fine oaks and firs. It is walled round with ſtone, and well-ſtocked with deer and buffaloes, the ſmall river Avon running through it. The leſſer park is rather a large incloſure, but well-planted. The gardens are finely deſigned, but not kept up, it is ſaid, anſwerably thereto. Here is alſo a romantic garden, which conſiſts of ſeven hanging terrace-walks down to the banks of the river.

The town of Hamilton, though not a royal burgh, is larger than moſt of them, and the houſes are built of free-ſtone, and ſome of them ſupported by pillars. It lies eight miles S. E. of Glaſgow.

HAMMER, a town in the province of Aggerhuus, in Norway, ſtands on the eaſtern bank of a long and narrow lake, formed by a river, which above forty miles lower falls into the Glammen. It is divided into the Greater and Smaller Hammer, which are parted by a ſmall canal or arm of the lake. It was formerly the ſee of a Biſhop, till removed to Chriſtiana, from which it is diſtant 100 miles to the N. E.

HAMONT, or HAMMONT, a ſmall town in the county of Lootz, and principality of Liege, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies on the confines of Dutch Brabant, eighteen miles N. W. of Maeſyck, ſixteen W. of Ruremonde, and twenty-ſix from Maeſtricht to the N. Lat. 51 deg. 32 min. N. long. 5 deg 41 min. E.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, or county of Southampton. It is bounded on the W. by Dorſetſhire and Wiltſhire, on the N. by Berkſhire, on the E. by Surrey and Suſſex, and on the S. by the Engliſh channel. Its extent is ſixty-four miles from N. to S. and thirty-ſix from E. to W. It contains one city, eighteen market-towns, 253 pariſhes, has about nine foreſts, and twenty-nine parks. By the moſt moderate computation, the number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 180,000. In it are eleven boroughs, which ſend two members to parliament each; namely, Southampton, Portſmouth, Yarmouth, Petersfield, Newport, Stockbridge, Newtown, Chriſtchurch, Lymington, Whitchurch, and Andover; beſides the two Knights for the ſhire, and two members for the city of Wincheſter. The Iſle of Wight is included in Hampſhire, and likewiſe the boroughs in it.

The air of this county is pure and piercing, particularly the Downs, a ridge of which running almoſt athwart it, affords plenty of game. The ſoil varies in point of fertility, the hilly parts being barren, ſo far as, like other downs, to be fit only for ſheep; but the lower grounds are fruitful in corn and paſturage. It

produces

produces great quantities of all kinds of grain, particularly wheat and barley, with which it ſupplies the flouriſhing markets of Farnham, Baſingſtoke, and Reading. Their teams of horſes, many of which are fit for the beſt coach in the kingdom, ſhow the wealth of the farmers. The arable land, though very ſtony, is fertile, the ſtones lying looſe on the ſoil; and thoſe verſed in agriculture affirm, that they keep the ground warm; and conſequently the taking of theſe away would do more hurt than good.

Hampſhire is particularly famous for its honey, having the beſt and worſt in England; the beſt on the heaths, and the worſt in the champaign country: with which they make excellent mead and metheglin.

Hampſhire bacon and hams are generally allowed to be the beſt in England, the ſwine having plenty of acorns from the new foreſt and other woods, through which they are ſuffered to run at large; and the delicacy of their fleſh is in a great meaſure attributed to their not being pent up in ſties. They make kerſeys and cloth in this county; and, though not in ſuch great quantities as in Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, and Glouceſterſhire; yet they make a ſufficiency, not only for home-conſumption, but for a foreign trade. As its coaſts furniſh oyſters, lobſters, and other ſalt-water fiſh; its rivers, namely the Avon, Anton, Alſe, Teſt, Stowre, Itchin, and its ſmaller ſtreams, abound in freſh fiſh, eſpecially trouts, as good as any of their kind: ſo that, both for profit and pleaſure, there is not a more inviting county in all Great Britain. Lands are ſaid to ſell dearer here than in Kent, Eſſex, and other counties nearer London. Fox-hunting is much followed by the gentry here, their woods and downs being proper for breeding that and other game; ſo that they are obſerved to have the beſt fox-dogs in this county. Its convenient harbours and ports have brought Hampſhire a good foreign trade: and in time of war with France, Portſmouth is a ſure mart for any of its commodities. From hence to the town of Southampton the country lies low and flat; and is ſo full of creeks and inlets of the ſea and rivers, that paſſengers to that town ferry over thrice in eighteen miles, beſides croſſing Titchfield-bridge.

No county of England is ſo well wooded as this; and though there has been a vaſt conſumption of timber at Portſmouth, Southampton, Redbridge, and Buſſelton, for building or repairing the royal navy, beſides numbers of merchant-ſhips, yet there is ſtill an immenſe quantity of well-grown timber left upon ſome eſtates in the S. parts; and in New-foreſt are oaks of ſeveral hundred years growth. But the author of the Tour obſerves, "That there has been great deſtruction made of trees, not only in theſe parts, but in every foreſt in England, where the crown has the property of the timber. And it is greatly to be feared, that if immediate care is not taken to prevent the deſtruction of the timber, and alſo to encourage its growth, there will ſoon be a great want for the royal navy. And here it may not be amiſs to take notice, (continues he), That the perſons whoſe employments were deſigned to preſerve and encourage the growth of timber, are generally the people who deſtroy it; to which they are led by the perquiſites of their places: ſo that perhaps there is not a more lucrative and extraordinary employment than that of ſurveyor of the woods, as it hath been managed of late years."

New-foreſt is a laſting monument of William the Conqueror's oppreſſion, who laid it open and waſte; for that purpoſe he unpeopled the country, pulled down the houſes and churches of ſeveral towns and pariſhes, beſides great numbers of villages, turning the poor people out of their habitations and poſſeſſions for the ſake of his deer. And in this foreſt our hiſtories record, that William Rufus, his ſon and immediate ſucceſſor, loſt his life by an arrow directed at a deer, which glancing on a tree, changed its courſe, and hit him full on the breaſt: another ſon, whilſt in hot purſuit of the game, was caught up by the boughs of a tree, and hanged like Abſalom.

Under the miniſtry of Lord Treaſurer Godolphin, a propoſal was made for repeopling this foreſt with the poor inhabitants of the Palatinate, brought over into England, by parcelling out a great part of it among them, and enabling them to cultivate and occupy it; but it came to nothing.

HAMPSHIRE, New, a province of New England, in North America. It is bounded on the E. by Kennebeck-river, and alſo the Atlantic ocean; on the W. by Merrimack-river; on the S. E. by Maſſachuſets-bay; on the N. W. by Canada; and on the N. E. by New Scotland. It is a diſtinct government, under the immediate and abſolute direction of the crown of Great Britain, with a governor, council, and houſe of repreſentatives; the two former being appointed ſolely by his Majeſty. This country being naturally adapted for producing naval ſtores, a great part of it is by act of parliament appropriated for that purpoſe, to the uſe of the royal navy.

HAMPSTEAD, or *Hampſtead-Marſhall*, in Middleſex, has riſen from a ſmall village, almoſt to a city, being crowded with fine buildings and gentlemen's ſeats, the progreſs of which the uneven ſurface could not check; for, on the very ſteep of the hill, the buildings have ſo increaſed, that the town overſpreads almoſt the whole ſide of it. In its neighbourhood is a heath, extending itſelf about a mile every way, from which is a moſt beautiful proſpect to Hanſlop-ſteeple, within eight miles of Northampton N. W. to Lawdon hill in Eſſex E. at leaſt ſixty miles; to the city of London, and beyond it to Banſtead-downs S. Shooter's-hill S. E. Red-hill S. W. and Windſor-caſtle W. all without any interruption. Due North indeed you ſee no further than to Barnet, not above ſix miles off. Beſides the long room at Hampſtead near the wells, for company to meet publicly at on Monday evenings to play at cards, &c. in the year 1735 the maſter of it built an aſſembly-room, ſixty feet long, and thirty wide, elegantly decorated. The ſubſcription is a guinea for the ſeaſon, which admits, by ticket, one gentleman and two ladies: non-ſubſcribers pay half a crown admittance: and on Sundays company have tea and coffee for ſix-pence each; but with no other amuſements than what they can draw from one another. Hampſtead church, a chapel belonging to the Lord of the manor, is old and ruinous: but near the wells is a fine chapel, erected by the contribution of the inhabitants, who are moſtly merchants and citizens of London, from which metropolis it is about four miles N. and a ſhort mile W. of Highgate. In the hollow between Highgate and Hampſtead is a neat little box, called Caenwood, late the Earl of Bute's, now Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield's country-retirement. Hampſtead is a noted corn-market.

HAMPSTEAD, a village of Georgia, in North America, about a mile from another called Highgate, and four from Savannah inland. The inhabitants of both theſe villages apply themſelves principally to gardening, and ſupply Savannah with greens, pot-herbs, &c.

HAMPTON, a town of New Hampſhire and New England, in North America. It lies forty-four miles from Boſton. Lat. 52 deg. 41 min. N. long. 70 deg. 12 min. W.

HAMPTON, a village of Middleſex on the N. ſide of the Thames, two miles E. of Kingſton upon Thames, and twelve of London. Near it is the royal palace of Hampton-court, a moſt delightful ſpot, lying between two parks, which, together with its gardens, are about five miles in circuit, and watered on three ſides by the Thames. It was built by Cardinal Woolſey, out of pure oſtentation of his wealth: where, beſides coſtly hangings, there were 280 ſilk beds, and every place ſhone with gold and ſilver plate: but it raiſed him ſo much envy, that he was glad to ſcreen himſelf from it, by giving it King Henry VIII. who enlarged it with ſuch elegant buildings, that Leland and Grotius commended it very highly in Latin verſes: the former ſaying, that the ſun does not behold ſuch a palace in all its courſe; but the latter is yet more ſublime in his encomium, where he declares, that a traveller, upon ſight of this, after viewing all the palaces in the world, would ſay, 'There dwell kings, but here the gods.' King William and Queen Mary greatly improved this place. In a gal-

lery

lery here are the famous cartoons, by Raphael, being ſeven pieces of ſuch paintings as are not to be matched. The late French King, it is ſaid, offered 100,000 louis d'ors for them. The whole number was twelve, of which two are in the poſſeſſion of the King of France, two in that of the King of Sardinia, and the other in the hands of a private perſon in England, the ſubject of which is Herod's cruelty. Here alſo are portraits of all the beauties in King William's reign, the battles of Alexander the Great, in fine Bruſſels tapeſtry: moſt of the chimney-pieces are originals of Vandyke, a picture of King William on horſeback by Sir Godfrey Kneller, &c. On the S. ſide of this palace a garden has been ſunk ten feet, in order to give the better view from the apartments to the river. The front on the E. all of free-ſtone, is very noble, looking into the park over a ſtately parterre, half a mile long, where, among other curioſities, ſtand, on two ſtone pedeſtals, two marble vaſes or flower-pots of exquiſite workmanſhip; the one by the famous ſtatuary Cibber, and the other by a foreigner, both proofs of great ſkill. In a little walled garden on the N. ſide, is a curious labyrinth and grand terrace-walk along the ſide of the river, from the palace to the bowling-green, at each corner of which is a large pavilion. Both parks are well planted and ſtocked with deer, and adorned with fine canals, pleaſure-houſes, fiſh-ponds and water-works. In Buſhy-park is a caſcade, which is reckoned a maſter-piece in its kind. In the preſent long reign Hampton-court has been uninhabited, and ever ſince Charles I.'s time, occupied only alternately by the Britiſh Princes. In the village of Hampton, much improved by its neighbourhood to the palace, are ſeveral very good inns.

HAMPTON, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire, has two annual fairs, on Trinity Monday, and October 29, for cattle and horſes. It lies twelve miles S. of the city of Glouceſter. Lat. 51 deg. 38 min. N. long. 2 deg. 15 min. W.

HAMPTON-COURT is alſo a ſeat of the late Earl of Coningſby, in Herefordſhire, between the city of Hereford and Leominſter. It was built by Henry Bolingbroke Duke of Lancaſter, afterwards King Henry IV. in the form of a caſtle, and in a valley, upon a rapid river, under covert of Mount-Bynmore, with very pleaſant gardens, and a plentiful ſupply of water on all ſides. Within are excellent pictures of the Earl's anceſtors, &c. by Holben, Vandyke, Dobſon, and other maſters, an original of the founder, &c. Here are two new ſtone-ſtair-caſes after a geometrical method. From the top of the houſe goes a ſtair-caſe, which it is ſaid, has a ſubterraneous paſſage into Bynmore wood. The park is very fine, and eight miles in circuit, being well-ſtocked with deer. Here are extenſive proſpects into Wiltſhire, and alſo over the Welſh mountains, with lawns, groves, &c. There is a very broad pool three quarters of a mile long, included between two great woods; the dam to it made over a valley coſt 800 l. and was finiſhed in a fortnight by 200 men. A new river is cut quite through the park, the channel of which is moſtly hewn out of the rock. Here are new gardens, canals, plantations, warrens, decoys, &c.

HANAU, county of, in the Wetteraw and Lower Rhine, in Germany. It extends itſelf about forty miles N. E. from the river Mayne, and is fifteen where broadeſt. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Reineck and territory of Fulda, on the W. by Budingen and the eſtates of the family of Naſſau, and on the S. by part of the biſhopric of Mentz. It had its own Counts, who formed alliances with the families of Heſſe-Caſſel, Orange, &c. were directors of the college of the Counts of Wetteraw, &c. but the laſt of them, Reinard, who married the ſiſter of our late Queen Caroline, died in 1736, leaving only a daughter, married to the hereditary Prince of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, who thereby became heir to all the eſtates in Alſace; but by virtue of a treaty of mutual ſucceſſion between the families of Hanau and Heſſe-Caſſel, the county of Hanau, and ſome part of thoſe of Reineck and Deux-ponts, devolved to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, the late Prince William, and father to the preſent Prince Frederick, who married the Princeſs Mary of England, and has lately abjured the Proteſtant religion and turned Roman Catholic.

HANAU, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of its name; it is a very neat and regularly built town, delightfully ſituated on the river Kintz, juſt before its junction with the Mayne, which divides it into the old and new town, both ſurrounded with good walls, and other fortifications. The Swedes took it in 1631, as did the Imperialiſts in 1658. The new town was built by the Calviniſts, who fled firſt to Franckfort, from the Duke of Alva's perſecution in the Netherlands, and then agreed with Count Philip Lewis of Hanau, who had married a daughter of Prince William I. of Orange, to ſettle his territory. Theſe Flemings built the new town on the plain, reaching from the old one along the river ſide, and the Count encloſed it with a ſtrong wall and ditch fifty feet broad, fortifying it with five baſtions, three gates, portcul.is's, and draw-bridges. The Count alſo dug a canal from the new town to the Mayne, for the conveniency of commerce, and granted them and their deſcendants the free exerciſe of the reformed religion, with power to name their own miniſters, and chuſe their own magiſtrates and officers of juſtice, alſo two markets every week, and two fairs in a year, like thoſe at Franckfort; and to keep a large bark for goods and paſſengers; paying the Count eighteen pence for every hundred weight of merchandiſe imported, but nothing for exportation. This place was almoſt entirely rebuilt, and rendered much more populous in 1698, by a great number of Calviniſts, who came thither from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, who had the ſame immunities granted them as the former. The houſes are built on a level, and the ſtreets terminate all of them generally in a great ſquare, where the markets are kept. At each corner is a fountain well walled round with red marble, and on the top is a large lamp lighted every night. The church in which they preach in Flemiſh, and where they preach in French, are but one edifice, ſeparated only by a wall. In the French partition is a ſpacious gallery, being an amphitheatre ſupported by twelve columns of red ſtone, and the cieling adorned with ſtucco. The Lutherans have churches in the old town; but though the Count was of that religion, the Calviniſts are more numerous, and incomparably richer. The Jews are tolerated, but Catholics are obliged to go about a quarter of a mile off for public devotion. The Walloons have eſtabliſhed ſeveral manufactures here, as woollen ſtuffs, ſnuff, &c. The caſtle where the Counts reſided, is in the old town, upon the bank of the Mayne; it has a high tower, and is well fortified, being faced with ſtone, and ſurrounded with ditches always full of water. The road from hence to Franckfort is very bad. About a mile off is a very fine country-ſeat, called Philipſruhe, belonging to the late Count's brother, the apartments nobly furniſhed, and the gardens in a grand taſte. To Hanau the confederates marched after the battle of Dettingen, June 1743, the road to which is ſandy, but that to Franckfort has corn, and in ſome parts tobacco all along its ſides. Hanau lies fifteen miles N. W. of Aſchaffenburg, and thirteen of Franckfort. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 52 min. E.

HANGCHEU, or HAMCHEU, the capital of Chekiang, a province of China, in Aſia. It is computed to be twelve miles in curcuit, and nearly round, and to contain a million of inhabitants. We are told that within the walls only, excluſive of the ſuburbs, which are very large, the tax-officers have on their rolls 300,000 hu, or families. It is very convenient for trade, eſpecially on account of its very numerous canals, which are navigable, and covered with trading veſſels. And it drives a conſiderable traffic in its ſilk manufactures. The bridges in this city, including thoſe in the ſuburbs and adjacent territory, with a vaſt many triumphal arches, are reckoned at 10,000, and this looked upon as within compaſs. The canals are cut from the lake Si-hu, in the neighbourhood. The city lies near the great river Cieu-tang, which is above ſix Engliſh miles broad, and runs to the S. of it. The circuit

circuit of the place, including the ſuburbs, is ſaid to be near ten miles. Within the walls is the famous Mount Ching-ho-ang, upon which ſtands a tower with a water-glaſs and dial, ſhewing the hour. The ſtreets are paved with broad ſtones, the houſes, ſhops, &c. beautiful; the public buildings lofty and magnificent. In it are four towers of nine ſtoreys, beſides temples, monaſteries, &c. innumerable. The ſilk-weavers here are ſaid to amount to 6000, unleſs theſe, with other particulars above-mentioned, be too much exaggerated. This city hath ſeven others under it of the ſecond and third rank. Lat. 30 deg. 20 min. N. long. 3 deg. 40 min. E. from Peking.

HANGO, a famous ſea-port of South Finland Proper, in Sweden. It lies on the gulph of Finland, and about forty-two miles from Abo to the S. E.

HANOVER, or BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURG, Electorate of. It is the paternal eſtate of his preſent Britannic Majeſty. This electorate, which is attached to the duchies of Hanover and Zell, was concerted in the congreſs at the Hague, anno 1692, by King William III. and effected by his influence, in conjunction with moſt of the Proteſtant Princes of the Empire. Accordingly the ſame year the Emperor Leopold conferred the dignity of Elector on Prince Erneſt, grandfather of his preſent Majeſty of Great Britain, and his heirs, with the title of ſtandard-bearer. This met with oppoſition from the college of Princes in the Empire, and particularly from the Pope and his adherents. Nevertheleſs, in 1708, after the demiſe of the firſt Elector Erneſt, the three colleges of the Empire agreed to the eſtabliſhment of this new electorate, in the perſon of his eldeſt ſon, afterwards King George I. of Great Britain, who then took his ſeat in the diet. But the office of ſtandard-bearer being claimed by the Duke of Wertemberg at that time, the title of arch-treaſurer of the Empire was given next year to the Elector of Hanover inſtead of it.

The dominions of the Elector may be conſidered under three principal heads.

I. The patrimonial eſtates of the family; namely, 1. The duchy of Hanover, or Calenburg. 2. The principality of Grubenhagen, in which are ſalt-pits and rich mines. 3. Near half the county of Diepholt. 4. The towns of Stobzenau, Diepenau, Stigerberg, and Barenburg, in the county of Hoya. 5. The bailiwics of Coldingen, Lutern, Barinberg, and Weſterhoff, in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, with the protectorſhip of the city of the latter name.

II. The ſucceſſion to his uncle's eſtates of Lunenberg-Zell (whoſe daughter and heireſs King George I. alſo married), containing, 1. The towns of Lunenburg and Zell, Ultzen, Bardowic, Walſtrod, Guthorn, Botmar, Ilten, Harbourg, &c. 2. The county of Danneberg, yielded by the Duke of Wolfenbuttle to the Lunenberg-Zell for their pretenſions to the city of Brunſwic. 3. The other half of Diepholt. 4. The county of Hoga. 5. The county of Saxe-Lawenburg, with the four ſmall, but populous and trading towns upon the Elbe; namely, Lawenburg, Mollen, Wittenberg and Ratzeburg.

III. The duchies of Bremen and Verden, (except the imperial city of Bremen, and a ſmall tract of land at the mouth of the Elbe, called Hadeland, belonging to Hamburg) which were purchaſed by the late Elector of Hanover, George I. from the King of Denmark, who in the laſt northern war took them from the Swedes: and in this purchaſe the crown of Sweden afterwards acquieſced, and by treaty yielded up all pretenſions in favour of the purchaſer.

The extent of all theſe dominions of Hanover from S. to N. is about 190 miles, and about 160 where broadeſt from E. to W. But they are intermixed in ſome parts with the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, and the dominions of Brunſwic-Wolfenbuttle, now in the branch of Brunſwic Bevern: both which together are not above 120 miles from E. to W. nor above ſixty-five from N. to S. though both ways very unequal, by being indented by the Elector's dominions, and thoſe of others.

The Elector's pretenſions are only to the ſmall county of Eichfeldt, in the poſſeſſion of the Elector of Mentz, as part of the principality of Grubenhagen; to the larger half of the Biſhopric of Hildeſheim; to the fortreſs of Peyna, and county of Reinſtein, as a vacant fief, which was ſeized by the Elector of Brandenburg, as holding of his principality of Halberſtadt. His revenues ariſing from ſalt-pits, or ſprings within the walls of Lunenburg, taxes on cattle, merchandiſe, and inns, but eſpecially from rich mines of ſilver, iron and copper, are computed to be at leaſt 400,000l. a year, including the mines of Clauſthall, St. Andrew and Altena, which yield near the half of that ſum. In 1692, the firſt Elector, our Sovereign's grandfather, had near 14,000 regular troops on foot. But now that the eſtates of the Electorate are about one half larger, he may raiſe an army of between 30 and 40,000 men, without greatly burthening his ſubjects. And the latter number muſt be the amount at leaſt, now in 1760, that the French are attempting the conqueſt of the Electorate, out of which they were driven ſince the convention of Kloſterſeven, and the troops, with all thoſe of the Confederates under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.

In 1687 an hereditary and perpetual union was made between the Hanover family and that of Saxony, which was renewed in 1731 and 1736 for the mutual guaranty of the peaceable poſſeſſion of their reſpective eſtates, againſt all diſturbers and invaders: though at preſent this treaty ſeems to have no place on either ſide.

This Elector, ſuppoſing him always a Proteſtant, has the Biſhopric of Oſnaburg alternately, with a Roman Catholic Biſhop. The late King George's brother ſtyled Duke of York was the laſt Proteſtant Biſhop of Oſnaburg. Its preſent poſſeſſor is a Roman Catholic. The Elector enjoys many privileges in conjunction with the Dukes of Brunſwic-Bevern, as the right of judging in the laſt reſort cauſes not exceeding 2000 florins: and ſuch as do, he may carry before what other tribunal of the Empire he thinks proper.

There are few ſovereigns, whoſe finances are ſaid to be in ſo good a condition as this Elector's, owing to the œconomy of the preſent poſſeſſor, our ſovereign, and the two preceding Electors, who nevertheleſs have kept up a ſplendor ſuitable to their rank, without oppreſſing their ſubjects, the government here being, it is ſaid, the leaſt deſpotic of any in the Empire: for the Elector cannot make laws, raiſe taxes, &c. without the conſent of the ſtates, conſiſting of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and towns, who meet regularly every year.

The preſent Elector has ſome troops of life-guards, and two regiments of foot guards, of one battalion each, with an uniform of red lined with blue; and he has the officers of ſtate uſual in the courts of crowned heads. He has the ſix following councils, 1. The council of ſtate, to which all Hanover is ſubject. It receives orders immediately from the Elector, counterſigned by a German miniſter from that electorate, who always attends his perſon in the Britiſh court: the preſent Envoy is Baron Munckhauſen. 2. The council of war. 3. Chancery. 4. The juſtice court. 5. The chamber: and, 6. the Conſiſtory, which is compoſed of the miniſter or preſbytery of the city of Hanover, aſſiſted by lay-elders, who are perſons generally diſtinguiſhed for their learning and piety, as well as rank. It is here to be obſerved, that every Proteſtant Prince and ſtate in Germany has the like courts; but theſe have no power in civil matters, divorces only excepted: and the Prince or ſtate has always a deputy preſent in all their meetings, to be a check upon their power, and keep it within due bounds. The ſovereigns of this country are now of the church of England, and ever ſince their acceſſion to the crown of Great Britain; and their ſubjects are Lutherans. But a Jewiſh ſynagogue and Roman Catholic church are tolerated in the city of Hanover, there being ſeveral wealthy families of both thoſe religions. The clergy here, as well as in the dominions of Brandenburg and Heſſe-Caſſel, are the beſt provided for, as they are the ableſt and moſt learned of any in the empire. In the late Princeſs Sophia's time, his preſent Majeſty's illuſtrious grandmother, the Calviniſts and all other perſuaſions enjoyed liberty of conſcience;

ſcience: and though her Highneſs was a Calviniſt, moſt of her immediate ſervants were Lutherans, and her ſon the late Elector had many Calviniſts belonging to him: and that, to ſet a good example of their unfeigned charity, in the little differences of ceremony, they frequently went together to the ſame church.

The Electoral houſe of Hanover is the younger branch of the Brunſwic family, as deſcended from William the youngeſt ſon; as the other two branches, namely, of Wolfenbuttle and Bevern, (the former being now extinct) derive from Henry, the eldeſt ſon of Henry Duke of Zell, in 1546.

By the act of ſettlement made in the reign of King William III. upon failure of his male-heirs by Queen Mary, and thoſe of her ſiſter Princeſs, afterwards Queen Anne, the ſucceſſion became next to the Princeſs Sophia, a daughter of the Elector Palatine by Mary of England, daughter of King James I. and her male heirs, provided they were Proteſtants, and that with a view to prevent the calamities of a Popiſh reign. By this means the crown of Great Britain is now in the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover; but the Princeſs Sophia dying before Queen Anne, her ſon George I. enjoyed the crown, and her grandſon, his preſent Majeſty, is in poſſeſſion of the ſame, after a long and glorious reign, particularly towards the concluſion of it.

Though the Electoral dominions ſeem to be well ſituated for trade, as lying on the German ocean, the Weſer and Elbe commerce does not flouriſh here: either they have but few ſtaple commodities; or men of ſubſtance do not apply themſelves to it. The country is pretty much over-run with wood.

HANOVER, duchy of, formerly Calenburg, from a caſtle which was the reſidence of the Prince to whom this country was aſſigned in the partition of the territories made in the fifteenth century, by Henry Duke of of Brunſwic above-mentioned. It is bounded to the S. by Grubenhagen, or what Moll calls Brunſwic-Lunenburg; to the N. by Lunenburg-Zell, to the W. by the county of Schawenburg, and to the E. by the duchy of Brunſwic-Wolfenbuttle, and the Biſhopric of Hideſheim. It is eighteen miles from E. to W. and thirty-three from N. to S. It is more fruitful than the country lying S. of it, has fine fields and meadows, breeding excellent horſes, of which our royal ſtables moſtly conſiſt. It furniſhes ſheep and wool for export, and ſufficient quantities of ſalt and tobacco for home conſumption.

HANOVER, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy of its name, was the ſeat of the Electors before their acceſſion to the crown of Great Britain, as it always was of the Dukes after their removal hither from Calenburg, upon the death of George the laſt Duke of Brunſwick-Calenburg. It has a pleaſant ſite, in a ſandy hill upon the Leine, navigable here for ſmall boats. Its ancient name was Lawenroda, from a neighbouring caſtle of the Counts of that denomination. It had its preſent name, in the time of Henry the Lion, from a ferry here, Hanover in the Old Saxon importing in Engliſh *have-over*. The river divides it into the old and new town. It is walled round, regularly fortified, and the ravelines before the gates well-provided with cannon, but ſeems to be of no conſiderable ſtrength. The houſes are moſtly of timber and clay, though many of them are of brick and ſtone: The ſtreets are broad and well-lighted, with lanthorns in winter. Here was formerly a monaſtery, now converted into a palace, and at one end of the city, near what is called the ramparts, though they hardly deſerve that name. It is a large ſtructure of free-ſtone, with ſeveral courts and fine ſtair-caſes; but the whole is rather commodious than magnificent; it has charming tapeſtry and paintings, with other rich furniture: but theſe, with its cabinet of curioſities, were removed to Stade before the French took poſſeſſion of this city 2 or 3 years ago, when they had like to have ruined the Duke of Cumberland's army of obſervation, which the treaty of Cloſterſeven ſaved. It has alſo a fine chapel. In the Elector's abſence a court is kept in this city, the ſame as if he were preſent; and a French comedy uſed to be acted thrice a week at a pretty theatre in the palace, where all people are admitted gratis. Here is alſo an opera-houſe, not inferior to any in Europe for the contrivance and paintings, which all foreigners viſit. Here are frequent concerts, balls, and aſſemblies. The moſt remarkable of its churches are, 1. St. James's, in which are two crucifixes, with fine pictures of the apoſtles, and many ſaints: though the Lutherans pay no adoration to them, yet one ſees crucifixes in all the churches of that perſuaſion in every country. 2. That of the Holy Croſs, much finer and neater than the other, with a double row of galleries from the altar; and upon the firſt of them the hiſtory of the goſpel, in fifty-three parts, painted by the ableſt maſters. Beſides theſe are St. George's and St. Giles's churches. The Roman Catholic church here, granted to thoſe of that communion, was one of the conditions upon which its ſovereign was firſt created a ninth Elector, who alſo engaged to admit an apoſtolical vicar from the Pope into his dominions, and he was to reſide at Hanover. Their divine ſervice is performed as in a cathedral, the number of Roman Catholics being very conſiderable, though Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion. The Princeſs Sophia built a new church here for the French refugees, to which King William III. was a benefactor. Beſides an orphan-houſe, here is an hoſpital within the town, and another without: one or other of which, the French, in their late invaſion of that country, moſt barbarouſly burnt, with all the perſons in it. Since the houſe of Hanover has been admitted into the electoral college, but more eſpecially ſince its advancement to the Britiſh throne, this city has acquired a new luſtre; and is particularly famous for a treaty concluded here in 1725, as a counterbalance to that of Vienna. In the neighbourhood are ſeveral pretty ſeats; particularly one called the Fantaſy or Whim, and another Mont-brilliant or Mount-pleaſant; both built by two ſiſters-in-law, Madam de Kilmanſec, late Counteſs of Arlington, and the Counteſs of Platen. Theſe lead to the palace of Herenhauſen (which ſee). The French had poſſeſſed themſelves of this capital, the Electorate, and ſome neighbouring territories in the year 1757, notwithſtanding an army of obſervation under the Duke of Cumberland. But by the intrepidity of the inhabitants, Heſſians, Brunſwickers, &c. under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, they have been entirely driven out, ſince the King of Pruſſia defeated, broke, and took a great part of their army priſoners in the engagement of Roſbach; but more eſpecially at the battle of Minden, on the firſt of Auguſt 1759, under the direction of the former Prince, with the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh infantry,, though their cavalry were not engaged. Hanover lies forty miles W. of Brunſwick, and 365 E. of London. Lat. 52 deg. 29 min. N. long. 51 deg. E.

HANS Towns, or HANSEATIC Union, a name given to a confederacy between ſeveral maritime cities of Germany, for the mutual protection of their commerce, which engroſſed the moſt conſiderable part of their trade in Europe, and for their common defence. Bremen and Amſterdam were the firſt that formed this league, whoſe trade received ſuch advantage, by their fitting out two men of war each, to convoy their merchant-ſhips, that even Kings and Princes made treaties with them, and were often glad of their protection and aſſiſtance, more cities continually entering into it. They in time grew ſo powerful, both by ſea and land, that they raiſed armies, as well as fitted out fleets; they enjoyed countries in ſovereignty, and made peace and war, tho' always in defence of their trade, as if they had been a ſtate. At the ſame time alſo ſeveral cities, tho' they had no great trade, or intercouſe with the ſea, came into their alliance for the protection of their liberties; ſo that, in the year 1200, we find no leſs than ſeventy-two cities in the liſt of Hans towns; particularly Bremen, Amſterdam, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Dort, Bruges, Oſtend, Cologne, Brunſwic, Harderwyck, Middleburg, Calais, Roan, Bourdeaux, Rochel, St. Malo, Bayonne, Bilboa, Liſbon, Seville, Cadiz, Carthagena, Barcelona, Marſeilles, Leghorn, Naples, Meſſina, London, Lubeck, Roſtock, Stralſund, Stetin, Wiſmar, Koningſberg, Dantzic, Elbing, and Marienburg, &c. Thoſe among them whcih lay in Germany were imperial cities and free-ſtates, the principal of which were Lubeck and Hamburgh; and the others were ſome of the

the moſt conſiderable places in Europe. So powerful was this alliance, that their ſhips were often hired by other Princes in order to aſſiſt them againſt their enemies. They not only awed, but frequently defeated all that oppoſed their commerce; particularly in 1348, they ſo furiouſly attacked the Daniſh fleet in the Sund, that Waldemar III. King of Denmark, for peace ſake gave them up all Schonen for ſixteen years, thereby commanding the paſſage of the Sund in their own right. And again, in 1428, they made war on King Eric of Denmark with 250 ſail, and 12,000 men on board, plundering and ſacking all the coaſt of Jutland, &c. ſo that he was glad alſo to make peace with them. Many privileges were both granted and confirmed by Lewis XI. Charles VIII. Lewis XII. and Francis I. Kings of France, as well as by the Emperor Charles V. who had ſeveral loans of money from them; and likewiſe by King Henry III. of England, who incorporated them into a trading body, in acknowledgement for money advanced him, as well as the good ſervices done him by their naval forces in 1206. They were divided into four colleges or provinces, diſtinguiſhed by their four principal cities, Lubeck, Cologne, Brunſwick, and Dantzick, where they held their courts of judicature. They had a common ſtock at Lubeck, and kept magazines for the ſale of their goods, in London, Bruges, Antwerp, Bergen in Norway, Revel in Livonia, Novogrod in Ruſſia, &c. And the merchants were commonly called Eaſterlings, on account of the commerce they carried on in the Baltic or Eaſt ſea; in the commodities of the northern parts of Germany, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, and Muſcovy, which were exported to almoſt every part of Europe, in Engliſh, Dutch, and Flemiſh bottoms. One of their principal warehouſes was at London, where a ſociety of German merchants was formed, called the Steel-yard company, to which King Edward I. granted great privileges; but in 1552, and in the reign of King Edward VI. theſe were revoked by act of parliament, upon complaint of the Engliſh merchants, that this company had ſo engroſſed the cloth-trade, that in the preceding year they had exported 50,000 pieces, while all the Engliſh together had ſhipped off only 1100. Queen Mary, who aſcended the throne the year following, and being reſolved on the Spaniſh match, ſuſpended the execution of the act for three years: but after that term the act took place, when the privileges of the ſaid company were no longer regarded, and all the efforts of the Hans towns to recover this loſs were fruitleſs. Queen Elizabeth was afterwards at war with the Spaniards, when Sir Francis Drake meeting with ſixty of the Hans ſhips in the Tagus laden with corn, took it all out as contraband goods, which, by their original patent, they were prohibited to carry. The Hans towns complained of this to the diet of the Empire, and the Queen ſent an ambaſſador to declare her reaſons. The King of Poland alſo intereſted himſelf in the affair, the city of Dantzick being under his protection. At laſt, though the Queen ſtrove hard to preſerve the commerce of her ſubjects in Germany, the Emperor excluded the Engliſh company of merchant-adventurers, who had conſiderable factories at Stade, Embden, Bremen, Hamburgh, and Elbing, from all trade in the empire.

The Hans towns of Germany in particular were not only in ſo flouriſhing, but ſo formidable a ſtate, from the 14th to the 16th century, that they gave umbrage to all the neighbouring Princes, who threatened a ſtrong confederacy againſt them; and, as the firſt ſtep towards it, commanded all the cities within their juriſdiction to withdraw from the union. This immediately ſeparated all the cities of England, France, Spain, and Italy, from the Hans. Theſe, on the other hand, prudently put themſelves under the protection of the Empire. And as the cities juſt-mentioned had withdrawn from them, they excluded ſeveral more out of their ſociety, making a decree, that none ſhould be admitted but ſuch cities as ſtood within the limits of the German empire, or were dependent thereon, Dantzick excepted.

Thus they maintained their confederacy a little while as they had begun, but were reduced to Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburgh, and Dantzick; in the firſt of which they kept their regiſter, and held aſſemblies once in three years at leaſt. But this union has been diſſolved for ſome time, and now they carry on a ſeparate trade each for itſelf.

HAPSAL, a town of Eſthonia, a part of the province of Livonia, in Sweden. It lies on a ſmall gulph of the Baltic of the ſame name, and oppoſite to the iſle of Dagho. It was formerly the ſee of a Biſhop, and ſubject to the Danes, but taken by the Muſcovites in 1572. The Swedes ſeized it in 1581: but became ſubject again to the Muſcovites in the beginning of this century under Peter the Great. It lies about thirty miles from Revel to the S. E.

HAPSBURG, once a famous caſtle of Switzerland, the little Counts of which were anceſtors of the Houſe of Auſtria, now ſo overgrown.

HARBURG, a town of Brunſwic-Lunenburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the N. ſide of the Aller, but S. of the Elbe, and near the junction of the Lotze with the latter river, almoſt oppoſite to Hamburgh. It is populous, and has a pretty good trade, being as commodiouſly ſituated for it as that city, and enjoyed the like advantages with it of carrying merchandiſe up and down the Elbe, with a tolerable harbour, having been much improved ſince it came into the hands of the Elector of Hanover. It is a great thoroughfare from Hamburgh to the ſouthern provinces, and where the poſt-chaiſes are hired. The church is handſome; here are ſeveral ſquares, and good houſes. This is the ſtrongeſt frontier on this ſide. The caſtle is a large pentagon, with baſtions, ravelines, and other outworks, with large ditches: But the main ſtrength of the place are its ſluices, which can lay the country round it under water. The late Ducheſs of Zell, a French Lady, and mother to the heireſs, who was married to her couſin George I. had only the title of Madame de Harburg, till declared a Princeſs by the Emperor, before which her offſpring did not inherit. The iſlands between this place and Hamburgh are all ſurrounded with dykes and ſluices, recovered out of the Elbe, and rendered firm. They reſemble the meadows in Holland, and bring their owners a good profit. It lies twenty-eight miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53 deg. 49 min. N. long. 9 deg. 36 min. E.

HARBUROUGH, or MARKET-HARBOROUGH, anciently HAVERBURGH, a town of Leiceſterſhire, and thoroughfare on the London road to Derby. It lies near the ſource of the Welland. It has no lands nor fields belonging to it. Hence the proverbial ſarcaſms, That a gooſe will eat up all the graſs growing in Harborough; and children are threatened with being thrown into Harborough-field: for which reaſon its annual fair, on October 9, is holden in the adjacent pariſh, for horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, braſs, hats, and cloaths. It was a famous beaſt-fair, even in Camden's time. Its weekly market is kept on Tueſday. It gives title of Earl to the Sherrard family, thirteen miles from Leiceſter, and eighty-four from London.

HARCOURT, tho' a ſmall town, yet a duchy-peerage of Normandy, in France. It gives name and title to an Engliſh peer, the chancellor of which family was famous with Bolingbroke, about the cloſe of Queen Anne's reign; and the preſent nobleman was late governor to his royal highneſs George, the preſent Prince of Wales. It lies 30 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N. long. 40 min. E.

HARDERWICK, a walled town of the Veluwe and Gulderland, one of the ſeven United Provinces, on the Zuyder-zee. The houſes are high, and porches large, with fine churches; but St. Mary's is the ſtatelieſt, the roof and arches being of excellent workmanſhip. Its very high ſteeple, ſeen at a great diſtance by land and ſea, ſerves inſtead of a lighthouſe. It had formerly ſeveral religious houſes, one of which ſerves for the public library, well furniſhed with excellent books; among which are ſome in the oriental tongues, and Chineſe; in another are read the public lectures of the Univerſity here. In the neighbouring woods are abunddance of blue-berries, carried to Amſterdam, where they

they are highly prized. The French took this place in 1672, when they diſmantled and burnt moſt of it: this was the birth-place of Gerardus Voetius the famous lawyer, who, with Albertus Leoninus, is ſaid to have formed the model of the preſent commonwealth. Here are ſeveral hoſpitals for the ſick, and for orphans. The Zuyder-zee has made great encroachments on the S. ſide of the town, where it is ſecured by the dykes and fences. An old caſtle defends the place, has a rampart on the S. ſide, and ſome other works. Near it lies the Iſle of Urk, the ſeat of the Urii. Harderwyck was formerly one of the Hans towns: twenty-ſix miles N. W. of Zutphen. Lat. 52 deg. 42 min. N. long. 5 deg. 42 min. E.

HARDWICK, a ſeat of the Duke of Devonſhire, in the flat county of Derbyſhire, to which, by the removal of a mountain that ſtood in the way, is a proſpect now from Chutſworth-houſe in the Peak. Of the ſame name is the title of the late Lord Chancellor, Baron, now Earl Hardwick.

HARFLEUR, anciently HAREFLOT, in Latin *Hareſluum*, *Hareſlutum*, a ſmall mayor-city in the government of Havre de Grace, and province of Normandy, in France, at the mouth of the Seine, between two mountains, the one E. and the other W. It was formerly a conſiderable port, but Havre being found more convenient, it was neglected, and is at preſent only capable of receiving ſmall veſſels. The Engliſh took this place twice, in 1415 and 1440. It is the ſeat of a royal juſtice, has a ſmall magazine, and but one church. Here are fine fountains, with vaſt plenty of water coming from a neighbouring mountain, which commands it. Harfleur lies five miles W. of Havre de Grace. Lat. 49 deg. 42 min. N. long. 16 min. E.

HARELEBECK, an open town, belonging to a diſtrict and ancient viſcounty of its name, in the caſtleward of Courtray in Flanders, one of the Auſtrian Netherlands. It ſtands on the river Lys. Here is the collegiate church of St. Saviour, in which Baldwin of Liſle, Earl of Flanders, founded a rich chapter in 1063, of which the Biſhop of Tournay is always a member; here alſo is a convent of hoſpitaller nuns. It lies eight miles N. E. of Courtray. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. E.

HARLEBECK, quarter of, beſides the laſt mentioned town of its name, contains twelve fine villages, among which that of Engelminſter has a caſtle, in which a garriſon was often kept in the late wars. The famous La None, ſurnamed Bras de Fer, or Iron-arm, beſieged it in 1580, by order of the Prince of Orange, when he was beaten and taken priſoner; but tho' exchanged for the count of Egmont, whom he himſelf had taken priſoner before, he was obliged to pay one hundred thouſand crowns for his ranſom, and the Duke of Lorrain bailed him.

HARLECH, or HARLEGH, an ancient borough and principal place of Merionethſhire, in North Wales, ſo called from its ſituation on a ſteep rock cloſe by the ſea, with a harbour, but no ſhips belonging to it. The place is but thinly peopled, and much declined; yet has a garriſon to ſecure the coaſt, and an old caſtle, of which there is a governor, with a ſalary; and the conſtable of it, is, by patent, always mayor of the town; but returns no member to parliament. Its original name was TWR BRONWEN, but having been rebuilt in 877, by Kolhwyn ap Tagno, hence called Caer-kolhwyn. King Edward I. made additions to the town, eſpecially its fortifications. Jenkin ap Enion defended it againſt King Edward IV: but William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, took it; and the way he and his men went up the rock, is ſtill called Lech-herbert. In the civil wars, a garriſon in the caſtle for the king, was commanded by colonel William Owen, of Parkington; but the enemy took and diſmantled it. Roman coins have been found hereabouts; particularly in 1692, a torquis, being a ſort of gold chain, or rather three or four bars twiſted in the form of a hatband, and about four feet long; on which ſee a diſſertation in Cambden's Addenda. In 1694, the neighbourhood of Harleigh was annoyed above eight months by a fiery exhalation, being a blue weak flame, which burnt ſeveral hay-ricks, and occaſioned a mortality among the cattle; but did the people no hurt, tho' they frequently went into it to ſave their hay, corn, &c. It croſſed a bay, between eight and nine miles broad from Caernarvonſhire, in ſtormy as well as calm nights, conſtantly to and from the ſame place, oftner in winter than in the preceding ſummer, and what damage it did was always in the night. See the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and the above-mentioned Addenda. A ſimilar phenomenon happened on the coaſt of France in 1734. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs Thurſday after Trinity, June 30, Auguſt 21, and December 11, all for cattle. It is ſixteen miles from Caernarvon, and two hundred and ten from London.

HARLEM, HAARLEM, or HAERLEM, a large, populous and pleaſant city of Holland, one of the ſeven United Provinces: the buildings all of brick, and neat. The ſtreets are large and even, in ſome of which are broad canals, adorned with trees. It is a place of good trade; for beſides the fine linen woven here, they draw vaſt quantities for the neighbouring provinces, from Cleves, and even from Sileſia: all which are bleached at Hartem, there receiving that beautiful white ſo generally admired, and owing to a particular quality in their water. From Amſterdam, and other places, they ſend their linen hither upon the ſame account. Here they manufacture plain and flower'd velvets, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, rich and light ſilks, tape, thread, gawſes, &c. It was made the ſee of a biſhop in 1559, but ſuppreſſed by the reformation. The cathedral of St. Bavo, now called the great church, is a ſpacious building. The town-houſe is an handſome old ſtructure, as is the fleſh-market. The walls are ſtrong, and ditch broad; but the neighbouring ſand-hills command the town. Tho' Mentz diſputes the invention of printing with Harlem, it ſeems, not without reaſon, to be attributed to Lawrence Coſter, of this city; over whoſe houſe, which ſtood about the middle of the town, was a Latin inſcription that he invented it about the year 1440: a ſtatute was alſo erected to him upon the ſame account. And in the town-houſe is kept in a ſilver caſe wrapt up in ſilk, the firſt book that Coſter printed. In 1573 this city held out a famous ſiege againſt the Spaniards for ten months, with equal obſtinacy on both ſides. The townſmen were reduced to eat leather, graſs, and the vileſt of animals. They kept correſpondence for a long time with the Prince of Orange by carrier-pigeons; till the Spaniards diſcovering it, they ſhot all the pigeons about the town. The city at laſt was obliged to ſurrender, on condition of being ſaved from plunder; but the Spainards put two thouſand of their inhabitants to death in cold blood. Before the ſiege, the garriſon conſiſted of four thouſand men, but was reduced to ſixteen hundred, of which number nine hundred were barbarouſly murdered, upon the ſoldiers being diſappointed of the plunder, which the city redeemed by paying three thouſand four hundred pounds ſterling.

During the holy war in the 12th century, when Damietta, or the ancient Peluſium, was beſieged by the Chriſtians, and their fleet could not approach it by reaſon of chains drawn acroſs the river, the Haerlemers arming their keels with ſharp ſaws, ſailed up the river with a briſk gale and cut the chains: which made way for the reſt, and ſo took the town. In proof of this they ſay there are two bells in the tower made of Corinthian braſs, and three ſhips hung up in the great church as a memorial of it: beſides, the youth of the city make an annual proceſſion with little ſhips, whoſe prows are ſet with ſaws. Without the walls is a pleaſant wood where the citizens divert themſelves: and in it is a palace with very good pictures of all the Earls of Holland, and in the ſummer-houſe is that of Laurence Coſter. In the other apartments are excellent pieces by Heemſkerk and Galtzius; but the beſt are thoſe by Cornelius of Haerlem. Here alſo is the picture of a ſhip with ſaws in her poop, in memory of the above-mentioned exploit, by which the Count of Holland, who had been priſoner, was ſet at liberty. Harlem lies fifty-one miles E. of the German ocean, and fourteen W. of Amſterdam, and near the Haerlemermeer. Lat. 52 deg. 34 min. N. long. 4 deg. 25 min. E.

HARLEMER-

HARLEMER-MEER, the great lake ſo called from the laſt-mentioned city of Holland, lying between it, Amſterdam, and Leyden. It is formed partly by ſeveral rivulets, and partly by the ſea, with which it has a communication by means of the Y entering it by a ſluice; ſo that the water is brackiſh.

Though this lake be common to the three cities juſt-mentioned, it is not near any of them, but by canals from its gulphs. On the E. ſide of the lake is a gulph called the New-meer, leading by the canal Skinkel to the Overtoom, one of the fineſt ſuburbs of Amſterdam, being above a mile in length. Here is alſo a dyke, over which loaded boats are carried by a wheel and rollers into another canal, which then lead into thoſe of Amſterdam.

Upon the N. is the gulph Spiering-meer, where is a ſluice which opens and ſhuts by the weight of the water.

At this place, being almoſt half way between Amſterdam and Harlem, is built the caſtle of Swanenburg, belonging in common to both cities. By this ſluice, over which is a high bridge, the lake communicates with the Y. This ſluice, with the adjacent dykes, divides the canal in two, by which the Treck-ſchuyts go from Harlem to Amſterdam: ſo that paſſengers land here, and walk acroſs the dyke to go into another ſchuyt that carries to Amſterdam. The town of Harlem has a communication with the lake by ſeveral canals, the moſt conſiderable of which runs by the village of Heemſtede. On the S. and S. W. the lake communicates with ſeveral ſmall branches of the Rhine, one of which comes from Leyden; and by it ſhips of ſome burthen come from this city to the Overtoom.

Though very accurate maps have been drawn of all the country about this lake, with a view to drain it, yet the claſhing intereſts of the different proprietors have prevented it. Beſides, this large lake ſerves to receive the waters when driven by violent northerly winds from the German ocean into the Zuyder-zee and the Y: whereas, if by the draining of it they were confined within the Y, Amſterdam would be in danger of being overflown. It likewiſe affords vaſt quantities of fiſh, and the conveniency of navigation, particularly between the three cities of Amſterdam, Harlem, and Leyden, by which their inland trade flouriſhes, with ſeveral other advantages to the neighbouring villages.

HARLESTON, a large market-town of Norfolk, upon the river Waveney. It lies fourteen miles from Norwich, and ninety-four from London. It has two annual fairs, July 5 and September 9, for horſes, ſheep, and pedlary-wares.

HARLINGEN, a port-town of Weſt Frieſland, one of the ſeven united provinces of Holland, on the banks of the Zuyder-zee, and at the mouth of the canal coming from Franeker. It is walled, and by means of its ſluices the neighbouring country may be laid under water in an hour's time. Though the harbour be large and much reſorted to, yet ſand-banks render it incapable of receiving veſſels of great burthen; ſo that they muſt lie off at ſea, or unload part of their cargo before they can get in. Their principal trade conſiſts in making of ſails, importing and exporting corn, pitch, tar, fir-trees, and deal. Here is a grammar-ſchool and two hoſpitals. It is governed by its own magiſtrates, appointed out of a number preſented to the Stadtholder and provincial council. It lies on the German ocean, fourteen miles W. of Lewarden. Lat. 53 deg. 15 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

HARLAW, a large moor in the road to the city of Aberdeen, and not a great way to the N. of Innerury, in Garrioch, a diſtrict of Aberdeenſhire, and N. of Scotland; where, in the year 1411, a bloody battle, which goes by the name of the moor, was fought between Alexander Stuart Earl of Mar, and that turbulent uſurper Donald of the Iſles, wherein the latter was defeated, after he had ſubdued and laid waſte all the country lying N. of this.

The veſtiges of the tumuli on this plain or blair are ſtill viſible; and, beſides the tradition current in the country about the battle of Harlaw, the memory of it is perpetuated further among them by a very ſolemn tune, with a variety of bars, well-known in Scotland under the ſame denomination.

HARLOW, a market-town of Eſſex. It lies ſixteen miles from Chelmsford. Here are kept three annual fairs, on Whitſun-Monday, September 9, and November 28, for horſes and cattle. Lat. 51 deg. 45 min. N. long. 6 min. E.

HARPEL, a pretty large, but ill-built town of Curdiſtan, the ancient Aſſyria, in Aſiatic Turkey; it lies S. of Holwan, on the river Capros, Ptolemy's Gorgus. It is ſurrounded only with a poor mud-wall, and is the reſidence of a ſangiac.

HARREGATE, a village in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. It lies two miles from Knareſborough; in and about both which are ſeveral vitriolic and ſulphureous ſprings. Two of theſe in the village are looked upon as the greateſt rarities of the kind in all England.

HARRIES, by the natives called NA HARRAGH, the ſouthern diviſion of Lewis, one of the Hebrides or Weſtern iſlands of Scotland; it is not an iſland, as is commonly ſuppoſed, but deeply indented by three or four bays. Harries is all included in one pariſh, thirty miles in length, and eighteen in breadth, beſides ſeveral ſmall iſlands on its coaſt. Here is no charity-ſchool, though a ſchoolmaſter travels from iſle to iſle for catechiſing and inſtructing the inhabitants, who has a ſalary, partly from the ſociety for propagating Chriſtian knowledge, and partly from the intereſt of a ſum mortified by the late Mr. Alexander Macleod, Advocate.

The air, ſoil, and produce of Harries is the ſame as in Lewis, but in general more fruitful. The E. coaſt is rocky and mountainous, the latter parts being covered with graſs and heather. The W. coaſt is moſtly arable land, but ſome parts of the hills to the eaſtward are quite bare, and without any earth. The vraick or ſea-ware laid on the dry ſandy ſoil renders it fruitful; the graſs on the W. ſide is moſtly clover and daiſey. Its many creeks and freſh-water loughs abound with trout, eels, and ſalmon; from each lake iſſues a river that falls into the ſea, from which the ſalmon come up about May to ſpawn, and are caught by anglers with worms, or a bait made of the fiſh of muſſels or cockles. Here are excellent ſprings, ſome of which are medicinal; particularly one at Marvag, excellent for reſtoring a loſt appetite, and one near Borve, good againſt the colic and gravel. On the coaſt are ſeveral caves, and in the middle of an high rock is one capable of holding fifty men: here are two wells, and there is but one narrow paſs to it, by climbing up the rock; ſo that it is an impregnable fort.

Up and down in Harries, and in every ſmall iſland belonging to it, are the ruins of ancient works ſuppoſed to have been built by the Danes. Its hills and mountains abound with deer, but none are allowed to hunt in the foreſt, which is eighteen miles from E. to W. without leave from the Laird of Macleod, who is the proprietor, or his ſteward.

A quadrupede called metruck, about the ſize of a large cat, is very numerous here; their ſkins are fine, of a brown colour, and make good furrs; their ordure ſmells like muſk. Here is plenty of otters and ſeals, which are catched with nets tied to the ſtrong ſea-ware growing on the rocks; alſo a variety of land and ſea-fowl, good hawks, two ſorts of eagles, the one grey, and the other black. Little vipers are the only venomous creatures here. The rats once deſtroyed all the proviſions of the natives, and had nearly overpowered the cats; but theſe at length routed them. To the W. is a noble harbour, by ſea-faring men called Glaſs, and by the natives Scalpa, a mile and a half in length, and a mile in breadth; beſides two other harbours within three leagues of it, abounding with oyſters and other ſhell-fiſh.

The principal of the ſmall Harries iſles are, Bernera on the S. Pabbay on the W. Sellay on the N. Taranſay further N. Among the iſlands in its neighbour-

hood, all tolerably fruitful in corn and paſture, is, particularly, Hermatra, where a magazine for the fiſhery was erected in the reign of King Charles I. Theſe, except the iſle of St. Kilda, are the outermoſt of the Ebudæ or Weſtern iſlands of Scotland to the W.

HARROW, or HARROW ON THE HILL, a village of Middleſex, with a church upon an eminence, the higheſt in the county; and on it is a tall ſteeple, by which it is ſeen at a great diſtance. The fields on the S. ſide of it for a long way are very fruitful in corn, and that of the beſt ſort, particularly about Haſton, towards Hounſlow. Here is an academy, at which there is an annual exerciſe of ſkill among the young gentlemen in it, at ſhooting for a ſilver arrow; and the ſchool ſeems to be for the ſons of the Scottiſh nobility and gentry.

HARTFORD, and not HERTFORD, if its origin be derived from a hart, the arms of the place, deer being formerly very numerous in this part of the country. It is the ſhire-town of the county, and hundred of the ſame name, in England. In the time of the ancient Britons it was called *Duro-cobriva*, i. e. a red ford, from the red gravel at the ford juſt by, upon the river Lea or Lee. It is a very ancient place, and governed by a Mayor, who returns two repreſentatives to parliament. The Eaſt-Saxon Kings frequently kept their courts here; and in 673 a ſynod was held here, at which two Kings of the heptarchy were preſent, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury preſiding. In the twenty-fifth of Queen Elizabeth Michaelmas term was kept here, on account of a plague in London, and that the Queen ſometimes reſided in its caſtle. It had anciently a monaſtery of Benedictines, founded by the Conqueror's nephew Lupus, and had five churches, now reduced to two; namely, All-Saints and St. Andrew's: the former on the S. ſide of the town, has a tall ſpire covered with lead, and has eight good bells. Beſides an organ and handſome gallery, here is a ſeat for the Mayor and Aldermen, and for the governors of Chriſt-church hoſpital in London, who have erected a fair houſe in the town for the reception of ſome of their children; alſo a large gallery near the belfrey for their accommodation at church. St. Andrew's is only remarkable, as giving name to the adjacent ſtreet. Hartford ſtands in a ſweet air, and dry vale, conſequently is very healthy, being built in the form of a capital Y, and the caſtle placed between the two horns of it, belonging to the deſcendants of Sir William Cowper, ſince King Charles I. Its weekly market is on Saturday; the principal commodities at which are wheat, malt, and wool, ſending, it is ſaid, 5000 quarters of the ſecond article weekly to London by the river Lea. Its annual fairs are Saturday-fortnight before Eaſter, May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horſes and other cattle. In the manor of Little Amwell, belonging to All-Saints pariſh, in Hartford, is Amwell ſpring; which, with that of Chadwell in the neighbourhood, is the ſource of the New River, conveyed to London, to the great benefit of that metropolis, and firſt projected by Sir Hugh Middelton. This town, whoſe High-ſteward is generally a nobleman, gave title of Earl to the Duke of Somerſet: and it has been obliged to ſeveral benefactors; particularly to Richard Hale, Eſq; who founded a free grammar-ſchool in the reign of King James I. and endowed it with 40l. a year for a Maſter and Uſher, with a handſome ſchool lately rebuilt. Dr. Bernard Hale gave alſo 100l. per annum for maintaining ſeven poor ſcholars at Peterhouſe, Cambridge, to be elected from this ſchool; beſides many other donations to the town and the poor. Here are three charity-ſchools; one for forty boys, cloathed and taught by ſubſcription; another for twenty-five poor children; and a third for twenty ſuch, both the latter being taught at the expence of one perſon each. Hartford lies twenty-three miles from London.

HARTFORD, a county of New-England, in North America, the only one in this country that has no port. In its W. part are ſeveral ridges of hills, and thick foreſts, yielding plenty of timber and game; and formerly had a conſiderable traffic, when furs and ſkins were more in requeſt.

HARTFORD, the capital of the laſt mentioned county, in New-England, of the ſame name, lies on the river Connecticut. It is a populous and handſome town, with two churches or meeting-houſes, namely, the old and new; the pariſhes belonging to which are large. It lies fifty-eight miles W. of Boſton. Lat. 42 deg. 15 min. N. long. 71 deg. 33 min. W.

HARTFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded to the E. by Eſſex, to the S. by Middleſex, to the N. by Cambridgeſhire and Bedfordſhire, and to the W. by Buckinghamſhire. It is about twenty-four miles where broadeſt; namely, from Royſton in the N. to Totteridge in the S. and thirty where longeſt, from Putnam in the W. to Cheſton-nunnery in the E. It is much indented by the neighbouring counties. In Hartfordſhire are eighteen market-towns, 120 pariſhes, about 451,000 acres, and above 95,000 inhabitants; who ſend to parliament two knights for the ſhire, and two members for Hartford-town, and two more for St. Alban's. The ſoil is moſt generally barren, compared with other ſhires; and with regard to deep feedings, or ſheep-paſtures, there are but few, and thoſe eſpecially about Knebworth. Yet it muſt be owned, that ſince the great improvement of huſbandry by clover, cinque-foin, and other herbage, by manure, marl, ſoot, &c. this county has been rendered very fertile. The parts about Hitchin are clayiſh, but not ſo rich as that to be met with in the weſtern counties of the ſame ſoil. The reſt is moſtly a chalky earth. The paſtures, where dry, produce fern and broom; and where wet, ruſhes, moſs, and buſhes: but by a modern invention called buſh-draining, the wet lands are greatly improved, by draining off the ſtagnant rain-water on the clayiſh ſurface, which chilled the roots of the corn.

The very healthful air of Hartfordſhire induces ſeveral to make purchaſes there for their reſidence, as much as in other counties for their revenues. They who buy lands in Hartfordſhire pay four or five years purchaſe for the air of it; ſince eſtates ſell here at twenty four or twenty-five years purchaſe, when as good ground in Eſſex and Cambridgeſhire goes at twenty.

Its principal rivers are the Lea, Colne, Stort, Ver, and New-River. The weſtern parts, called the Chiltern, are hilly, abounding with wood and corn-fields, covered with looſe ſtones. As in this ſhire few or no manufactures are carried on, being full of maltſters, millers, dealers in corn, &c. ſo the trade would be but inconſiderable, were it not every way a great thoroughfare, and its vicinity to London: which makes its principal market-towns to be much frequented for the ſale of wheat, barley, and all ſorts of grain; partly the growth of this county, and partly, but moſtly the produce of ſeveral other counties. Hartfordſhire barley is ſo much prized in London, that many hundred quarters are ſold by that name in a year; of which not a grain was ever ſown in that ſhire.

With regard to the clowniſh ruſticity of the peaſants of Hartfordſhire, they ſeem to be much upon the ſame footing as thoſe in other counties; notwithſtanding ſome proverbial ſayings are meant to point them out as remarkable boors.

To the praiſe of Hartfordſhire, it is obſerved, that in the time of the Romans, and afterwards in that of the Saxons and Normans, this part of the iſland was preferred by its governors before any other, on account of its ſalubrious air. The Caſſii, as well as the Cattienchlani and Trinobantes, had a ſhare of it. And in the Saxon times, the Kings of Mercia, Eaſt-Saxons and Kent, divided it among them, as being too good to belong to any one of them in particular.

Before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this county and Eſſex had but one Sheriff and one Eſchetor; but in the ninth of that reign, Hartfordſhire got a Sheriff to itſelf. The juſtices of the county, for their own and the people's conveniency, have parcelled out the county into three diviſions, where they hold their petty ſeſſions. The deanry of Braughin, and juriſdiction of St. Alban's, are part of the dioceſe of London; and all the reſt of Hartfordſhire belongs to that of Lincoln. Its principal town is HARTFORD, which ſee above.

HARTINGTON, a place in Derbyſhire, not far from Wirkſworth, giving title of Marquis to the Duke of Devonſhire.

HARTLAND, the principal place of a hundred of the ſame

ſame name in Devonſhire, at the furtheſt weſtern ſhore next to Cornwall, near the Briſtol channel, and not far from that Cape which runs beyond both counties into the ſea, called Hartland Point, others Hercules's promontory. This is a market-town of good reſort, not only by people of Cornwall, but by the fiſhing-boats of Barnſtaple, Biddiford, and other towns on the coaſt, which lie under the lee of the rocks for ſhelter from the S. W. or S. E. winds, at which time the ſeamen go aſhore here to buy proviſions. This town has a good ſhare in the herring-fiſhery, Clovelly on the ſame ſhore on the E. having the greateſt of the kind upon this coaſt, ſometimes upwards of 400 horſes being laden with the fiſh in a day, to the amount of more than 1500l. Here they alſo catch the beſt cod in the world, though not in ſuch quantities as on the banks of Newfoundland. Here a pier has been erected, to prevent the violent breaking in of the ſea. The deſcent to its quay is very ſteep, being cut out of the cliffs. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs Eaſter-Wedneſday, and September 25, for cattle. It lies 197 miles from London. Lat. 51 deg. 6 min. N. long. 4 deg. 35 min. W.

HARTLEPOOL, an ancient corporation in the biſhopric of Durham, governed by a mayor, but ſends no members to parliament. It ſtands upon a ſmall promontory, which ſtretches into the German ocean between ſix and ſeven miles above the mouth of the Tees, and ſurrounded by the ſea on all ſides but the W. It has a very ſafe harbour, much reſorted to by the collier ſhips to and from Newcaſtle, particularly in ſtreſs of weather. Its market, which is kept on Monday, was formerly more conſiderable than at preſent. The principal dependence of the town is upon its fiſhery and harbour. Here are four annual fairs, on May 14, Auguſt 22, October 9, and November 27, for toys and plenty of fiſh. From Hartlepool, for fifteen miles together, the ſhore yields an agreeable proſpect to ſuch as ſail by, of corn-fields, meadows, villages, &c. continuing uninterrupted, till it opens a paſſage for the river Were. It lies ſixteen miles from the city of Durham, and 236 from London. Lat. 54 deg. 40 min. N. long. 56 min. W.

HARTZGERODE, a place in the principality of Anhalt, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It belongs to the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, a branch of the Deſſau-family.

HARTZ, great mountain of, in Brunſwick, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies between the city of Brunſwick, Goſlar, and Thuringia. It was part of the old Hircynian foreſt, Ptolemy's Melibœus, now called Bokkenberg. It contains the towns and mines of Rammelſberg, Wildman, Clauſthall, or Lautenthal, Cellerfelt or Zellerfeldt, and Grind or Grunde. They belong in common to the families of Brunſwick and Hanover; but the greateſt ſhare to the latter. There are above 110 of them, which are called capital mines, to which belong ſeveral ſmaller. Some are worked at the charge of the Elector of Hanover, and the reſt farmed out. They are ſaid to bring in no inconſiderable revenue, 90,000 dollars having been coined in one year, it is ſaid, from that of Clauſthall alone. The neighbouring parts are well ſtored with wood, and thereby yield a good conveniency for working them. They all lie together in the N. E. corner of Grubenhagen, and on the confines of the biſhopric of Hildeſheim. At Zellerfeldt, the overſeer of the mines keeps his court, and pays the workmen every Saturday. The principal minerals found in theſe mines are ſilver, lead, and two ſorts of copper; the one melted from the ore, and the other made by vitriol-water, in which large plates of iron are ſteeped in troughs. Here are found many other minerals, the noxious effluvia of which often prove fatal to the workmen, as grey vitriol, the ink-ſtone of various colours; of both which brayed and boiled together, is made green vitriol; another vitriol alſo, which forms an accretion like icicles, and is uſed without any further cleanſing; blue vitriol from copper-ore; white vitriol from lead-ore; miſy, of the colour and nature of brimſtone; laſtly, brimſtone from a peculiar ſort of ore, from which drop the flowers of ſulphur, uſually coagulating like icicles.

HARWICH, a borough of Eſſex, and the only one in the county except Colcheſter and Malden which ſends members to parliament. It is a neat well-built town, at the mouth of the river Stour, with a harbour and road, the moſt ſecure in England, on the German ocean, and covered at the entrance by Landguard-fort, which has a garriſon a governor, and a battery of guns ſeaward, as at Tilbury-fort, ſufficient to defend the mouth of the river, where was a great ſea-fight between the Danes and Saxons in 884. The harbour is of a vaſt extent: for the Stour from Maningtree, and the Orwel from Ipſwich, empty themſelves here, the channels of both being large and deep, and ſafe for all weathers; where they join, they form a capacious bay to receive the greateſt ſhips of war. It was much uſed in the Dutch war. Harwich is ſaid to be a member of Ipſwich; and from its port the packet-boats between Holland and England go out and come in. The inhabitants are reckoned extravagant in their over-charging at the public-houſes, which has occaſioned paſſage-boats going directly from the Thames to Holland, the maſters of which ſloops are more obliging and reaſonable in the expence. The houſes are built, and the ſtreets paved, with lumps of clay, which are petrified by the water of a vitriolic ſpring in Beacon-hill adjacent, a pleaſant walk from the town. On this promontory, which lies beyond or behind Harwich towards the ſea, is a light-houſe, to give the ſhips direction in their ſailing by, as well as coming into the harbour at night. The town was formerly fortified; but in the reign of King Charles I. its works were demoliſhed. It has ſince been ordered to be fortified by act of parliament; but nothing more has been done in it, except the buying of the ground. The Britiſh navy ſeem long to have ſuperſeded the uſe of fortifying our towns towards the land-ſide. This is a mayor-town, enjoys a good maritime trade, has a weekly market every Tueſday and Friday, with two annual fairs, on May 1, and October 18, for toys. The mayor has a power of holding admiralty-courts. Here is a very good yard for building of ſhips, with the conveniency of ſtore-houſes, cranes, launches, &c. It lies thirty-eight miles from Chelmsford, and ſeventy-one from London. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 18 min. E.

HARWOOD, a pretty little town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, and to the northward of Leeds, where is a handſome ſtone-bridge of four arches over the river Wherfe, which runs in a bed of ſtone, and looks as clear as rock-water. Though low in ſummer, it is high and furious enough in winter. Here are the ruins of a ſtrong caſtle. The church is remarkable for ſeveral things, particularly for the interment of Sir William Gaſcoigne, who committed Prince Henry, afterwards King Henry V. to the King's-Bench for affronting him while he was in the ſeat of juſtice: which act, the Prince, when he came to be King, with a true greatneſs of ſoul, not only forgave, but commended.

HASIO, a ſea-port of Medelpadia, a diſtrict of Sweden Proper. It lies at the mouth of the river Indal; oppoſite to which lies the iſland of Alvon.

HASLEM, an iſland of Denmark, in the Categate, and at the entrance of the Baltic ſea. It lies N. of Seeland. Lat. 56 deg. 21 min. N. long. 11 deg. 51 min. E.

HASLEMERE, a borough of Surrey, in the lordſhip of Godalming, and on the confines of Suſſex. Once it had, they ſay, ſeven pariſh-churches deſtroyed by the Danes; though it has now but one, and that only a chapel of eaſe to the mother-church of Childingfold. Its ſite was formerly more to the S. which the diſcovery of ſeveral old walls thereabouts renders not improbable. It is governed by a bailiff, who returns two repreſentatives to parliament, which privilege it has had ever ſince the reign of Edward IV. It ſtands at the entrance into a rich valley, extending to the South Downs, and covered with wood. Its market is on Tueſday, and chiefly for poultry: it has two annual fairs, namely, on May 1, and September 25, for horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs. It lies twelve miles from Guilford, and forty-one from London.

HASLINTON, a market-town of Lancaſhire, on its eaſtern ſide, and to the northward of Rochdale. It lies juſt under the mountains. It has three annual fairs, May 8, July 1, and October 10, all for horned cattle, horſes,

horſes, and ſheep. Its diſtance from London is 178 miles.

HASELUNEN, a fort in the biſhopric of Munſter, and Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies ten miles E. of Meppen.

HASSELT, a town of Liege, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the river Demer, which divides it into two parts; the one ſituated in Kemperland, belonging to the Prince of Liege, and the other in the county of Lootz, of which this is the moſt conſiderable place, though Borchloen be ſtyled the capital. Though ſmall, this is one of the pretticſt towns in all the principality. It has alſo the title of a barony, including ſeveral villages. Here is but one parochial church, beſides ſeveral convents for both ſexes, and a beguinage. It lies three miles from the Ciſtercian nunnery of Herckenrode, who muſt all be of noble extraction. The town is governed by two Burgomaſters, &c. Here is a court, in which are tried all the cauſes of the county of Lootz, and that part of Kemperland belonging to the Biſhop of Liege: alſo a feodal court for fiefs and civil cauſes: from the ſentence of which there lies an appeal only to the Imperial chamber. It lies twenty miles N. W. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

HASSERA, a place in the province of Candiſh, and Mogul empire, in the Eaſt-Indies, Aſia. It lies a few miles N. of Brampour, and is noted for a fortreſs on a craggy mountain; which the King of Cambaya, it is ſaid, furniſhed with 3000 pieces of ordnance, and 60,000 men in garriſon, againſt Eckbar the Great Mogul, who beſieged it with 200,000 men; but did not take it without bribery. This caſtle, called Syr, is five leagues in circuit; and ſurrounded with three walls, ſo contrived, that one may defend another.

HASTINGS, an old but ſmall borough of Suſſex, upon the Engliſh channel. It was anciently famous for its harbour, and as being the principal of the five cinque-ports. At this town it was that William the Conqueror muſtered his army, after burning the ſhips which brought them over to England. It is governed by a Mayor, who returns two members to parliament called Barons. The towns of Peverney, Seaforth, Bulliver, Heath, Hidney, Beakſburn, and Granger, are dependencies on it. Here are handſome houſes; but the harbour has ſuffered greatly by ſtorms, ſo as to be now only an indifferent road, and that for ſmall ſhipping, though vaſt ſums have been expended upon it. From this place London is ſupplied with ſtore of fiſh, caught on the coaſt. The town lies between a high cliff towards the ſea, and as high an hill landward, with two ſtreets, and a pariſh-church in each. It gives name to the Earls of Huntington, and alſo title of Baron to them. In its neighbourhood was fought a bloody battle between Henry III. and his Barons, in 1623: and about ſeven miles off, at Heathfield, was the deciſive battle in 1066, between the aforeſaid Conqueror and Harold. See BATTLE-ABBEY. Here are two charity-ſchools for the teaching of 2 or 300 children. Upon a hill which commands the town, are the ruins of a caſtle, twenty-two miles from Lewes, and ſixty-two from London. It has weekly markets on Wedneſday and Saturday; alſo three annual fairs, on Whitſun-Tueſday, July 26, and October 23, for pedlary.

HATFIELD, *Biſhop's-Heathfield*, a market-town of Hartfordſhire, and a place of great antiquity; where, in 681, the Biſhop of Canterbury held a ſynod againſt the Eutychean hereſy. Near it is Hatfield-houſe, a royal palace with a park; from which King Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth were both conducted to the throne. King James I. exchanged it for Theobalds, with the Earl of Saliſbury's anceſtor, which is nearer to London. Its weekly-market is on Thurſday; and annual fairs on April 23, and October 18, for toys. The rectory of Hatfield, in the gift of the repreſentatives of the aforeſaid Earl, is reckoned one of the beſt in England. It lies twenty miles from London.

HATFIELD-BRODOAK, or *King's Hatfield*, a market-town of Eſſex, twenty-eight miles from London. Here is an annual fair on Auguſt 5, for lambs.

HATFIELD-PAVEREL, is another place in the ſame county, where a yearly fair is held on Whitſun-Tueſday, for toys.

HATHERLY, a ſmall market-town of Devonſhire. It lies twenty-two miles from Exeter, and 194 from London. Here are kept four annual fairs, May 21, June 22, September 4, and November 8, all for cattle. But when any of theſe days happen on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the fair is kept on Tueſday following.

HATTEM, a ſmall town of Guelderland, one of the ſeven United Provinces, on the banks of the river Yſſel. It had formerly a ſtrong citadel, which the celebrated George Scheuk could not take; but nothing remains now of the fortifications except ruins, the French having demoliſhed them in 1672. It lies ſeven miles S. of Swoll. Lat. 52 deg. 41 min. N. long. 5 deg. 56 min. E.

HATVAN, or ZADRAN, a ſmall city of Upper Hungary, near the confines of Novogrod. In 1544 the proprietors of the place burnt it and the caſtle, for fear of the Turks; but theſe repaired them in 1596. But the Imperialiſts retook it by ſtorm in 1683, and diſmantled it. Hatvan ſtands between Budan and Agria, fifteen miles N. W. of the former, and twenty-one S. W. of the latter, and about eighteen miles N. E. of Anda. Lat. 47 deg. 52 min. N. long. 19 deg. 41 min. E.

HAVANNA, a city and port, on the N. W. coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, in the gulph of Florida, and North America. It has an excellent harbour: this is the place of rendezvous for the galleons from Porto-Bello and La Vera Cruz, when they have taken in their returns to Old Spain; and for all the ſhips concerned in the Spaniſh American trade, having a cargo ſeldom leſs than ſeven millions ſterling, which they go off with. This harbour is ſecure, and ſo capacious, that 100 ſail may ride in it commodiouſly without anchor or cable, no wind being able to hurt them; but is of difficult acceſs to an enemy, by reaſon of its narrow entrance, which is alſo well defended by forts and platforms of guns. The town is not two miles in circuit; and the number of its inhabitants does not exceed 2000, conſiſting of Spaniards, mulattoes, and negroes; beſides the garriſon, the Governor of which is ſtyled Captain-general of the iſland. Here reſides the Biſhop of St. Jago, the capital of Cuba, but is now on the decline; wherefore moſt perſons of figure and fortune live at Havanna, which ſtands in a delightful plain along the ſhore, ſo that above half of it is waſhed by the ſea, and the reſt by two branches of the river Lagida. The buildings being of ſtone, are fair, but not high; the ſtreets are narrow, but clean; and as ſtraight as a line: the houſes are but ſorrily furniſhed.

Here are eleven churches and monaſteries, with two handſome hoſpitals; alſo a fine ſquare, with uniform houſes in the middle of the city. The churches are magnificent and rich, the ornaments being of gold and ſilver. Some of the lamps are of curious workmanſhip, weighing 200 marks, each mark being half a pound. The Recollects church, ſtanding upon the beſt ground in the city, has twelve beautiful chapels, and there are cells in the monaſtery for fifty fathers. St. Clain's church has ſeven altars, all adorned with plate; and the nunnery contains an hundred women and ſervants. The Auguſtine church has thirteen altars, and St. John de Dieu nine, with an hoſpital for ſoldiers, which has an income of 12,000 pieces of eight.

Havanna is the key of all the Weſt Indies; for no ſhips can paſs that way without leave from this port. On the land-ſide the city has a wall with baſtions, and a caſtle towards the harbour, beſides ſeveral at the entrance of it. Though ſtrangers are prohibited to trade at the Havanna, yet a contraband traffic is carried on here more boldly than at La Vera Cruz. The town is ſupplied with freſh water from the Lagida. Both the fleſh and fiſh here is unſavory; and the diet moſt in uſe here are hogs and tortoiſes, with which the veſſels victual themſelves for Old Spain. The pork is reckoned very nouriſhing, and, contrary to that of other countries, binding. The wine here is good and cheap; but proviſions in general are dear, eſpecially bread: and the inhabitants make ſome from the caſſovi root. The juriſdiction of this city extends over one half of the iſland;

iſland; the principal places under it are Santa Cruz on the N. ſide, and La Trinidad on the S. It is alſo ſuppoſed to contain half the number of inhabitants in the whole iſland. It lies 191 miles S. of Cape Florida, is ſubject to Spain, and lies in lat. 23 deg. 12 min. N. long. 81 deg. 11 min. W.

HAVANT, a ſmall, but neat, market-town of Hampſhire, in which are houſes of good accommodation for travellers. In its neighbourhood is the beautiful ſeat of Warblington, belonging now to the Cottons. Before theſe lie the two iſlands Haley and Thorney. On the hills from Havant to Portſmouth are beacons to give notice of invaſions. From theſe is a delightful proſpect of the ſea for miles together. Here are two annual fairs, on June 22 and October 17, for toys. It lies about eight miles from Portſmouth, and ſixty-three from London.

HAUBTWYL, a place in the Upper Thourgaw, and county of Baden, in Switzerland, where is a conſiderable manufacture of linen, which is exported to foreign parts.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg, one of the circles of Germany. It joins the Spree near Berlin; and after running W. by Brandenburg, it turns N. and falls into the Elbe.

HAVELBURG, a town of the Old Marck and Brandenburg, in Germany, on the river Havel, which here runs into the Elbe oppoſite to Werben. During the long wars in Germany it often changed its maſters; it was formerly the ſee of a Biſhop, but aboliſhed at the reformation; ſince which the religion here has been Lutheran. It lies forty-ſix miles N. of the town of Brandenburg. Lat. 52 deg. 57 min. N. long. 12 deg. 44 min. E.

HAVERFORDWEST, in Welch called *Hwlfordh*, a well-built, populous, and trading borough of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales. It is a county of itſelf, and governed by a Mayor, ſending one member to parliament.

Upon the river Dongledy is a fine ſtone-bridge, leading to Pendergaſt. Its weekly markets are plentiful, and are on Tueſday for corn, Friday for ſwine, and Saturday for proviſions. Here are ſix annual fairs, May 12, June 12, July 18, September 4, September 24, and October 18: all for cattle, horſes, ſheep, &c. It has a commodious quay for ſhips of burthen, and a cuſtom-houſe. It was formerly walled and fortified; but its works have been demoliſhed ever ſince the civil wars.

In the town are three parochial churches, beſides one in the out-parts, called Pendergaſt. St. Mary's is a neat ſtructure, with a high ſpire leaded. Here is a good free grammar-ſchool, alſo a charity-ſchool for boys and girls, with an alms-houſe.

This town and neighbourhood abound with gentry. Here the aſſizes and county-goal are kept. The country, from this place to St. David's, begins to look barren and mountainous; from the latter city it lies thirteen miles.

HAVERHILL, a market-town of Eſſex, on the confines of Suffolk and Cambridgeſhire. Its annual fairs are on May 12 and Auguſt 26, for toys. It lies twenty-ſix miles from Chelmsford, and forty-nine from London. By the ruins of a church and caſtle here it appears to have been formerly a more conſiderable place than it is at preſent.

HAVISDYKE, a Roman camp near Caſtle-copſe, lying about half a mile from Great Bedwin, S. E. and in Wiltſhire.

HAVRE DE GRACE, formerly *François Ville*, in Latin *Franciſcopolis*, now *Portus Gratiæ*; it is a ſtrong ſea-port, and the capital of a particular government of the ſame name, containing the weſtern part of the country of Caux, in Normandy, in France; which extends ſeven leagues along the coaſt of Caux, and the ſame number along the banks of the Seine.

The town, which is well-built, lies on the Engliſh channel, and at the mouth of the laſt-mentioned river, has an excellent harbour, between the town and a ſmall, but regular citadel. In 1562, being ſeized by the reformed, they delivered it up to Queen Elizabeth, for the aſſiſtance ſhe gave them: but the French recovered it next year from the Engliſh under the Earl of Warwick. It is a place of good trade to Newfoundland and other parts, ſeveral companies of merchants being ſet up alſo here.

The fire of the Engliſh bombs in 1694 almoſt entirely deſtroyed this town. It lies forty-five miles W. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N. long. 15 min. E.

HAUTVILLIERS, or HAUTVILLE, a ſmall place of Upper Champagne, in France. It lies on the river Marne, and is famous, as producing the beſt Champagne wine.

HAWKSHEAD, a market-town of Lancaſhire, in that part of the country called Fourneſs, towards Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, which is a hilly tract covered with wood on the W. ſide of Winander-mere.

Hawkſhead ſtands on the river Foſs, not far from Wrynoſe-hill. Its weekly market is on Monday, and has two annual fairs; on Holy-Thurſday, for pedlary and horned cattle; and on St. Matthew's day, September 12, for pedlary. Between this place and the river Dudden is Fourneſs-promontory, upon which are the ruins of an abbey of its name, the mother of many monaſteries in the Iſle of Man and kingdom of Ireland.

Hawkſhead lies 22 miles from Lancaſter, and 265 from London.

HAWTHORNDEN, a place four miles to the ſouthward of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, famous for its caves hewn out of the rock, and for giving title to Mr. Drummond, who wrote the lives of the five Jameſes Kings of Scotland; between whom and the celebrated Ben Johnſon, poet laureat, was a particular intimacy, the latter generally going once a year from London to his friend's houſe in Scotland, and footing it thither all the way, and uſed to ſtay with him a pretty while.

HAY, in Britiſh called *Tregelhi*, i. e. Hazely or Hazelton, a good market-town of Brecknockſhire, in South Wales. It lies on the river Wye, and on the confines of Herefordſhire. In this neighbourhood Roman coins are frequently found, and the ruins of walls are ſtill to be ſeen here. The rebel Owen Glendour burnt this place in his paſſage through it. Here was anciently a caſtle. Its weekly market is kept on Monday: and annual fairs on May 17, Auguſt 12, and October 10; all for ſheep, horned cattle, and horſes. It lies 15 miles from Brecknock, and 125 from London.

HAYE, La, in Latin *Haga Turonica* ſeems to be of the very ſame origin with that above-mentioned in Brecknockſhire) a town of Touraine, in France, on the river Creuſe, near the confines of Poitou. It gives title of Baron, contains two pariſhes, and about 700 inhabitants.

This place gave birth to the celebrated philoſopher Des Cartes, on March 31, 1596.

HAYES, a river of New South Wales, in the northern countries of America, which joins with the river Nelſon at a place called the Great Fork; and having run a little way together, they ſeparate again, forming Hayes-iſland between them. The moſt northern branch is ſtill called Nelſon river, and the moſt ſouthern Hayes by the Engliſh, and St. Thereſa by the French; but theſe call Nelſon the river Bourbon: and to Fort York, at its mouth, they give alſo the ſame name.

HAYLSHAM, or HILSHAM, a market-town of Suſſex. Here are two annual fairs, on April 5 and June 14, both for horned cattle and pedlary wares. It lies twelve miles from Lewes, and fifty-three from London.

HAYN, or HAYA, a town of Miſnia Proper, and circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Reder. The Huſſites burnt and plundered it in 1429 and in 1538. Here are the ruins of the palace where the Marquiſes of Miſnia formerly reſided. Before the long civil war in the empire, here flouriſhed a conſiderable manufacture of woollen cloth. It lies ten miles N. E. of Meiſſen.

HAYN, a town of Lignitz, in Sileſia, in Germany. It lies forty miles N. W. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51 deg. 28 min. N. long. 16 deg. 21 min. E.

HEA, or HAHA, the moſt weſterly province of all Morocco, in Africa. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic ocean, on the S. by that part of Mount Atlas contiguous to Sus, and on the E. by the river Ecifelmet, which ſeparates it from Morocco Proper. It takes in that point of the Great Atlas called Aytuacal by the natives, along the weſtern and northern coaſt: ſo that it is very mountainous and rocky; and the former tracts are covered with woods, and yield abundance of ſprings which water the ſubjacent valleys, producing great quantities of barley, but little wheat. The upper grounds feed vaſt numbers of goats and aſſes. Here bees are very profitable, with the wax of which the inhabitants drive a briſk traffic, as alſo with their goat-ſkins dreſſed, and ſent to Sallee for exportation into Europe. The people are ſtout and warlike, but brutiſh and ignorant; living principally on milk and butter in ſummer, and on coarſe bread and honey in winter, without cultivating either gardens or orchards; only they ſow ſome onions and beans. What ground they plow is with aſſes. The country abounds with ſtags, wild boars, roe-bucks, large hares, &c.

It is populous, and full of towns and villages. They fight in a ſcattered manner, beginning the onſet with dreadful outcries. They have ſome cavalry, who are mounted upon little, but fleet horſes, that climb up the mountains.

The principal mountains are the Aytuacal or Aydvacal, Tenzera, and the Guibel-hadith; with ſeveral mines of iron and copper.

HEADFORD, a town in the county of Gallway, and province of Connaught, in the kingdom of Ireland. It lies fifteen miles N. of Gallway.

HEAN, one of the two principal towns in the kingdom of Tonquin and India, beyond the Ganges, in Aſia. It is the capital of the eaſtern province, and the ſeat of a Mandarin its governor. It ſtands on the eaſt-ſide of the river Domea, which is as broad here as the Thames at Graveſend. The town contains about 2000 houſes, principally inhabited by poor people. It has a garriſon of ſoldiers, but no walls, ditch, forts, or cannon. Here is a ſtreet of Chineſe merchants, the remnant of thoſe who formerly lived at Catchao; but expelled thence, as too ſharp for the natives to deal with. They are ſtill ſuffered to go to Catchao for traffic, but not to reſide there any time. Some of theſe merchants export both raw and wrought ſilks to Japan, their return for which is bullion. The Siameſe and Chineſe bring in their ſhips as high as this place, which lies twenty-eight miles S. of Catchao, and ſeventy-eight N. of the the bay of Tonquin. Lat. 22 deg. 12 min. N. long. 106 deg. 48 min. E.

HEATH, a village in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, in the neighbourhood of Wakefield. It lies high, in a very healthy air, and ſurrounded with gentlemen's ſeats. Here is a flouriſhing academy, capacious enough for 200 young gentlemen boarders. The author of the Tour tells us, it is under excellent regulations, (the good effects of which obſerved when he was there, drew this account from him) and has a very extenſive plan of education: among other things, qualifying for all profeſſions, even for attorneys, &c. Here, beſides Greek and Latin, are taught the modern languages of French, High Dutch and Low Dutch, Italian, Portugueſe, and Spaniſh: alſo every branch of the ſciences, with a particular attention to the morals both of the ſubordinate teachers and ſcholars; beſides expulſion to any who ſhould be found incorrigible, in order to prevent the influence of bad example: at which our author, as well as every virtuous perſon, is particularly pleaſed. This village, as Mr. Randall the principal conductor obſerved to him, is happily retired from thoſe temptations which are apt to lead youth into vicious habits: and now this one inſtance however ſerves to obviate the commonly received notion, that our Engliſh academies are conducted by illiterate men!

HEBRIDES, the name given by ſome to the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. They lie in the Deucalidonian Sea: the moſt ſouthern of them is the Iſle of Man; and the moſt conſiderable of the others are Skey, Mull, Iſla, Arran and Jura.

HEBRON, called alſo *Kirjah-Abah*, one of the moſt ancient cities in the world, in Judea, a part of Aſia. In the diſtribution of the land of Canaan it was given to Caleb; it afterwards became one of the cities of refuge, and the reſidence of King David, till he took and rebuilt Jeruſalem. It lay on a high hill, about fourteen miles S. of the laſt-mentioned capital, and thirty-two E. of Beerſheba. It is now in ruins: the preſent name is ELKAHIL: It ſtands upon the ridge of mountains which overlook a very delightful valley, twenty miles S. of Jeruſalem. Near the ſite of the old city ſtands a village, in which is a handſome church, built by St. Helena, over the cave of Machphelah, where the patriarchs were buried: it is now turned into a moſque, and held in great veneration by the Turks as well as Chriſtians. Hebron is ſtill the capital of a diſtrict called the Territory of the friends of God; and including about twenty-five other villages. Lat. 31 deg. 38 min. S. long. 25 deg. 30 min. E.

HECKINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany. It lies betwixt the Danube and Neckar, being the reſidence of the prince of its own name; ten miles S. from Taubingen, and twenty N. E. from Rotweil. The Prince of the other branch reſides at Sigmaringen, a large open town upon the Danube.

HECKLA, a mountain of Iceland, an iſland belonging to Denmark: it lies in its S. E. part, and not far from the ſea, eſpecially abounding in brimſtone. It not only emits flames, but torrents of ſulphurous water, burning like ſpirits of wine. It throws up likewiſe black aſhes, and vaſt quantities of pumice-ſtones. Theſe erruptions ceaſe when the wind is weſterly; at which time, ſuch as are well acquainted with this mountain, and know the way, go up to the very top, even to the place from whence the flames iſſue, where, upon throwing in huge ſtones, the mountain at the next eruption caſts them up again with the utmoſt violence, like the ſpringing of a mine. It is dangerous for ſuch as do not thoroughly know the way to go up this mount, as the earth burning under ground falls in; and it has ſometimes ſwallowed up unwary travellers.

HEDEMORA, an inland town of Dalecarlia, in Sweden Proper, upon the river Dala, near the lake Hafran, and on the confines of Weſtermania. It is famous for a manufactory of gunpowder carried on here, and the beſt fruit-trees in all the province; fifty-four miles N. W. of Upſal. Lat. 60 deg. 29 min. N. long. 16 deg. 12 min. E.

HEDON, or HEYDON, a ſmall but well-built borough-town in Holderneſs, and Eaſt Riding of the county of York, near the Humber. It is very ancient, and was formerly conſiderable in merchants and ſhipping, with the remains of two churches, beſides one in preſent uſe. But its harbour has been choaked up, the ſea having ſwallowed up ſeveral towns on this ſhore. A new cut has been made on the S. E. part of the old haven, which helps to ſcour that which is now left of it. The town having been twice damaged by fire, has been rebuilt to greater advantage, and of late years increaſed in wealth, principally owing to its fairs, ſaid to be every fortnight; particularly on February 14, Auguſt 2, September 25, and November 17: all for pewter, tin, leathern wares, and millenary-goods. Its weekly market is kept on Saturday. Here is a court and priſon belonging to Viſcount Dunbar, who has the ſeignory of Holderneſs. In St. Auſtin's church are the pictures of a King and Biſhop, with an inſcription under them, the ſame as at Beverley.

As free make I thee,
As heart may think, or eigh ſee.

This is a town-corporate, governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. It lies E. of Hull, and 172 miles from London.

HEIDELBERG, the capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, and of the palatinate of the Rhine, as it was anciently of all Suabia, in Germany. It is derived from Heidlebeeren, i. e. myrtle-berries, which grow in the neighbourhood; hence in Latin *Myrtilorum Mons* and *Myrtiletum*, as well as *Heidelberga* or *Elderberga*. It has a charming ſituation, and in a good air, being ſurrounded with hills covered with vines, except to the W. where is a large and fruitful plain on the Necker, which runs by the city, under a timber-bridge. It is ſuppoſed to

to be the Budoris of the ancients, with a caſtle and univerſity, which has bred ſeveral great men. It had formerly three or four colleges, for the ſubſiſtence of poor men: The academical ſenate conſiſting of three divinity profeſſors, four for law, three for phyſic, and ſix for philoſophy; but only four of the latter were allowed to ſit. They have a *Rector Magnificentiſſimus*, commonly the Elector himſelf, like the Chancellor of our Univerſities; and alſo a *Rector Magnificus*, like our Vice-chancellor. The firſt chair for publickly teaching the law of nature and nations, was founded here for the famous Samuel Puffendorff, who began his ſyſtem, which he finiſhed in Sweden. This city has ſuffered extremely by the wars, eſpecially from the French, in the reign of Lewis XIV. ſo that ſince the misfortune of Frederick, Elector Palatine, whom the Bohemians choſe for their King, it has been taken, plundered, or burnt, four times; and many of its inhabitants either brutally butchered by the French and Imperialiſts, or ſtripped and otherwiſe mal-treated. The Elector's library, kept in the church of the Holy Ghoſt, was larger and better furniſhed with choice books and manuſcripts than that of the Vatican at Rome. But after Count Tilly, the Imperial General, took this city in 1622, and put 500 Palatines in it to the ſword, he ſent great part of this library to the Vatican, and the reſt to the Emperor's library at Vienna. After the city had been tolerably repaired, and had a conſiderable garriſon, the French attacking it in 1693, under Marſhal de Lorge, thro' the treachery of Governor Heideſdorff, the city was taken, and the people brutiſhly murthered, except ſuch as could get into the caſtle, whither Heideſdorff had retired, after deſtroying the magazines, &c. and the women, tho' promiſed ſafety for their honour, by the French general, who ordered them all to retire to the great church, were raviſhed and ſtripped. Heideſdorff, who capitulated for his garriſon to march out of the caſtle, being ſentenced to death, was reprieved; but being degraded of the Teutonic order, he was led about the Imperial camp in a cart, buffeted by the hangman, and afterwards baniſhed; when falling into the hands of the peaſants, they beat him to death. At this time the French again laid the city in aſhes, not ſparing even the electoral burying-place; they expoſed their corpſes, and cutting off their heads, kicked them about like a football, merely becauſe ſome had concealed themſelves in vaults. They turned the inhabitants, who were about 15,000, being moſtly Proteſtants, out of the town by night; ſtripping them of all they had. They again ſeized it in 1709, and laid the adjacent country under contribution, which ſo impoveriſhed it, that many thouſands of the inhabitants were forced to ſeek their ſafety in foreign countries, particularly England; where, after having been ſubſiſted about three months, at the public expence, in tents erected for them upon Black-heath and at Camberwell, they were moſtly ſent to Ireland and our American colonies.

The late Elector, who was a Roman Catholic, having been refuſed the body of the great church of the Holy Ghoſt by the Calviniſts, who were poſſeſſed of it by the treaty of Weſtphalia, as the Romaniſts were of the choir, he was ſo diſguſted, that he removed his court to Manheim and Schwetzingen, the tribunals alſo following him: ſince which, Heidelberg having no trade, but ſubſiſting only by the court on the tribunals, has been decaying every day. Here is one large handſome ſtreet, and a ſpacious market-place. The palace on the aſcent of a neighbouring hill, called Konigſtal, overlooks the city, and had formerly fine gardens, &c. and near it a ſtrong tower called Trutz-Keyſer, i. e. Defiance to the Emperor; but afterwards called the Star Fort. The palace was incloſed with a wall and deep ditch, hewn out of the rock; it was enlarged by that called the Engliſh Buildings, in honour of Elizabeth, the Electreſs Palatine, who was daughter of our King James I. But great part of it being ruinous, only one of four conſiderable manſions remains undamaged, and this but a raphſody of all the orders heaped one upon another. It has a magnificent terrace towards the town, which yields a very extenſive proſpect. The famous huge caſk of Heidelberg, which was firſt made in 1664, by order of the Elector Charles Lewis, has been repaired in the year 1727. It is generally full of the beſt Rheniſh wine, and contains 204 tuns; the head of it is ſurrounded with rails, ſo that ſeveral perſons may walk about, or have an entertainment upon it. But the late King Auguſtus II. of Poland, and Elector of Saxony, had a much larger caſk by upwards of 700 hogſheads, made at Konigſtein (which ſee). This city is divided into three juriſdictions, and alſo into four wards. The French reformed have a church here, and the Lutherans another, called the church of Providence, the firſt ſtone of which was laid by a Calviniſt Elector, to ſhew his moderation: beſides the church of the Holy Ghoſt, here is St. Peter's, containing many monuments of the Electors. The town-houſe had once a curious clock. The monaſtry of Lobensfeldt, near this city, which formerly belonged to the Jeſuits, was given to about 100 Engliſh Enthuſiaſts, under one Pool, of Norwich, who ſtyled themſelves Chriſtian Jews; maintained a community in ſeveral things, neither cut their hair nor ſhaved their beards, &c. From hence to Brohouſel is a charming country, planted with fruit and walnut-trees; which yield a conſiderable revenue. Heidelberg lies ten miles from Manheim, and the confluence of the Rhine and Neckar to the E. about eighteen miles N. E. of Spires, and forty-eight S. of Franckfort. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 8 deg. 55 min. E.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Wirtemberg, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Brentz, with a fine caſtle upon a hill, called Hellenſtein, or Hellauſter; with a very deep cave in it. The Bavarian family ſeized this place twice, but reſtored it to the Duke of Wirtemberg. It lies five German miles N. W. of Ulm.

HEIGHTSBURY, or HEYTESBURY, in the records *Hegedsbury*, or *Heghtredsbury*, a borough-town on the S. W. ſide of the county of Wiltſhire, near Warminſter, ninety-four meaſured miles from London, ſeventeen and a quarter from Saliſbury, and twenty miles from Bath. It ſtands on the river Willy, a remarkable healthy ſituation, and gives name to the hundred to which it belongs. The church is collegiate, having four prebends in it belonging to the cathedral church of Saliſbury. It has an hoſpital for twelve poor old men and one woman, and a free-ſchool. It ſends two members to parliament, who are elected by a bailiff and burgeſſes, being returned by the former. Here are two yearly fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for cattle, ſheep, and pedlary-wares.

HEILA, a town of Royal Pruſſia, ſubject to the republic of Poland. It ſtands upon the point of a peninſula in the Baltic, and is fourteen miles N. of Dantzic. Lat. 54 deg. 36 min. N. long. 18 deg. 54 min. E.

HEILIGENSTADT, a town in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, in Germany, built by King Dagobert of France, who kept his court here. In it is a college of Jeſuits.

HEILSBURG, a ſtrong place of Warmeland and Pruſſia, in Poland, on the river Aller, where the Biſhop of Warmeland has a ſeat. It lies N. E. of Elbing, and thirty-two miles S. of Konigſberg.

HELENA, St. or St. HELEN's, a ſmall iſland in Africa, ſubject to the Eaſt India company of England. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, and conſiſts of a ſteep and high rock, like a caſtle in the ſea, acceſſible only in one place, and defended by a platform of forty guns; beyond which lies a fort, the reſidence of the governor: and near it is a pretty little town of forty or fifty houſes, to which the natives bring proviſions upon the arrival of ſhipping; and here the Eaſt India company's veſſels touch in their voyages to and from England. This iſland is about twenty-ſeven miles in circuit, and on the rock is no more than a foot deep of vegetable ſoil, producing grapes, fruit, and garden-ſtuff of all kinds: but no corn comes to perfection, being deſtroyed by the rats, which ſhelter in the rock; and the climate is too warm for making of wine. The natives have houſes, fields, and plantations on the ſummit of the rock, where they feed their cattle, cultivating their grounds and gardens; from which the Eaſt India ſhips that touch here are furniſhed with vegetables. Of theſe there are about 200 families, the deſcendants of Engliſh progenitors, who planted this iſland by the aſſiſtance of the Eaſt India company, after it had been taken from the Dutch in the war the Engliſh carried on with

that

that nation in the reign of King Charles II. Some French refugees were alſo tranſported hither in the reign of King William. It lies in lat. 16 deg. S. long. 5 deg. 53 min. W. and about 840 miles W. from the coaſt of Benguela, in Africa. The name of the town is Chapel Valley.

The plantations here afford potatoes, yams, with ſome plantans and bananas. The ſtocks of the inhabitants conſiſts chiefly in hogs, cocks and hens, ducks, geeſe, and turkeys, of which they have great plenty. Theſe they ſel to the ſailors at a cheap rate, taking in exchange ſhirts, drawers, or any light cloaths, pieces of calico, ſilks, muſlin, arrack, ſugar, and lime juice. Except choice roots and lemons, all proviſions elſe are dear to ſtrangers. Both the ſoldiers belonging to the company, and mechanics, may earn a great deal of money by their labour. Their common drink is plain water, or mobby; which is but one remove from it.

Here and there the iſland produces a drug like Benzoin, and great plenty of wild tobacco on the hills, which their black ſlaves ſmoke; a great many of which the maſters of the plantations keep. The inhabitants who want neceſſaries, may be ſupplied twice a month out of the company's ſtores, at ſix month's credit. The principal commodities for ſale here, are cherry-brandy, malt and cyder, ſpirits, beer, Madera and Canary wines, with Spaniſh brandy, taken in at thoſe iſlands; Batavia arrack, ſugar, ſugar-candy, tea, ſans, china, laquer'd wares, ſilks, china, ribbons, coarſe ſtripped gingham's, ordinary muſlin, coarſe chints, blue and brown long-cloths, ſalampores, and all ſorts of coarſe callicoes.

HELENSTOW, or ELSTOW, a place in Bedfordſhire, where was formerly a beautiful religious houſe of Benedictine nuns, founded by Judith, Counteſs of Huntingdon, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and dedicated to the Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Helena; from which latter it takes its name. It lies a little S. of Bedford town; and a little further E. was an Auguſtine priory for canons regular dedicated to St. Paul.

HELFENSTEIN, county of, in Suabia in Germany, belonging to the juriſdiction of the Imperial city of Ulm.

HELFORD, a ſmall but good harbour between Falmouth and Market-Jew, in Cornwall, where the tin-ſhips take in their lading for London. Here is alſo a good number of veſſels for the pilchard fiſhery, and ſeveral ſkilful fiſher-men belonging to it.

HELICON, now called *Zagara* or *Zagaya*, a mountain of Achaia, the modern Livadia, a province of Turkey, in Europe. It is reckon'd to be within the limits of Bœotia, not far from mount Parnaſſus, but more eaſtward. It was ſacred to Apollo and the Muſes, as the other was: conſequently famous among the ancient poets and mythologiſts. From it iſſued the celebrated fountains Hippocrene, Pegaſus, and Aganippe; and here was alſo Orpheus's tomb.

HELIOPOLIS, once a famous city of Middle Egypt, in Africa; ſo called from its temple having been dedicated to the ſun, where a ſpeculum was ſo placed as to reflect his beams all day. It ſtood near Matarea, about five miles from Cairo. The whole place has gone entirely to ruin, very few veſtiges remaining of it.

HELLA, a town of Diarbeker, in Aſiatic Turkey. It is watered by the river Euphrates, being about a day's journey from Babylon.

HELLESPONT, now the *Dardanelles*, is the entrance of the ſtreight in Romania, a province of Turkey in Europe, which divides Aſia from Europe. This ſtreight extends itſelf from the Archipelago to Conſtantinople. It is about two miles over, where Xerxes King of Perſia laid a floating bridge for his army to march from Aſia to Europe.

HELLKETTLES, three large pits vulgarly ſo called, full of cold water (not hot, as Camden ſays) up to the brim, and on a level with the Tees juſt by. They lie at Oxen-hall, a hamlet of Darlington, in the biſhopric of Durham. Though called bottomleſs pits, yet the deepeſt of them meaſured but fifteen fathom or thirty yards of line. Their origin is not known, unleſs they be old exhauſted coal-pits. The water in the Kettles is of a different quality from the river-water, as it curdles milk, and does not lather with ſoap. Biſhop Tonſtal marking a gooſe, put her into one of the pits; which he found next day in the Tees: if this be ſo, it ſhews that there is ſome ſubterraneous paſſage of communication betwixt them.

HELMONT, the principal town of Peeland, a diſtrict of Dutch Brabant, in the Low Countries. It ſtands on the river Aa, has an ancient caſtle, and twenty villages within its juriſdiction. It was the native place of Van Helmont the Alchymiſt. Count Hohenlo having taken this city in 1588, reduced it all to aſhes, except one houſe and the caſtle. It has been rebuilt ſince, but is not near ſo conſiderable as it was before. In 1571 and 1588, the Proteſtants, it is ſaid, deſtroyed an abbey of Ciſtercian nuns in the neighbourhood. Helmont lies twenty miles W. of Wenloe. Lat. 51 deg. 42 min. N. long. 5 deg. 52 min. E.

HELMSTADT, ſo called from the elm-trees round it; a town of Brunſwick and Lower Saxony, in Germany, near the frontiers of Magdeburg. It is encompaſſed with walls, ditches, and ramparts, having three churches, and a fine ſuburb called Oſtendorff. Here is an univerſity called *Academia Julia*, with a good library: among its manuſcripts is an ancient Hebrew pentateuch in two volumes, for which ſome Jewiſh rabbi's offered a conſiderable ſum. Its rector has always the title and dignty of Count Palatine. The Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel and the Elector of Hanover are joint ſovereigns, and have the direction of it by turns. It confers degrees in the three faculties of divinity, law, and phyſic. No univerſity has had more learned Lutheran profeſſors. The faculty of divines here being charged with giving their opinion in the caſe of the marriage of the Princeſs of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel with the late Emperor Charles VI. "That a Proteſtant might with a ſafe conſcience embrace the Romiſh religion," refuted it by a public declaration in 1708. as a Popiſh forgery. It lies twenty miles S. E. of the city of Brunſwick. Lat. 52 deg. 36 min. N. long. 10 deg. 51 min. E.

HELMSTADT, a town of Halland and South Gothland, in Sweden. See HALMSTADT.

HELSINGBURG, in the ſame province of Sweden as the preceding. See ELSINGBURG.

HELSINGFORT, the capital of Nyland, a ſubdiviſion of Finland, in Sweden. It is a ſmall town, on a peninſula and gulph of its own name, at the mouth of the river Winda, which falls here into the Finnic gulph, forming a pretty good harbour, and almoſt the beſt in the whole kingdonm. It lies oppoſite to the city of Revel, eighty-ſix miles E. of Abo. It is ſubject to Sweden, and was entirely burnt down in the late wars with the Muſcovites. Lat. 60 deg. 20 min. N. long. 24 deg. 42 min. E.

HELSINGIA, the ſame with HAELSINGLAND, a province of Sweden, which ſee.

HELSINGOER, commonly ELSINEUR, a noted town of Denmark on the Sund. See ELSINORE.

HELSTON, a borough of Cornwall, upon the little river Cober, not far from its influx into the Engliſh channel. It however admits the ſea ſo into its boſom, as to make a tolerable good harbour for ſhipping below the town. Here ſeveral tin-ſhips are laden, and it has the privilege of coining the tin. It is a populous place, built in the form of a croſs, with a ſtream of water running through each of the four ſtreets, that meet at a large market-place. Here is a guild-hall and handſome church, with a ſteeple ninety feet high, conſiſting of a tower and ſpire, which ſerves for a land-mark to ſailors. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. Its weekly market is on Saturday; and it has ſeven annual fairs; namely, Saturday before Midlent-Sunday, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whitſun-Monday, July 20, September 9, November 8, and the ſecond Saturday before Chriſtmas; all of theſe for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and ſome hops. It lies 12 miles from Falmouth, 58 from Launceſton, and 294 from London.

Between

Between Helſton downs and the channel is Loopool-lake, two miles in length, and five in circuit, which breeds a ſort of baſtard trout, larger, and ſaid to be better, than thoſe taken in the freſh-water.

HELTEN, or HELTA, a town of Tranſylvania, in Hungary, with a ſtrong caſtle. Here are manufactures of ſickles and grey cloth; alſo plenty of fruit, of which is made a conſiderable profit. It lies about a German league S. E. of Hermanſtadt, the capital of the principality.

HELVETIA, the name of the country now called Switzerland, which is the ſeat of the thirteen cantons, their ſubjects and allies; alſo anciently called Helvetii. See SWITZERLAND.

HELVOET, or HELVOETSLUYS, a town of Holland, one of the ſeven united provinces, on the iſland of Voorn, having the beſt harbour in all the country. To this port the Engliſh packet-boat uſually goes; here alſo the principal part of the Dutch navy is laid up, and from this place the Prince of Orange ſet out in 1688 with his fleet and army, upon an invitation from the Engliſh, bringing about the memorable revolution, by which he and his conſort became afterwards King and Queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland; in whoſe reign laws were made for ſettling the ſucceſſion to the crown of theſe realms upon the Proteſtant line, now in the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover. Helvoetſluys lies ſeven miles S. of the Brill, from which the above-mentioned packet-boat was removed as leſs commodious. Lat. 52 deg. 1 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E.

HEMESLEY, or HEMESLEY-BLACKMOOR, a town tolerably well-built with ſtone, and the houſes ſlated, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire. The ſecond name it has from its being near the heath or common called Blackmoor. It has four annual fairs, May 19, July 16, October 2, and November 6; all for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, linen and woollen cloth.

HEMINGSTON, a manor of Suffolk near Needham, remarkable only for its ancient ludicrous tenure; for one Baldwin de Petteur held it by ſerjeantry, for which he was obliged every Chriſtmas-day to perform before our Lord the King of England, one ſaltus, one ſufflatus, and one bombylus or pettus; that is, ſays Camden, (if I apprehend it aright) he was to dance, make a noiſe with his cheeks puffed out, and to let a pet.

HEMPSTEAD, ſo called, ſays Norden, from the growth of hemp there; in the time of the Saxons *Hean* or *High-Hempſtead*, part of which given to the abbey of St. Alban's, had the name of *Henamſted*. It is a market-town of Hertfordſhire, incorporated by the name of a bailiff and the inhabitants. Its market, which is kept on Thurſday, is the greateſt in the county, or perhaps in England, for wheat, brought out of Bedfordſhire, Northamptonſhire, and even Warwickſhire, &c. It exceeds that of Farnham in Surrey, 20,000l. a week being frequently returned there in the article of meal only, for the grinding of which eleven pair of mills ſtand within four miles of the place, which bring it a conſiderable trade; but the road is ſo torn by the carriages, that it is one of the worſt turnpikes about London. Its annual fair is on the firſt Thurſday after Whitſun-week, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It is pretty populous, lies among hills, and is watered by the river Gade. Here alſo ſome thouſand pounds are returned every year for the manufacture of ſtraw-hats. Near the town is a handſome church, with a good ring of bells, and a tall ſpire. It lies four miles from Barkhamſtead, eighteen from Hertford, and thirty-nine (twenty-three) from London.

HEMPSTEAD, a town in the S. ſide of Long-iſland, belonging to Queen's county, in New York, in North America. Here is a church.

HENAULT-FOREST, a part of the great foreſt in Eſſex, thro' which a Roman cauſeway paſſing, came into the preſent great road, a little on this ſide the Whalebone houſe.

HENGESTONE-HILL, ſo called from Hengiſt the firſt Saxon leader in England; a mountain not far from Launceſton in Cornwall. It yields abundance of Corniſh diamonds: here the Britons of Cornwall joining the Danes to drive the Saxons out of Devonſhire, were entirely defeated by Egbert in the year 831.

HENLEY *upon Thames*, a very ancient town of Oxfordſhire, the Britiſh word *Hen-lley* denoting old place. It is a corporation governed by a warden; lies pleaſantly on the ſide of the river, which is navigable by barges up to it. The weekly market here is on Thurſday, at which ſometimes upwards of 300 cart-loads of malt and other corn are ſold; the inhabitants being moſtly mealmen, malſters and bargemen, live by carrying corn and wood to London. Here is a bridge of timber, alſo a grammar-ſchool, founded and endowed by King James I. and a blue-coat ſchool by the lady Elizabeth Periam, for teaching and cloathing poor children, and putting them out apprentices: but its alms-houſe, tho' there are not above ſix or ſeven perſons in it, has but ſixpence a week. From this place the Chiltern hills run in a ridge northward, ſeparating this county from Buckinghamſhire. Here are holden three annual fairs, February 24, principally for horſes; Thurſday after Whitſuntide, for ſheep and horſes; and Thurſday ſe'ennight before October 10, for cheeſe and horſes. It confines on Berkſhire, is twenty-two miles from Oxford, and thirty-five from London.

HENLEY *upon Arrow*, a market-town of Warwickſhire: it lies near the river Arrow. Here are kept three annual fairs, on Lady-day, March 25, Tueſday in Whitſun-week, both for cattle; and St. Luke's-day, October 18, for ditto and cheeſe. It is ſituated eight miles from Warwick, and eighty-five from London.

HENNEBERG, county of, one of the ſecular territories of Franconia in Germany. It lies in the N. part of the circle, on the frontiers of Saxony, and betwixt Thuringia, Heſſe, Fulda-abbey, and the biſhopric of Wurtzbourg; being thirty-five miles long, and fifteen broad. It had formerly Counts of its own, who were Princes of the Empire: but it has ſince been divided into ſeveral territories, belonging to the houſes of Saxe-Weymar, Saxe-Eyſenach, Saxe-Meinungen, Saxe-Gotha, the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel, and the houſe of Saxe-Zeitz. The family of Saxe Naumbourg had that part next to the foreſt of Thuringia; namely, Schlenſingen, Sula and Kundorff. That part next to the river Werra, which, after receiving the Fulda, is called Weſer, including Meinungen and fort Masfeldt, with ſeveral villages, particularly Henneberg, Themar, Waſungen, and Breitengen, has belonged to Saxe-Gotha, ſince the extinction of the family of Altenburg: and Bernard, third ſon of Erneſt, Duke of Gotha, who reſided at Meinungen, had alſo Saltzungen upon the Werra, a profitable place on account of its ſalt-pits. Henneberg in general is populous and fruitful, tho' it contains ſeveral mountains and woods.

HENNEBERG, the town from which the laſt-mentioned county has its name, and reckoned by ſome its capital; ſtands at the foot of a hill, upon which are the ruins of the caſtle or palace, where its Counts formerly reſided. It lies forty miles N. W. of Bamberg, and forty-two S. E. of Fulda. Lat. 50 deg. 48 min. N. long. 10 deg. 31 min. E.

HENNEBON, a town in the dioceſe of Vannes, in Britany, one of the governments of France, on the river Blavet, two leagues above its mouth. It is divided into the new, the walled, and the old town; having been anciently fortified. It has a ſmall harbour, a good trade, and ſeveral rich merchants belonging to it. It lies ten miles from Port Lewis to the N. and twenty-ſix N. W. of Vannes. Lat. 47 deg. 56 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. W.

HENRICHMONT, the capital of a ſmall ſovereign principality, lying round Upper Berry, in France. It belongs to the Bethunes, Dukes of Sully, the firſt of whom was the famous prime miniſter to Henry the Great of France, whom his maſter raiſed to very high honours.

HENRICO, one of the counties of Virginia in North America. It lies to the N. W. of Surry county, and is the uppermoſt on the ſouth-ſide of James' river, containing 148,787 acres of land, in two pariſhes, namely Henrico and Briſtol. The town of Henricopolis in this county has fallen to decay. Twenty miles above the falls of James' river is Monacan town, where the French refugees have ſettled.

HENRY, *Cape*, the ſouth promontory of Virginia in North America, as Cape Charles is that on the N. It lies at the entrance into the bay of Cheeſapeak, in lat. 36 deg. 57 min. N. long. 76 deg. 23 min. W. See CHESAPEEK.

HERACLEA, and HERACLISSA, alſo PERINTHUS, the firſt the more ancient name, was formerly a conſiderable city of Romania, in European Turky; but now a mean place. Here is a good harbour, the mouth of which lies E. of it, and bends round for four or five miles, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is on the Streight Mar del Marmora, or Propontis, with the ſea upon one ſide, and its port on the other. To the W. eſpecially are the remains of antique walls, ſeveral fragments of marble ſtatues, &c. The former are the ruins of an amphitheatre, built in the reign of the Emperor Severus. It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, whoſe cathedral is one of the beſt now ſtanding in Turkey. In the time of the Chriſtian Emperors this Metropolitan was one of three, who, with the Patriarch of Conſtantinople, had the privilege of crowning the Emperor at his inauguration. In a ſmall chapel on the right hand, is the tomb of Sir Edward Guitts, ambaſſador from the King of Great Britain, whoſe ſirname is written in Greek characters. It lies ſixty-four miles S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 41 deg. 12 min. N. long. 27 deg. 51 min. E.

Of the ſame name, but anciently Sintia, is an inconſiderable town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, upon the river Strymon.

HERACLEA, ſtyled *ad Lathmum*, as lying at the foot of that mountain, towards the ſea-coaſt; and in contradiſtinction from others of the ſame name, with the adjunct of *Syabalca*, *Sabalci*, or *ad Albanum*, which is more inland: both are ſaid to be epiſcopal ſees under Epheſus, and ſituated in Caria, a province of Aſia Minor, now Aſiatic Turkey: Menander and Dionyſius, Biſhops of the two Heracleas, are mentioned as ſubſcribing to the council of Chalcedon.

HERACLEA *Ponti*, now *Penderaci*, or *Eregri*, a corruption of the firſt name, in the Leſſer Pontus, a province of Aſia Minor: it is a ſea-port town on its N. W. cape, on the Euxine coaſt, and once the reſidence of the illuſtrious family of the Comneni, founders of the empire of Trebizond, whilſt the French were maſters of Conſtantinople. Theodore Laſcaris took it from David Comnenus; the Genoeſe ſince added it to their eaſtern conqueſts, but were driven out by Mahomet II. from which time it hath continued under the Turkiſh dominion. It is governed by a ſingle Cadi, and hath a Vayvode to receive the taxes laid on the Greeks, the Turks paying only a ſmall tribute. This city has quite ſunk from its ancient ſplendor and commerce, having nothing now left but ſome ſtately fragments. The mole of Heraclea, ſo famed among the ancients, has been ſince deſtroyed; alſo the celebrated deep cave, into which Hercules is fabled to have deſcended, in order to kill the Cerberus, extant in Xenophon's time, has either ſunk or been filled up, tho' 250 paces deep. Lat. 40 deg. 57 min. N. long. 31 deg. 35 min. E.

The laſt-mentioned Heraclea Ponti is not to be confounded with Heraclea Pontica, in Bithynia, nor with thoſe mentioned in other provinces of Aſia Minor. There are indeed many more cities in other parts of the world, as well as in this, which bore the name of the famed Hercules, in Greek called Heracles, to whoſe memory many temples and cities were built in the ages of Pagan ſuperſtition.

HERAT, a city of Choraſſan, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. It is ſtrongly ſituated, being ſurrounded with a good wall, and the river, near which it ſtands, laid quite round it. This is a place of good trade, much reſorted to by the Indian merchants. Here very fine tapeſtry is manufactured, alſo abundance of roſe-water made: it lies 171 miles S. E. of Meſched. Lat 34 deg. N. long. 60 deg. 20 min. E.

HERBORN, a town of the Wetteraw, and territory of Naſſau, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, on the river Dilla. Here is a pretty good trade in cotton and woollen cloth; it is walled, and has a caſtle, in which is a well-furniſhed library, with an univerſity, which has bred many eminent Proteſtant divines, and was founded in 1584. Its firſt Rector was the famous John Piſcator. The Magiſtrates and Princes of Orange are joint ſovereigns of the univerſity. The town lies ten miles S. of Dillenburg. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8 deg. 21 min. E.

HERCOLE, *Porto*, a ſmall, but regular and well-fortified town in the territory de gli Preſidii, in Tuſcany, and middle diviſion of Italy, with an iſland of the ſame name, a little to the S. E. and a ſomewhat dangerous harbour, not much above half a mile aſunder: both which are commanded by a ſquare fortreſs on the coaſt. It belongs to the King of the Two Sicilies. Lat. 42 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. 11 min. E.

HERCULES *Pillars*, mount Calpe in Spain, and mount Avila, oppoſite to it in Africa, upon each ſide of the Streight of Gibraltar: which ſee.

HERCULES' PROMONTORY, the ancient name of Cape Spartivento, in the further Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy. See SPARTIVENTO.

HERCYNIAN FOREST, which formerly covered the whole face of Germany and Bohemia, is reported by Cæſar to be in his time nine days journey in length, and ſix in breadth. But it is now cut down in many places. The remains of it go by particular names, as the Black-foreſt, which ſeparates Alſace from Suabia; the Steygerwald, in Wurtzburg and Bamberg, in Franconia; the Spiſſard on the Mayne; the Odenwald, near Heidelberg, in the Palatinate; the Weſterwald in the Wetteraw; the Thuringer-wald in Thuringia; the Heſerwald in the duchy of Cleves; the Bohemerwald, which ſurrounded Bohemia, and in the middle ages was called Sylva Hercynia; and the Hartzwald, in Lunenberg, and duchy of Brunſwic.

HEREFORD, (i. e. in Saxon *the Ford of the Army*, as being the head-quarters of the Saxons before the conqueſt, and of the Engliſh after) the metropolis and only city of the ſhire of its name: tho' large, it is not populous, is an antique place, and lies low, on the banks of the Wye, which ſometimes overflows the ſtreets; ſo that they are very dirty. Its flouriſhing ſtate it originally owed to the martyrdom of Ethelbert, King of the Eaſt Angles, who was baſely murthered by King Offa, had a church built here to his memory; ſoon after erected into an Epiſcopal ſee, and held in high veneration by the Weſt Saxons and Mercian Kings. This is a ſtately fabric, the ſpire handſome, but not high; with a fine tower at the weſt end. The choir, tho' plain, is neat; and it has a very good organ. Here are great numbers of monuments of Biſhops, &c. The chapter-houſe, which was very beautiful, was deſtroyed in the civil wars. Between the cathedral and the palace is a venerable pile, built and roofed with ſtone, conſiſting of two chapels, St. Magdalen and St. Catherine, the one over the other. The city is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It has particular privileges for its ſeveral companies, who have diſtinct halls. The aſſizes, &c. are holden here. It has an hoſpital liberally endowed, for twelve poor perſons; with two charity ſchools; one for ſixty boys, and the other for forty girls; all taught and cloathed by ſubſcription. Its weekly markets are on Wedneſday, Friday and Saturday; and its annual fairs are Tueſday after Candlemas-day, February 2, for horned cattle, horſes, and hops; Wedneſday in Eaſter-week, for horned cattle and horſes; May 19, a pleaſure fair, and for toys; July 1, for horned cattle and wool, October 20, for horned cattle, cheeſe, and Welch butter. It gave title of Earl about the time of the conqueſt, and continued ſo for 200 years, to the moſt heroic and illuſtrious family of the Bohuns, and afterwards to many others; but at preſent it gives the title of Primier Viſcount of England to a branch of the d'Evreux family, Earls of Eſſex, who alſo enjoyd this title. All round this city may its walls be traced, tho' overgrown with trees, hedges, &c. Towards the north this city is overlooked and ſheltered by a prodigious mountain of deep aſcent; with a vaſt camp a-top, called Credon-hill, from which is a proſpect as far as St. Michael's Mount, in Monmouthſhire, and much reſorted to by Romaniſts. On the other ſide is the vaſt black mountain, which ſeparates Brecknockſhire from this county: beſides many Roman camps and works all around; particularly upon the Lug, are Suttonwalls, Offa's royal reſidence, where the above-mentioned

King

King Ethelbert was murdered, who being buried in the neighbouring church of Marden by the river-ſide, was removed thence to Hereford cathedral, in the north wing of which is the ſhrine of Cantilupe, the great miracle-monger in the W. of England; which wing was built by himſelf, and on the wall of it is his picture, where the marks of hooks for votive pieces are ſtill viſible.

Without the walls of Hereford city are the ruins of Blackfriars monaſtery, and a pretty ſtone-croſs entire, round which were the cloiſters, as now the cloiſters of the cathedral incloſe juſt ſuch another. Theſe croſſes ſerved as a kind of pulpit, whence a monk preached to the people in the open air. The neighbouring hill, called Bynmaure, i. e. the great hill, is of tedious aſcent, but makes amends by the pleaſure received from its woody creſt and extenſive proſpect. The two great ſtones near Sutton, erected as a water-mark, were removed in 1652, to about twelve ſcore paces diſtance, and nobody knew how; but when ſet in their places again, one of them required nine yoke of oxen to draw it.

Weſtward of Hereford is the golden vale, through which runs the Duffrin-dore, and encompaſſed with hills crowned with woods.

The cathedral of Hereford retains its foundation-laws, and the reſidentiaries are obliged to celibacy; but otherwiſe they live a very eaſy and plentiful life. In 1738 the Gothic chapel belonging to the Biſhop's palace, ſaid to be as old as the conqueſt, began to be pulled down, in order to erect another for the public ſervice.

Hereford, in the time of the civil wars, being very ſtrong and as well defended, ſupported a very ſevere ſiege againſt the parliament's forces, and even the Scottiſh army, 4000 of the latter having laid their bones there; at laſt it ſurrendered by the fatal iſſue of the war, rather than any vigorous attack of the beſiegers. Of its ſix pariſh-churches, two were demoliſhed. It was probably built from the ruins of the ancient Ariconium, now Archenfield, on the ſide of which ſtands Kencheſter, a Roman camp four miles off. It lies about a mile from Roſs, upon a modern ſtone-cauſeway, 26 miles from Glouceſter, and 130 from London. It has a good ſtone-bridge of eight arches over the Wye, and ſurrounded with rivers on all ſides but the E.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E. by Glouceſterſhire, on the S. by Monmouthſhire, on the W. by Brecknockſhire and Radnorſhire, and on the N. by Worceſterſhire and Shropſhire. It is nearly circular, containing thirty-five miles from N. to S. thirty from E. to W. In it are one city, eight market-towns, 176 pariſhes, two foreſts, eight parks, about 95,600 inhabitants, and ſends two members to parliament for the county, with two each for Hereford, Lempſter, and Weobly. The air here is generally reckoned good; and to ſhew how healthy and long-lived the inhabitants are, Serjeant Hoſkins, at a progreſs of King James I. into theſe parts, procured ten old men and women to dance the maurice before him, whoſe ages put together made above a thouſand. And in this country the pleaſantneſs and ſalubrity of the tract, particularly between the Severn and Wye, have become proverbial. The ſoil of this country is very fruitful. It abounds in good corn and paſture, with wool, water, and wood. The bread and wool of Lempſter are equally famous; alſo the wool of Wigmore and the Golden-vale on the Duffrin-dore, is as fine as any in England, that of the South-downs not excepted. Weobley ale makes their barley to be commended. They plant abundance of hops all over this country, which are very good. Cyder, which is the common drink of the country, is both good and cheap, having been reckoned the beſt in England, till the rough has been preferred to the ſoft, the Southam cyder of Devonſhire carries it; though large quantities of rough cyder have alſo been made lately in this county, and ſent to London, even by land-carriage. Apple-trees, eſpecially red-ſtreaks, thrive here better than in any other county. The hedges in the high-ways are full of them, where the hogs feed on the wind-falls, by which they become very fat; their fleſh looks reddiſh, and is ſweet, though not ſo firm and grateful as that in the Hampſhire bacon.

The rivers that water this county are the Frome, Loden, Lug, Wye, Wadel, Arrow, Dare, Monow, and other leſſer ſtreams. The Monow is a large river, dividing part of this ſhire from that of Monmouth, and falls with the Wye and Lug in one channel into the Severn. They all, eſpecially the Wye, abound with ſalmon.

This county, having been a frontier againſt the Welch, had, in former times, no leſs then twenty-eight forts or caſtles, moſt of which are now ruinous. It lies in the dioceſe of Hereford, which likewiſe includes part of Shropſhire, and contains within its juriſdiction 313 pariſhes.

HERENHAUSEN, i. e. the houſe of the Lord of the country, a delightful palace belonging to the Elector of Hanover, King of Great Britain. This caſtle was built on the river Leine by order of the firſt Elector; and is about the ſame diſtance N. from the city of Hanover, as Kenſington is from St. James's palace in Weſtminſter. A ſtraight walk leads up to the houſe, where are charming gardens, an ever-green wilderneſs, a noble orangery, a theatre cut out into green ſeats, with arbours and ſummer-houſes on both ſides for the actors to dreſs in; the whole adorned with fine gilt ſtatues. Here are noble fountains, with very large baſons, beautiful caſcades, and water-works ſaid to throw up the water much higher than the famous fountain of St. Cloud near Verſailles, in France; and contrived by Auditor Benſon, whom his late Majeſty took with him to Hanover for that purpoſe..

In the neighbourhood of Herenhauſen are ſeveral pretty ſeats, particularly two built by two ſiſters-in-law, Madam de Kilmanſeck late Counteſs of Arlington, and the Counteſs of Platen. Theſe lead to it; all which muſt be very much altered within theſe two or three years, ſince the French were in poſſeſſion of the city of Hanover and the palace, ſpreading deſolation over the face of the country wherever they came. But they have happily been driven out, or forced to quit it for their own ſafety, and their plumes much cropt by the battle of Thonhauſen in 1759.

HERENTHALS, i. e. the Lord's valley, a ſmall town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the territory of Antwerp, on the river Nethe. Its principal church is St. Waudry, beſides which here are ſeveral religious houſes. Its diſtrict contains eighteen villages, and ſome of theſe are very conſiderable. It lies twenty-ſeven miles N. of Louvain, about fifteen from Antwerp to the E. and as many from Mechlin towards the N. E. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

HERIOT'S HOSPITAL, commonly called HARIOT'S WORKS, a large and ſtately ſtructure not far from the Grey-friars, and W. of the college of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. It is one among the moſt magnificent foundations of its kind in the world, has a pretty chapel for divine ſervice, ſpacious walks, delightful greens, and pleaſant gardens. It was built by Dr. Balcanqual, to whom, as his executor, Mr. George Heriot, Jeweller to King James VI. of Scotland, and afterwards I. of England, left about 17,000 l. Sterling (an immenſe ſum for a tradeſman to amaſs, in that country at leaſt) and to be diſpoſed of in pious uſes; which that worthy dean laid out moſt punctually in building and endowing this noble houſe of charity, and appointing ſtatutes for it, which he ordered ſhould be unalterable. It is a nurſery for an infinite number of the ſons of decayed freemen in Edinburgh, who are maintained, cloathed, and educated, in uſeful learning, till fit to go out apprentices, or qualified for the univerſity, where they have handſome exhibitions allowed them. Within the firſt court, and fronting the entrance, is a buſt of the benevolent and worthy donor Mr. Heriot; it ſeems to be either of black marble, or ſome other ſtone blacked, of middling ſculpture, and placed in a niche over a door. The building ſtands high, and is diſtinguiſhed at ſome diſtance from other parts of the city, on the road as you come in towards the W. port,

by its ſpires and walled incloſures. It lies on the S. ſide of the Graſs-market.

HERK, a ſmall town of Liege in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and county of Lootz. It ſtands on a rivulet of its name, which a little lower falls into the Demer; ſeventeen miles from Louvain to the E. and twenty-two from Liege city to the N. W. alſo twenty-ſix W. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50 deg. 50 min. N. long. 5 deg. 26 min. E.

HERMANSTADT, from one Herman, a Saxon, its founder; in Latin *Hermanopolis* or *Cibinium*, by the natives called *Zeben*, the capital of all Tranſylvania, and of the county of Altland, where it ſtands. It was the royal reſidence of the Prince, is in the middle of a large plain, upon the rivulet Zeben or Ciben, which falls a little below it into the river Alt. It is a fair, large, and very ſtrong city, not only ſurrounded with a double wall and ramparts flanked with thick baſtions, beſides a deep ditch, but has a great number of fiſh-ponds and other ſtanding waters, which render it inacceſſible; though, at the ſame time, the air is unhealthful, and productive of the gout; ſo that many of the fineſt buildings are uninhabited. The houſes within the gates are moſtly well-built, and covered with ſlates; which, in this country, is reckoned an extraordinary piece of magnificence. Beſides ſeveral good ſprings in and about the place, the river-water is conveyed thro' every ſtreet by little channels. Here is the ſeat of the general conventions and courts of judicature belonging to the five counties, and the other ſix towns of the Saxons. Its principal trade conſiſts in cloth and mead, made here in great quantities for exportation into the neighbouring country. This city is a granary for the whole principality; and by keeping the corn underground many years without damage, they were enabled to hold out ſeven years after the death of Lewis King of Hungary. It was the ſee of a Biſhop, ſuffragan to Colocza, had a college with a good library, and formerly a conſiderable trade with Greece, which they have loſt during the wars. It has now much declined on account of perſecution and the rigour of the government. In ſummer the neighbouring country is very hot, and equally cold in winter. It lies thirty-four miles E. of Weiſſenburg. Lat. 46 deg. 51 min. N. long. 25 deg. 1 min. E.

HERMANSTEIN, or EBRENBREITSTEIN, caſtle of, an impregnable fort in the electorate of Triers and Lower Rhine, in Germany, well-defended by outworks. It ſtands on the top of a ſteep and rocky hill, twice as high as Windſor-caſtle, commanding the city of Coblentz, oppoſite to which it is ſituated, as alſo the Rhine and Moſelle that unite here. At the foot of this fort, upon the banks of the Rhine, ſtands the Elector's palace, two large wings, with a front of it, and five pavilions, looking towards the river. This citadel is reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt in Germany, and could not be taken in the year 1637 but by famine. It has a winding aſcent cut out of the rock, and no leſs than four gates. Upon the outermoſt is a braſs ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, with the infant Jeſus in her arms, upwards of fifteen feet high. In the middle of the citadel is a ſquare, upon one ſide of which is the governor's houſe, the magazines and barracks occupying the other three ſides. Here is a cannon eighteen feet and a half long, a foot and a half at the bore, and three feet four inches at the breech, carrying a bullet of 188 pounds, and its charge of powder ninety-four pounds. It was founded by one Simon, in 1529. In another ſquare is a very large ſtone-baſon, in the middle of which ſtands a marble pillar on a braſs pedeſtal, ſurrounded with four dolphins of the ſame metal; alſo at top a braſs ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, about twelve feet high. Here is likewiſe a well dug out of the rock 550 feet deep, with excellent water. From this citadel is a very delightful proſpect of hills, vineyards, plains, villages, convents, and pleaſure-houſes. The Elector's palace is very much pent up upon one ſide by the Rhine, and by a rock on the other, with low and incommodious apartments, but adorned with fine tapeſtries and paintings. The chapel, though ſmall, is very elegant. Moſt of the Elector's domeſtics live at Dahl, a little place juſt by.

HERMANSTREET, ſo called, as being a military way which paſſed directly N. and S. in England. It begins at Newhaven, at the mouth of the Ouſe, in Suſſex, and paſſes on the W. ſide of that river through Radmil, then through Lewes by Iſtfield; after which it ſeems to paſs over the river at Sharnbridge, and ſo proceeds to Eaſt-Grimſtead; but is loſt in paſſing through the great woods. Then through Surrey it goes by Stane-ſtreet, Croydon, Stretham, and by its direction ſeems to have been originally deſigned to paſs the Thames at Stangate-ferry by Lambeth, where it coincides with the Watling-ſtreet. There the road went before London became conſiderable; but ſince that period, the traces of the roads near that capital have become very obſcure. The original road perhaps paſſes through unfrequented ways near Enfield and Herman-ſtreet, which ſeems to borrow its name from it. On the eaſtern ſide of Enfield-chace, by Buſh-hill, is a circular Britiſh camp upon an eminence, declining S. W. But the ancient road appears upon a common on this ſide Hertford by Ball's-park, and paſſes the river below Hertford: then goes through Ware-park, and falls into the preſent road on this ſide of Buntinford; and ſo to Royſton, where it croſſes the Ikening-ſtreet, coming from Tring through Dunſtable, going into Suffolk. The Herman-ſtreet paſſes alſo in a ſtraight line through Great and Little Stukely in Huntingdonſhire; and after this is commonly known under the name of Stangate. Near Stilton ſome parts appear ſtill paved with ſtone, which confirms the conjecture that the name Stangate or Stonegate was given it from this place. It traverſes great woods between the two Saltries. My author carries it no further.

HERMATRA, an iſland in the neigbourhood of Harries, the ſouthern part of Lewes, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland. This particularly, among many other iſles near it, which are two or three miles in circuit, is tolerably fruitful in corn and paſturage; and here a magazine for the fiſhery was erected in the reign of King Charles I. till the misfortunes of that prince obliged him to withdraw his part of the capital ſtock belonging to that company; and thereby occaſioned the ruin of the whole.

HERMITAGE of the Virgin Mary, in the canton of Schwitz, is the Loretto of Switzerland, a rich Benedictine Abbey, whoſe Abbot has the title of Prince. It is here called *Einſidlen*, which in German is a word of the ſame import; and ſtands near the river Meuſe, ten miles N. E. from the town of Schwitz. It is ſaid to have been founded in 944, and endowed by the Emperor Otho the Great with extraordinary privileges, as well as a vaſt eſtate, which has been very much augmented by the donations of great numbers of pilgrims, who have reſorted to it in every age ſince, from the Catholic towns in Switzerland and ſeveral adjacent countries. It is entirely independent on any ſovereign; the canton of Schwitz, after a very long conteſt about their reſpective limits, being only its protector. To this concourſe of pilgrims is owing, that all the neighbouring country, which was formerly a gloomy foreſt, is now full of populous villages and farm-houſes. In 1557 the abbey, with its village, was burnt down; but not long after rebuilt. The abbey-church is in form of a croſs, with three towers; one in the center, and the other two, which are more lofty, on each ſide the nef, ſerve for ſteeples, in one of which is a bell weighing 130 quintals. In the nef is the famous chapel of the Virgin, where pilgrims make their vows and offerings. And over the door is an inſcription, importing, "Here is full remiſſion for ſinners from their guilt and puniſhment." Near the choir are fourteen wax-tapers, each weighing fourſcore pounds. On the altar ſtands a wooden image of the Virgin, very much black'd by the ſmoke. The outſide of the chapel is cruſted with marble. The treaſure belonging to this chapel is immenſe; particularly a pyx about two ells high, which has upwards of 160 ounces of gold on it. In 1684 were aded to it 1174 large pearls, ſome nearly like pigeon-eggs, 303 diamonds, 38 ſaphires, 154 emeralds, 861 rubies, 44 granates, 26 hyacinths, and 19 amethyſts. Near it is a fine marble fountain, ſurrounded with pillars of the ſame, and throwing water out of fourteen pipes of yellow

ſow copper. In this fountain the pilgrims fail not to waſh, which has the virtue of cleanſing from ſin, as much as the chapel itſelf. Paracelſus, the famous phyſician and alchemiſt, who died at Saltzburg in 1541, was a native of this place. One of the pretences which the Archduke Leopold, afterwards Emperor, had for invading the canton of Schwitz, was the quarrel it had with this abbey about their reſpective territories: upon which the abbot fulminated a ſentence of excommunication againſt the canton, which the ſaid Archduke undertook to execute.

HERMITAGE, *Magdalen's*, about a league from Friburg in Switzerland, and ſituated in a very pretty ſolitude, among woods and rocks: where one John du Pré, of Gruyre, a hermit, had, without any cement, wood or iron, and with no other aſſiſtance than that of his valet, worked in the rock a neat chapel, with a ſteeple, altar, ſacriſty, five chambers, a parlour, refectory, kitchen, cellar, &c. all of conſiderable extent. He is ſaid to have been twenty-five years in compleating it; and the funnel of his chimney, piercing to the top of the rock, and about ninety feet high, took him up about a twelvemonth. See FRIBURG. And intending to carry the work further on, he was drowned in 1708, as he was croſſing the river Sane or Sarine, which runs by the foot of this rock.

HERMON, *Chermon* by the Hebrews, and *Sanir* by the Amorites, a famous mountain of Paleſtine in Aſia, and frequently mentioned in ſacred writ. It lies beyond Jordan, where the tribe of Manaſſeh was: and is ſo high as to be continually covered with ſnow, ſome of which they carried as far as Tyre, to cool their liquors. It abounds with tall and ſtately fir-trees, with ſeveral caves in it; one of which is ſaid to be capable of containing 4000 men. Upon it was anciently a temple, dedicated to Baal.

HERNGRUND, or HERGRUND, a town of Upper Hungary, near the Carpathian mountains. It is famous for its ſpacious copper-mine, which, for the paſſages and workmen in it, reſembles a ſubterranean city, yielding the Emperor, it is ſaid, about 120,000l. ſterling per annum. The copper ore here is ſo rich, that 100 weight yields from 20 to 60 pounds weight of metal. The ore is either yellow or black; the former yielding moſt metal, but the latter containing ſome ſilver. In theſe ſhafts are found ſeveral ſorts of vitriol, as white, green, blue, and a tranſparent red colour, beſides a green earth called berg, or mountain-green, uſed in painting. Here are likewiſe two ſprings of vitriolic water, which in fourteen days tranſmutes iron into copper; even the worſt old iron is converted into pure copper, more ductile and malleable than that made from the ore; which often muſt be melted, before it can be fit for ſervice. Here are alſo ſtones of a beautiful blue and green colour, upon ſome of which are turquoiſes. It lies about ſeven miles from Neuſol, and ſeventy-one N. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 19 deg. 39 min. E.

HERNOSAND, the principal town of Angermanland, a province of Sweden Proper. It lies on the Bothnic gulph, where is a pretty good harbour, by means of which it has ſome trade: about ſeventy miles from Hudwickſwald, to the N.

HERSTALL, a town in the biſhopric of Liege, in Germany. It lies four miles N. of the city of Liege. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 5 deg. 51 min. E.

HERTFORD, rather HARTFORD: which ſee.

HERTZOGENBUSCH, the German name of Boiſleduc, i. e. in French the Duke's Wood.

HERVODEN, HERWERDEN, or HERFURT, a pretty large town in the county of Ravenſberg, in Weſtphalia, Germany. The rivers Elſa, Aa and Werne divide it into three parts; namely, the old town, new town, and Radewich. It is but ill-built, and noted for its linen manufactures; but principally for a famous nunnery, founded in 832; to the Abbeſs of which the town was ſubject, till given up by its Abbeſs, Anne, Counteſs of Limburg, to the Duke of Juliers in 1547. It embraced the reformation above 100 years ago, and is perhaps the only one of its kind in Europe; the abbeſs and nuns being Calviniſts. To it belong conſiderable eſtates in the neighbourhood; as alſo a Lutheran nunnery, upon a hill near the town, under the immediate direction of a deaconneſs, &c. being a ſort of

nurſery to the abbey; where the ladies are taught needle-work, &c. but otherwiſe ſubject to the abbeſs of Hervorden, who, as a princeſs of the Empire, has all the hereditary officers common to Electors, and a ſeat in the general diets among the prelates of the Rhine. She has Princes and Counts for vaſſals, who pay her homage, it is ſaid, kneeling at her throne, and preſent her with gold and ſilver. The annual revenue of this abbey is worth 3000l. No vows or unreaſonable reſtraints are impoſed upon the nuns; who are commonly ladies of the firſt quality. The late abbeſs was the learned Princeſs Elizabeth, ſiſter to the Princeſs Sophia of Hanover, great anceſtreſs to the preſent royal family of Great Britain; whoſe literary correſpondence with Deſcartes, which that celebrated philoſopher publiſhed in his works, ſhews her to have been a prodigy of her ſex. The abbey is under the protection of the King of Pruſſia, as Count of Ravenſberg; to whom alſo the town is ſubject. One of the Princeſſes, a ſiſter of that Monarch, was declared coadjutrix, if we are not miſtaken, to the preſent abbeſs. And in the town is a Pruſſian garriſon. It lies fifteen miles E. of the city of Ravenſberg. Lat. 52 deg. 38 min. N. long. 8 deg. 51 min. E.

HESDIN, or HEDIN, *Old*, in contradiſtinction from *New Heſdin*. It lay in Artois, formerly a province of the Netherlands, but now entirely belonging to France, upon the river Cauche. Some take it to be the ancient *Vicus Helenæ*, or *Hedenæ*, of *Sidonius Apollinaris*. Heſdin was formerly a fortreſs belonging to the Earls of Flanders. It has been often taken and retaken by the French and Imperialiſts; the latter of whom, under Philibert Emanuel of Savoy, levelled it with the ground in 1553. This General the following year cauſed the village of Meſnil, three miles below old Heſdin, to be enlarged and fortified. He flanked it with ſix royal baſtions, and conſequently it became a regular hexagon; erected it into a city, and called its name Heſdin-fert; the latter part conſiſting of four letters which the Dukes of Savoy bear, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, i. e. "his courage kept Rhodes." This city is ſurrounded with a good ditch, counterſcarpe, half-moons, &c. on the ſide where there are no marſhes. Lewis XIII. took it in 1639, and by the peace of Pyrennees in 1659, it was yielded for ever to the French. It lies on the confines of Picardy, thirty-two miles S. W. of St. Omer's, and eight from St. Pol to the W. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 15 min. E.

HESSE, landgravate of, in Germany: it lies on the north-ſide of the river Mayne. The whole country is bounded to the N. by Weſtphalia; to the W. by the duchy of Berg, and electorate of Triers; to the S. by the electorate of Mentz and Franconia; and to the E. by the duchy of Weimar and Thuringia. Its utmoſt extent from N. to S. is about 120 miles, and of much the ſame breadth from E. to W.

The air is cold but healthful, the water wholeſome, the ſoil producing corn, and towards the banks of the Rhine and Lahne, grapes. Here alſo, and particularly to the N. are large foreſts, well ſtocked with deer and other game; and in its mountains are ſome copper and lead mines.

The houſe of Heſſe, which is among the moſt ancient in Germany, is divided into two principal branches; namely, Caſſel and Darmſtadt: the former includes Heſſe-Caſſel and Heſſe-Rhinfels; the latter, Heſſe-Darmſtadt and Heſſe-Homburg; tho' ſome reckon Heſſe-Rhinfels a branch of this.

The ſovereign Princes of this houſe have three votes at the general diet; they belong to the circle of the Upper Rhine: but Heſſe-Caſſel has a voice among the Counts of Weſtphalia, for the county of Schaumburg. Cauſes not exceeding 1000 florins are determined by the courts of the country, without appeal. Theſe Princes have ſeveral privileges in common. Thoſe of Heſſe-Caſſel are not of age till they are twenty-five; but Darmſtadt are ſo at eighteen.

The eſtates of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, are, 1. Lower-Heſſe, including the county of Pleſs, Caſſel, and Zigenheim. 2. Marpurg in Upper Heſſe and Frankenburg. 3. The principality of Hirſhfeldt, a ſecularized abbey on the Fulde. 4. The lower county of Catzenelebogen. 5. The county of Shaumburg, except Buckeburg,

burg, which belongs to the county of Lippe. 6. Smacald in the county of Henneberg. 7. The bailiwics of Rottenberg and Saxenhagen. To theſe Martiniere adds, the bailiwics of Ucht and Fredenberg.

The Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel is abſolute, and his revenue computed at 120,000 l. having generally a good body of troops on foot, which are a great addition to his income, by the ſubſidies they bring him in from foreign powers, particularly from Great Britain, for ſome years paſt. The ſmall county of Schaumberg alone yields him 10,000 l. and above 150 years ago, that of Catzenellebogen, with the foreſt of Richards-weald, was farmed at 12,000 l. The ſubjects of Heſſe-Caſſel are Calviniſts, as was their late ſovereign: but the preſent Landgrave Frederic having embraced the Romiſh religion, his father and the ſtates have ſince that event tied up his hands, by certain limitations, beyond which he muſt not meddle in public matters; and have taken care that his children by the Princeſs Mary, the 4th daughter of the King of Great Britain, ſhall be brought up Proteſtants; he and his conſort living ſeparate for ſome time. The Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel is reckoned to have between 40 and 50,000 men in his dominions, capable of bearing arms.

The Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, who is little inferior to the former, either in point of dominions or wealth, having a revenue of about 100,000 l. per annum, poſſeſſes, 1. The greateſt part of the Upper Landgravate, in which are Gieſſen, Butzbatch, Aendorf, Battenberg, Berg, &c. 2. The county of Nidda, which conſiſts of ſeveral bailiwics. 3. The lordſhip of Itter. 4. The upper county of Catzenellebogen, in which lies the city of Darmſtadt, the land of Epſtein, Branbach in Lower Catzenellebogen, and Kirnbach in Suabia. The ſucceſſion alſo of the county of Hanau was, in 1736, upon the demiſe of its laſt Count, awarded to Heſſe-Darmſtadt, as next heir, on condition of his paying 20,000 l. to the houſe of Caſſel. The King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, had alſo his claim to the ſucceſſion; but his Majeſty gave up his rights to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel by treaty: and, if we miſtake not, the whole of Hanau is now in the poſſeſſion of this houſe. Heſſe-Darmſtadt is a Lutheran.

The branch of Rhinfels poſſeſſes, 1. The greateſt part of the lower county of Catzenellebogen; namely, Rhinfeldt, St. Goar, Fort Catz, Schwalbach, and Gevernhauſen, the bailiwics of Riechenberg, Florenſtein, and Brau. 2. Rottemburg and its diſtrict, Wanfried, Eſchwegen, and Sontra, in Lower Heſſe. This Prince is a Roman Catholic; which religion is not tolerated in the dominions of the other three Princes, except the ſmall principality of Hirſhfeldt.

The branch of Heſſe-Homburg poſſeſſes only, 1. Homburg and its territory. 2. Bingheim. 3. Wevelinghen, and Helimſtadt with its dependencies. This Prince has beſides an appenage of about 1000 l. a year from Heſſe-Caſſel, and 2000 from Darmſtadt.

Moll divides the landgravates as follows.

Heſſe-Caſſel, lying on the banks of the rivers Weſer, Eder, and Lahne, hath theſe towns: Caſſel, Rodenberg, Homburg, Witzenhauſen, Zeigenheim, Suntra, Geyſmar, Eſchwege, and Smalcald.

Heſſe-Darmſtadt, the territories of which are divided, part lying on the S. ſide of the Mayne, and part between Heſſe-Caſſel, Waldeck, Solms, and the Rhine, hath theſe towns: Darmſtadt, Marpurg, Franckenberg, Alsfeld, Gieſſen, Catzenellebogen, and Schwalbach.

The county of Waldeck, lying W. from Heſſe-Caſſel, contains the following towns: Waldeck, Wildungen, Corback, and Eyenberg.

The territories of the abbeys of Fuld and Hirſchfeld contain the towns of Fuld and Hirſchfeld.

The county of Solms contains the towns of Solms and Brunsfeld.

The imperial cities of Wetzlar and Fridburg.

The Chriſtian religion is ſaid to have been firſt planted here in the year 730, by Winifred, an Engliſh Saxon, who was afterwards Archbiſhop of Mentz.

The deſcendents of the valiant, but unfortunate Landgrave Philip, who had the principal hand in forming the famous league at Smalcald in 1530, between the Proteſtant Princes of the empire, againſt the Emperor Charles V. and thoſe of the Romiſh perſuaſion, and who introduced Luther's reformation, till the Landgrave Maurice brought in Calviniſm, have all been eminent both for their magnanimity and piety. The latter Landgraves of Heſſe have, in return for the French Proteſtants improving their country ſo much, endowed free-ſchools and churches, as alſo given them courts of judicature of their own. This houſe has always made it a rule of policy to ſtrengthen themſelves by matches with the two northern crowns, the families of Brandenburg, Saxony, Brunſwick, and laſtly, with Great Britain, the preſent Landgrave having married the Princeſs Mary.

The elder branch, namely Heſſe-Caſſel, keeps ſo ſplendid a court, and has arrived at ſuch a pitch of power and wealth, as to be able to ſupport the electoral dignity which it has in view. Its ſplendor has been conſiderably advanced by the Receſſus Imperii of 1654, which eſtabliſhed the right of primogeniture in it, and prevents their dwindling into petty Princes, by dividing the ſovereignty among the ſeveral branches.

In this country are ſeveral univerſities and academies. Its ſituation between Upper and Lower Saxony, and in the neighbourhood of Weſtphalia, occaſions the language of the people to be a medley of High and Low Dutch. The laws moſt in force here are the Roman or Civil law, to which they join municipal laws of their own.

The people are warlike, and their country is ſuppoſed to be the ancient ſeat of the Catti mentioned by Tacitus, whoſe name is ſtill retained in Fort Catz and Catzenellebogen. And even a conſiderable clan in the N. of Scotland, called the Clan Chattan, under the Laird of Macintoſh, derive from the ſame original, tho' more immediately, it would ſeem, from ſome ſubordinate emigrations of that people into Caithneſs and Sutherland, in the extreme northern parts of the main iſland; which provinces, in the native language, are called Cattow.

The title of Landgrave, as a mark of eminence, on account of the greater extent of dominions, the family of Heſſe alone retains now, ſince the French have conquered Alſace. Its capital is Caſſel; which ſee.

HETSBURY, a borough of Wilts. See HEIGHTSBURY.

HEVER, or HEVERLEY, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies between the Dyle and the rivulet Ture, four miles S. of Louvain, and ſixteen E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 4 deg. 38 min. E.

Here is a fine caſtle or ſeat of the Duke of Arſchot, and about a quarter of a mile from it is a convent of Celeſtine monks, where is the family burying-ground. In this monaſtery, it is ſaid, that the pictures of all the Lords of Arſchot and Croi, from Adam down to this time, with their names and arms, have been ordered by the Dukes ridiculouſly enough to be lodged. Upon which my author obſerves, That it is pity the genealogiſt who drew up this uninterrupted ſeries knew nothing of the Pre-Adamites, elſe he certainly would have carried that genealogy much higher!

HEUGLEY, HUGULEY, or OUGLY, a pretty large, but ill-built and unhealthy town of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It ſtands upon an iſland in the moſt weſterly branch of the Ganges, about 120 miles above the mouth of this river, extending two miles from Chinchura to the Bandel. It is inhabited by Indians and abundance of Mooriſh merchants, who drive a conſiderable trade here. The Engliſh had a factory at Huguely, but they have removed lower down the Ganges to Fort William. The Portugueſe had two factories, Porto Piquena, and Porto Angeli, but were expelled by the Mogul for their piracy. The Dutch factory here, which is built in an open place,

about

about a muſket-ſhot from the river, looks more like a caſtle, having deep ditches full of water, high ſtone-walls, and baſtions faced with ſtone, and mounted with cannon. Their great warehouſes are likewiſe of ſtone, with ſpacious and convenient apartments for the officers and merchants.

This being the principal of all the Dutch factories in the Bengal direction, the accounts are tranſmitted from hence to Batavia. All foreign goods are brought to this town for importation, as thoſe of Bengal are for exportation. It affords rich cargoes for fifty or ſixty ſhips annually, beſides what is carried in ſmall veſſels to neighbouring countries, and veſſels of about 200 tons bring ſalt-petre hither from Patana, coming down in October before the ſtream, but towing them up again by main ſtrength for 1000 miles. The goods ſent hence to Europe appear in the cargoes at our Eaſt India ſales. Beſides, the trading veſſels in India deal in opium, long pepper, ginger, tobacco, and many ſorts of piece-goods, not merchantable in Europe. The ſtreets here are wide, but not paved; abounding with rich warehouſes and ſhops of India ſilks, fine cloths, and ſtuffs. The adjacent country is repreſented as finely diverſified with arable land, neat houſes, large gardens, ponds, bathing-places, pleaſant villages, and roads ſet with trees reſembling walks. Lat. 23 deg. 12 min. N. long. 88 deg. 10 min. E.

At Bandel above-mentioned was formerly a Portugueſe colony. It now deals in no commodities, ſays Captain Hamilton, but what are in requeſt at the court of Venus, the owners of which are to be met with at its church, and a prieſt to conduct the buyers to view the goods, and vouch for their quality.

HEUGLEY-RIVER, the whole Ganges, corruptly ſo called by ſeamen, as ſhips go up to the city of the ſame name, though it is but a ſmall branch of that large river.

HEUSDEN, a very ancient town of Holland, one of the ſeven united provinces, upon a ſtream of the Maeſe, where it forms the iſle of Hemerder Vaert. It had Lords of its own, is well-fortified; and has a ſtrong caſtle, the reſidence of the governor. Under its juriſdiction are ſeveral lordſhips, villages, and forts. In 1407 the inhabitants defeated the Gueldrians, who contended about the poſſeſſion of the town, and gave them ſuch an overthrow, that they brought home more priſoners than they themſelves were in number. The powder-magazine being ſet on fire by lightening in 1680, the caſtle, with the greateſt part of the adjacent ſtreets, were blown up, the town very much ſhattered, and about 260 people killed. It lies eight miles from Gertruydenberg to the E.

HEUECZ, county of, in Upper Hungary. It lies W. from that of Chege, E. from Peſt, and S. from Barzod, being about twenty-five miles each way.

HEXHAM, in the diviſion of Northumberland called Hexhamſhire, and the capital of the latter. It was anciently a biſhopric; and here the famous St. Cuthbert, patron of the north, was Prelate in 685. Afterwards it was ſubject to the ſee of York, as it ſtill is a peculiar belonging to that Archbiſhop, with regard to eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction; but becoming a part of the crown lands by an exchange made in the reign of King Henry VIII. with Archbiſhop Robert, it was by an act of parliament annexed to the county of Northumberland, and ſubjected to the ſame judicature in civil matters, all writs being directed to the ſheriff thereof. The town ſtands on the S. ſide of the Tyne, a little below the junction of the N. and S. Tyne, where the main ſtream is formed. It is ſaid to have been once a very large and conſiderable place, anciently Axelodunum, and called Hextoldeſham from a rivulet which ſometimes overflows it. Its church, except the W. end which is demoliſhed, ſtands entire, and is a very ſtately ſtructure, though much damaged in the civil wars. It is a well-built market-town, and a corporation governed by a bailiff choſen annually. In the church are ſeveral handſome tombs, and many remains of antiquity in and about the place.

In its neighbourhood the firſt blood was drawn in the civil wars, a party of Scots having defeated an Engliſh detachment advantageouſly ſituated, by fighting their way through a paſs on the river Tyne, killed 400 of them; after which the reſt run ſhamefully away. This was followed by the tame ſurrender of Newcaſtle.

It is ſtill more remarkable for a very bloody battle fought near it in the reign of King Edward IV. between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in which the latter was routed. Its weekly market is on Tueſday, and yearly fairs on Auguſt 5 and November 8, for horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, pedlary-wares, linen and woollen cloths of all ſorts. It lies eighteen miles from Newcaſtle, and 276 from London.

HEXTON, or HOCKSTON, in the N. W. edge of Hertfordſhire, and confines of the county of Bedford, near the military way, upon a high hill is an oval camp of great ſtrength, with very ancient works: and near it is a hillock or tumuli, ſuch as the Romans uſed to raiſe for their ſoldiers ſlain in battle, in which ſeveral human bones have been found. In the neighbourhood of it the Danes had a battle with Edward the elder; and near the above-mentioned camp is a piece of ground, where are remarkable long barrows, ſtill called Danefurlong. Half a mile to the S. is Ravenſhorough caſtle, another camp. See RAVENSBOROUGH.

HEYDE, a large, but poor town, in the S. part of Ditmarſh, a ſubdiviſion of Holſtein, in Germany. It lies on the confines of a large tract of ſand (or heath, as its name imports) alſo of the ſame denomination, which runs through the middle of the country; ten miles N. of Meldorp, and ſubject to the King of Denmark, to whoſe partition it belongs.

HEYDON. See HESDON.

HEYLINGENSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, belonging to Mentz. It lies thirty miles E. of Caſſel. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 10 deg. 21 min. E. See HEILIGENSTADT.

HEYLSHEM, a town of Brabant, a province of the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies eight miles S. of Tirlemont, and ſixteen S. E. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg. 59 min. N. long. 4 deg. 58 min. E.

HEYTSBURY, a parliament-borough of Wilts, ſixteen miles from Saliſbury.

HIDE, a village N. of Hornſey in Yorkſhire, which, with many others on this coaſt, and E. of the Spurnhead on the German ocean, has been waſhed away by the ſea.

HIDILI, a tribe of Arabs inhabiting the inland diſtrict of Acha, in the province of Teſſet, in Africa: many of which allying with the Bereberes, have learned their way of building, and of living in houſes and towns. See ACHA.

HIERAPOLIS, by the Turks now called *Bamboukkale*, and *Bambukkalaſi*, once a celebrated city of Phrygia Major, in Aſia Minor, or Aſiatic Turkey, near the frontiers of Lydia. It was the ſee of a Biſhop, one of whoſe Prelates, namely Siſinnius, was called to the ſixth general council. It is alſo commemorated for its hot mineral waters, much cried up for their ſalutary virtues, and greatly reſorted to from parts far and near. Now nothing remains of it but vaſt heaps of ruins, which ſtill appear ſo magnificent, as to ſhew the ancient ſplendor of this noble city. Theſe ſtand ſeventeen miles N. of Laodicea, and about as many E. from the river Mæander. Lat. 38 deg. 7 min. N. long. 29 deg. 30 min. E.

HIERES, iſlands of, in the Mediterranean ſea, and on the coaſt of Provence, in France. Of theſe there are three; namely, Porquerolles, Porte-croz, and the Iſle of Titan. They all produce the ſeveral ſorts of medicinal herbs which are moſt prized in Italy, Greece, and even Egypt. Theſe lie oppoſite to the town of the ſame name, and not far from Toulon, forming with the main-land a ſpacious road or bay, in which the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Matthews continued a long time, in the years 1743 and 1744, for the ſafeguard of our allies in Italy; when at laſt, the French and Spaniſh fleets joining from Toulon, he with his ſingle ſquadron engaged them, and, if duly ſeconded, would have probably deſtroyed the combined fleet: yet, though baſely deſerted, he at length obliged them to ſheer off; whilſt

whilſt Vice Admiral Leſtock, with moſt of his ſquadron, ſtood coolly looking on all the time, out of the reach of danger; and had not ſome of that ſquadron, particularly the magnanimous Captain Cornwall, broke from the line and flew to Matthews' aſſiſtance, the Admiral had infallibly either been ſunk or taken. But the Captain in this noble ſtruggle met his fate; for he had both his legs ſhot off, and his ſhip was rendered a perfect hulk: in gratitude to whoſe memory, a very pompous monument of variegated and coſtly marble has been erected in Weſtminſter abbey, at the public charge, and with the unanimous conſent of parliament, of which he was alſo a member. Yet for all this, upon a future trial before the ſame judges, Leſtock was honourably acquitted for not fighting (ſo diſſimilar are the times within a narrow compaſs, as to a late unfortunate Admiral) and Matthews degraded, by being ever after rendered incapable of ſerving his Majeſty: though he ſeems to have done all in his power to deſtroy the enemy's ſhips, whatever failures in points of mere punctilio he may have poſſibly been chargeable with.

HIERES, in Latin *Olbia Areæ*, a city in the dioceſe of Toulon, and government of Provence, in France. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and then a ſea-port, where pilgrims to the Holy Land uſed to take ſhipping: but the ſea has ſome years ſince left it almoſt 2000 paces; ſo that it is now a ſmall place. The ſoil about Hieres is very good: here are fine gardens, and the beſt fruit produced in all France, together with plenty of ſalt.

This city ſends deputies to the ſtates of the province. In it are three pariſhes, and ſeveral convents. It lies eight miles E. of Toulon. Lat. 43 deg. 22 min. N. long. 6 deg. 41 min. E.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, or FERRIS, a ſmall, but clean and healthy borough and mayor-corporation of Northamptonſhire, on the E. ſide of the Nyne (Nen) which ſends one member to parliament. The addition to its name it takes from the Ferrers family, who had formerly a caſtle here, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen near the church; and the former appellation from its ſtanding high. Here is a free-ſchool, and an almshouſe for twelve men and a woman. Dr. Henry Chicheley, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, a native of this place, founded a beautiful college here for ſecular clerks and prebendaries, as alſo an hoſpital for the poor. It has a handſome church, with a lofty ſpire. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on Tueſday before St. Paul's, February 5, March 7, May 3, June 28, Thurſday before Auguſt 5, for horſes and horned cattle, October 10, for the laſt-mentioned articles, ſheep, and hogs; alſo on St. Catharine's, December 17, for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. It lies fourteen miles from Northampton, and fifty-nine from London.

HIGH-CROSS, a place in Leiceſterſhire, ſo called, probably from the foſſe croſſing the Watling-ſtreet here. It lies W. of Lutterworth.

HIGHGATE, a conſiderable village of Middleſex, ſo called from a gate on the hill for the conveniency of paying toll, that was erected by the Biſhop of London, upon changing the King's road from Grays-inn Lane to Barnet this way, through that Prelate's lands. It lies high, and a ſhort mile N. E. of Hampſtead, upon another riſing-ground, a delightful valley intervening, and four N. of London. In it are ſeveral handſome ſeats of citizens, particularly Sir William Aſhurſt's, on the very ſummit of the hill; from the loweſt windows of which is a proſpect over the whole valley to the city, and of ſhips paſſing up and down the river, for twelve or fourteen miles below London. Its church is a chapel of eaſe to Pancraſs and Hornſey: in this manor the famous ambaſſador Sir Thomas Roe had a noble manſion, afterwards Sir Thomas Rawlinſon's, now the Earl of Bath's; but has lately been converted into a public-houſe or inn.

HIGHLAKE, a place below Cheſter, in Cheſhire, not far from Neſſon; where veſſels ride ſafe at anchor, as ſhips from London lie in the Downs, till the wind offers fair for their reſpective voyages.

HIGHLANDS, a diviſion in Scotland, in contradiſtinction to the Lowlands (See LOWLANDS) further ſubdivided into two parts; namely, the Weſt-highlands and the North-highlands; the inhabitants of both which are called Highlanders. The North-highlands contain great part of Perthſhire, the countries of Athol, Lochaber, Badenoch, Braemurray, Braemarr, &c. Strathſpey, Inverneſs, Roſs, Sutherland, Strathnavern, together with the iſles of Skey, Lewis, and other ſmaller iſlands. Braidalbin is ſometimes reckoned a part of the North and ſometimes of the Weſt-highlands.

The weſtern diviſion contains the countries of Dunbriton, Dunbarton or Lenox, Bute and Argyle; which laſt comprehends the diſtricts of Cowall, Knapdale, Lorn and Kantyre; with the iſles of Mull, Jura, Iſla, and many ſmaller ones on the ſame coaſt, to the moſt extreme weſtern iſland of St. Kilda. Theſe highlanders in their diet, apparel, and houſhold-furniture, imitate the parſimony of the ancients; and in the parts remote from intercourſe with the lowlands, and from commerce, they provide their diet by fiſhing and hunting; the fleſh of their game, as deer, &c. they uſed in the more ancient times to boil in the paunch of the animal, by ſtriking fire in the hills; but this cuſtom they have long diſuſed: and as to their eating it raw, after having ſqueezed out the blood, tho' Buchanan relates this, it muſt have been in very early ages, if at all; for there is not any veſtige of ſuch an uſage now among them. Their drink is water, whey, broth, &c. and their favourite liquor whiſkey or uſquebay. Their bread is of oats or barley, the former a black and hardy kind, which in ſome places they prepare by ſingeing and grinding in a ſtone-hand-mill, called a curne, hence named graddan. They eat a little of their bread made of theſe in the morning, without taſting any more of it till the evening; tho' for drinking of whiſkey, they are always ready whenever it offers.

Their dreſs is plaids, very much variegated, which is the outer garment; a ſhort veſt under that, and a ſort of looſe petticoat reaching under their knees, with no other breeches, but wound up about their waiſt; this is properly the phelybegg. Than which dreſs, in every part of it, nothing more reſembles that of the old Romans, as repreſented in their ſtatues, &c. Being generally rather wrapped up than covered with theſe plaids, or unformed mantles, which occaſionally on journeys they can tuck up into a ſuccinct habit, and faſtened on their ſhoulder to their under-garment, they endure all the rigours of the ſeaſons; and ſometimes are ſaid to ſleep covered all over with ſnow. Their children, even in the ſmall-pox, tho' walking and even lying in the wet, whilſt the rain beats violently thro' the thatch of their ſod-cottages, are very hearty; and generally do extremely well; drinking whey and butter-milk plentifully, without the leaſt aſſiſtance from phyſic.

At home the Highlanders, continues Buchanan, lie upon the ground, having under them fern, ſtraw or heath (covered with a ſheet or blanket) the roots of the latter being undermoſt, ſo as to be almoſt equal to feathers for their ſoftneſs; but much more healthful: for the quality of heath (heather) being to draw out ſuperfluous humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at night, they riſe freſh and vigorous in the morning. They affect this hard way of ſleeping: and if at any time they come into other places of better accommodation, they lie down upon the beds, wrapped up in their plaids, leſt they ſhould be ſpoiled by this barbarous effeminacy, as they call it. But however Buchanan's account abovementioned might ſuit the Highlanders in his time, or rather in moſt particulars in early and uncivilized ages; the leaſt acquaintance with that people and country now will ſhew a conſiderable alteration, by the cuſtoms of the Lowlands being introduced among them. Thoſe commonly called Highlandmen, ſays Camden, are a warlike people, being the true race of the ancient Scots, ſpeak Iriſh, wear a dreſs like them, call themſelves Albanach (from Braidalbin, ſays he, but not that country alone; alſo including Albania, or Scotland in general) a people that are of firm and compact bodies, of great ſtrength, ſwift of foot, high-minded, inured to exerciſes of war (which commonly lead to the committing of ravages) and deſperately bent upon revenge. In war their armour was formerly an head-piece, and a coat of mail; and their arms a bow, barbed arrows, and a broad back-ſword (*glaive mohr* a two-handed one formerly) but latterly

Habit of a Gentleman in the Highlands of Scotland.

This Gentlemans Garment is called a Trowse, consisting of Breeches & Stockings all of one Piece, something like those worn by Rope Dancers. They have also a short Coat & Waistcoat something longer, over which is thrown a kind of Cloak of chequerd Tartan, called a Plaid. Instead of the Trowse they sometimes wear a short Stocking, which comes little higher than the middle of their Calf.

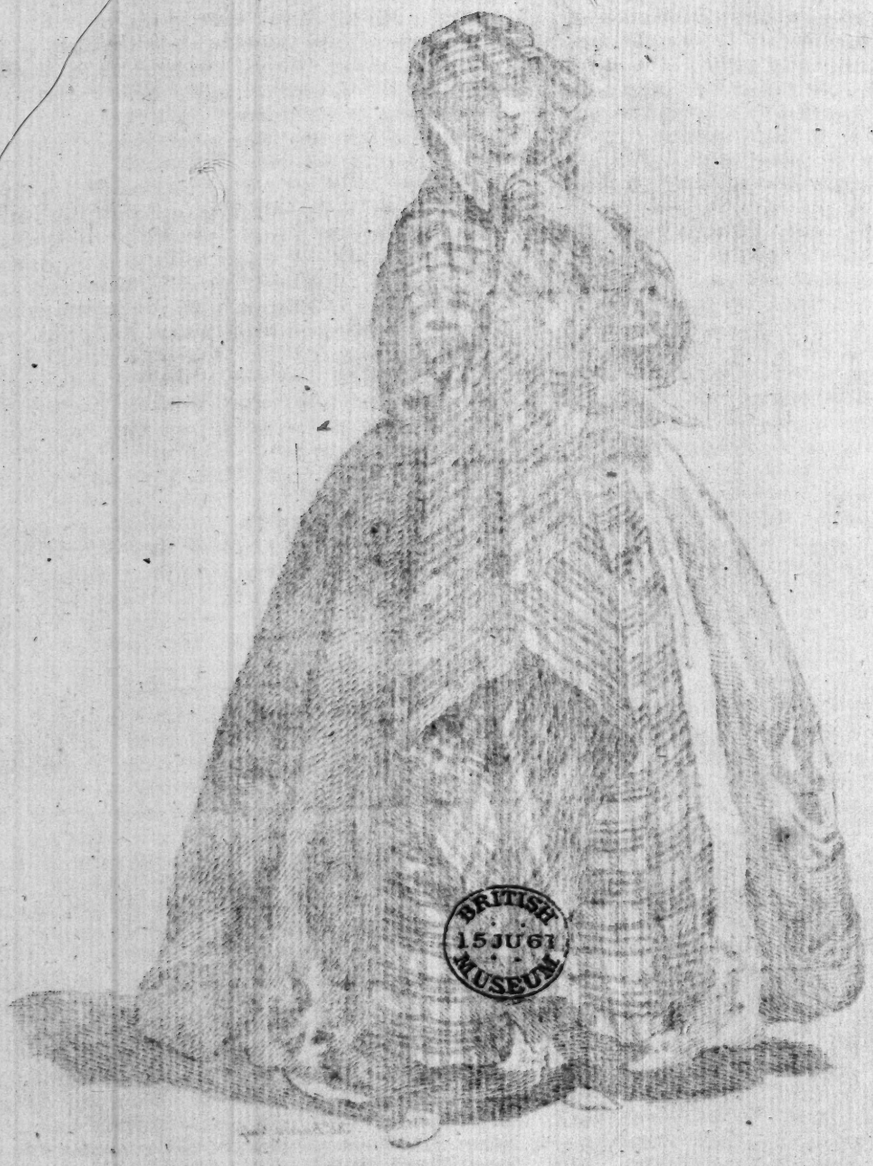
Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

A Lady in the Highlands of Scotland.

The Plaid which is part of this Dress, is a Piece of chequered Silk or Woollen Stuff of about three Yards long and two Breadths wide; the Ladys generally dispose of it in such a manner as to reach the Waist behind, to let one Corner fall as low as the Ancle on one Side, and the other hang in Folds over the opposite Arm.

Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary.



BRITISH
15 JU 67
MUSEUM

latterly a gun, a broad-ſword, a durk and piſtol at their girdle, and a target at their ſhoulder (but on their left arm in time of action) and being divided into families, which they call clans, in their frequent bickerings, the outrages committed by them, made the law neceſſary, which enacts, That if one of any clan hath committed a treſpaſs, the reſt ſhall repair the damage; or whoever of them is taken, ſhall ſuffer death. So far Camden.

That the highlanders are ſtout, hardy, and generally well-bodied men, is apparent to every body; and alſo when diſciplined, that they prove ſome of the beſt troops in the world. Of this undoubted proofs have been given very lately, not to go farther back, by the highland regiments in the Britiſh pay, both old and new, employed for the preſent in America. They conſiſt, as has been ſaid, of clans. The principal and moſt numerous in the weſtern iſlands eſpecially, are the Campbells, under the Duke of Argyle, but almoſt an infinity of ſubordinate branches of tribes, under their diſtinct heads; ſome of whom are as old, if not older, than the Ducal Chieftain. But theſe, and many others, it would be too tedious to mention. In this part of the country, as well as the N. the names of Mac, which is commonly the criterion of an highland original, are extremely numerous quite thro' the alphabet, from Mac Adams to Mac Whinnys: the Camerons of ſeveral tribes, under the Laird of Lochiell, in Lochaber; as Macgillonies, and Macgillinyves, a powerful branch of which, about 600 years ago, are ſaid to have come into the lowlands, under their leader Behan-Mohre-Crochcach (i. e. Benjamin) the great and ſtern warrior; and have ſpread conſiderably over Inverneſhire: for after expelling the Macinourlicks or Kennedies (but whether from any previous animoſity the tradition does not ſay) they poſſeſſed a conſiderable tract of land: but as they were new emigrants, and their infant colony might have been cruſhed by a combination of more powerful clans againſt them, they aſſociated themſelves ſoon, by mutual alliance, with the Clan-Chattan; this inſtance of their late valour readily conciliating this amity no doubt, and ever ſince they have been reckoned in the low country as a branch under the Laird of Macintoſh, and taken the name of their great progenitor (Macbean) i. e. Ben's ſon. Of this name are three principal families, Kinchyle, Failey, and Drummond; the repreſentatives of the firſt and laſt are officers in the highland regiments in the Britiſh pay, and the ſecond is in the ſame quality in a foreign ſervice. Of the Camerons alſo are the Macmartins, a very numerous branch, &c. the Macleans. In the northern iſlands are the Macdonalds, of ſeveral tribes, under the Lairds of Glengarry, the famous Coll and Slate, &c. This is alſo a very potent name in Ireland: and in Scotland they claim the right hand of all the other clans; the uſurper Donald of the iſles having been once their head. The Mackenzies, conſiſting of two principal branches; namely, the late Earls of Seaforth and Cromartie, the the latter a deſcendant from the former in Kenneth the Great, Tutor of Kintail. Theſe we are told are of Iriſh extraction: for in 1263, a gentleman of that country, called Kenneth, his poſterity hence called Mackenneth or Mackenzies, behaved ſo well in a battle fought in Kyle, or at Largis, in the bay of Clyde, by King Alexander III. of Scotland, againſt Acho King of Norway, who came to the port of Aire with a fleet of 40 ſhips and 20,000 men; that after ravaging the country, he was routed, and loſt both his army and ſhips. The ſucceſs of which action having been greatly owing to the valour of the ſaid Kenneth and his people, King Alexander gave him the lands of Kintail, beyond Inverneſs; and hence his deſcendants were for a long time no more than Barons or Lairds of Kintail. The Mackintoſhes or Clan-Chattan, as originated from the ancient Catti, a powerful people of Germany, under the Laird of Mackintoſh, conſiſt of ſeveral tribes, beſides that above-mentioned, which aſſociated with them; the Macgillivrays, Smiths, Cattanaks, Macphailes, Shaws, Macqueens, &c. The Fraſers under the late Lord Lovat, who inhabit the Aird, N. W. of Inverneſs and Strath-herrick, on the ſouth-ſide of Loughneſs. Of the ſame name is Lord Salton, near Fraſerſbrugh. The Grants, under the Laird of that name, on the river Spey; and the Laird of Glenmoriſton, on the north-ſide of Loughneſs. The Munroes, under the Laird of Foullis, inhabiting the country N. of the Cromartie-firth, called Ferrindonell, i. e. Donald's country; which conſiſts principally of the three pariſhes of Kiltearn, Alneſs, and Roſkeen: this clan is alſo ſaid to be of Iriſh extraction, and Macdonalds, the Laird's title being from Lough Foulis, in that kingdom; and they themſelves deriving the name Munro from Bunro, as coming from the foot of the Roe, a mount in Ireland. The Robertſons under the Laird of Strowan. The Macleods, under the Laird of Macleod, a very numerous clan, particularly in the iſle of Skey, &c. They alſo poſſeſſed the Lewes iſland, till within theſe few years they were outed by the Mackenzies; and now it wholly belongs to Seaforth. The Roſſes, under the Lairds of Balnagowan and Pitcalny, in Roſsſhire, who diſpute the priority; and the Roſes, under the Laird of Kilravock in Nairnſhire. The Gordons, under the Duke of Gordon, a very numerous name about Bamfſhire, Aberdeenſhire, &c. but as theſe are moſtly in the lowlands, they are not properly denominated highlanders: tho' it muſt be allowed, that the ſame conſtitution of chieftainry prevails more or leſs over all Scotland, on account of the ſtrength and ſafety originally ariſing from ſuch combinations. Theſe the Britiſh legiſlature have by ſeveral acts ſince the union endeavoured to weaken, if not entirely break, by annulling the tenures, diſarming the highlands, appointing ſheriffs immediately under the crown, and lodging in it all the hereditary juriſdictions, for valuable conſiderations. And, after the rebellion of 1745, the very dreſs of a highlander was prohibited, till the occaſions of the ſtate requiring numerous levies of highlanders, to be ſent, as the fitteſt, from that very conſideration, and their native valour, to contend with the ſavage Indians of America, the inutility and abſurdity of ſuch a meaſure has been plainly ſeen into.

The highlandmen, when under their own management, ſtill retain their ancient manner of fighting: for after they have fired a few ſhot, they throw off their plaids, which anciently little lads, who attended them, picked up; and with unabating ardour, and a rapidity like lightening, they run up, come directly to cloſe-quarters, attacking their enemy with broad-ſword in hand. This was the caſe of the late battle of Culloden; for tho' the Macintoſhes, under Colonel Macgillivray, of Dunmaglaiſh, and Major Macbean, of Kinchyle, commonly demoninated Muckle Gillies, and the ſmall tribe of them under the Smith of Dalcus, broke thro' and thro' back again Barrel's regiment of foot, who ſtood oppoſite to them; yet the grape-ſhot from the royal army hewed them down like ſhocks of corn: whence all their captains, and ſo many of their private men, were killed on the ſpot, as their Colonel; but after he had quite diſabled Colonel Rich of Barrel's with his weapon, the Major, Captains Mackintoſh of Farr, Captain Dallas of Cantra, Lieutenant Farquhar Macgillivray, Lieutenant Angus Macbean of Dundelchack, &c. &c. But if this heady vehemence meets with the leaſt check, and once a pannic ſeizes them, they immediately diſperſe and ſhift for themſelves, without its being ever in the power of human ſkill to rally them. On the other hand, at the battle of Fontenoy, the royal highland regiment puſhing on towards the French, with their uſual and native ardour, but ſtill under the proper reſtraint of diſcipline, after throwing themſelves flat upon the ground whenever the enemy fired, they roſe up all in an inſtant, poured their ſmall-ſhot among them in their trenches, and did unſpeakable execution, there being nothing heard below but the lamentable cries of *Saint Sacrement!*

Theſe highlanders are the original natives of Scotland: tho' among theſe, ſeveral of the moſt numerous ſeem to be of French deſcent, as the Campbells, Gordons, Fraſers, &c. See DUNY-CASTLE.

The other ſubdiviſion of the inhabitants of Scotland, is into lowlanders (which ſee) as dwelling in the level parts of the country, and towards the coaſts, the ſeat of the ancient Picts. See SCOTLAND.

HIGH-WICKHAM. See CHIPPING and WICKAM.

HIGWORTH, ſo called from its ſite upon a hill, in the north part of Wiltſhire. It has a good weekly market on Wedneſday, for cattle and other proviſions: its annual fair is on Auguſt 12, likewiſe for all ſorts of cattle, and for ſheep. It formerly gave title of Baron to Sir Oliver St. John, of Lediard Tregoze, four miles from thence (a deſcendant from the St. Johns, Lord of Bletſhoe) who had been Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of King James I. Its parſonage, which is a very good living, is recorded to have been given in the reign of King Edward III. to an Italian cardinal, called Agrifolio. It lies near the vale of White-horſe, five miles from Cricklade, thirty-four miles from Saliſbury, and ſeventy-three from London.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, HILDERBURGHAUSEN, or HILPERSHAUSEN, a town of Coburg, in Franconia; others place it in Henneberg, on the Werra, near its ſource between Coburg and Smalcald: where is a fine caſtle, built of free-ſtone in the modern taſte, and the reſidence of the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen, one of the branches of the family of Saxony. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 10 deg. 45 min. E.

HILDA, St. a very conſiderable monaſtry near Whitby in Yorkſhire; the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen. See WHITBY.

HILDESHEIM, biſhopric of, in Lower Saxony, in Germany: this country lies betwixt the rivers Leina and Ocker. It is bounded by Halberſtadt to the N. W. Lunenburg or Zell to the N. Grubenhagen to the S. and is in other parts ſo ſurrounded with the territories of the Duke of Brunſwick, that this biſhopric is much in his power, as it was actually in his poſſeſſion for many years. But frequent quarrels ariſing about it, the Elector of Cologne was made adminiſtrator of it, by virtue of the treaty of Brunſwick, in 1633; and he governed it by a Suffragan, who was Prince of the Empire, and the only Popiſh Biſhop in Lower Saxony, tho' the greateſt part of the dioceſe is Lutheran. It was once of great extent: but in the ſixteenth century, John, the forty-eigthth Biſhop, making war upon the Duke of Brunſwick, loſt about one half of his dominions; which were confirmed to the latter by the treaty of Goſlar in 1642, and afterwards by that of Weſtphalia. Biſhop Valentine indeed recovered moſt of that moiety by law, in the Aulic chamber: but the bailiwics of Coldingen, Lutter, Bahrenberg, and Weſtmerhoff, with the houſe of Dachtmiſten, belong ſtill to the houſe of Brunſwick: ſo that the real domain of the Elector of Cologne, as Biſhop of Hildeſheim, is hardly more than thirty miles in length, and as many in breadth. The reformation having been introduced into this country in 1552, and embraced by the citizens in oppoſition to the canons, it made great progreſs; and Lutheraniſm, which by the treaty of Brunſwick was confined only to ſome places, was by that of Weſtphalia left to its full range. The chapter of Hildeſheim conſiſts of forty canons, all of whom ought at leaſt to be gentlemen.

HILDESHEIM, the capital of the laſt-mentioned biſhopric of its name, is a pretty large Imperial city, and was one of the Hans union. It ſtands on the river Innerſte. The magiſtrates are Lutherans, as are moſt of the inhabitants of the city and dioceſe. The late Elector of Cologne, their Biſhop, oppreſſing them, the Elector of Hanover ſent troops in 1711 to garriſon the town, and ſee the burghers righted. Of theſe proceedings the Elector of Cologne complained to the general diet; but the Elector of Hanover juſtified it in a manifeſto, to be in conformity to an agreement with the ſee of Cologne in 1643, and ſubſequent acts: upon which the Proteſtants were reſtored to their liberties, and the Hanoverian garriſon withdrawn. The Biſhop commonly reſides at Himmelsthur, a pleaſure-houſe in the ſuburbs. The cathedral of itſelf is no ſtriking ſtructure, but its ornaments are very rich: and here are the remains of the old Saxon idol Irmenſul. The Jeſuits have a college in this place. The houſes, tho' old-faſhioned, are neat; but the ſtreets are irregular: the principal trade of Hildeſheim conſiſts in corn. Into the river on which it ſtands, runs upwards of a dozen other ſmaller ſtreams in its paſſage. Hildeſheim is divided into the new and old town; in the former ſtands the cathedral, beſides five or ſix other churches: and in the latter are two more. Some of theſe belong to the Catholics, and others to the Lutherans. Each town has its particular common-council, choſen annually out of the tradeſmen; without whoſe conſent no conſiderable impoſt or burthen can be laid on the inhabitants. Among other privileges, it is governed by its own laws: and tho' they acknowledge the ſuperiority of the Biſhop, he is obliged to pay a regard to their immunities; ſince otherwiſe they would ſoon throw themſelves under the protection of the houſe of Brunſwick, who never fail to interfere in all ſuch caſes of oppreſſion. This town is well fortified; and here are ſeveral rich ſhopkeepers. It is ſaid, that the Jeſuits are, once a year, obliged to make a very ſtrong ſoup, high-ſeaſoned, which they muſt ſend to every Magiſtrate and Canon; and that if they fail either in the quantity or quality of the ingredients, they would forfeit certain grants tenable by this odd tenure. The fathers, it is added, have attempted to buy this off; but could never ſucceed. The particular eſtates of the Biſhop, beſides this city, are the baronies of Winſenberg, with the towns of Alfeld, Homberg, Peina, Woldenberg, Bockelem, Popenburg, Daſſelm, Schladen, Hundſruck, Rute, Eltzen, Sarſtede, &c. Hildeſheim lies twenty miles S. E. of Hanover, and thirty-five S. W. of Brunſwick. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

HILE-LAKE, a large and famous road in ſight of Liverpool in Lancaſhire, remarkable for the rendezvous of the army and fleet under King William for the conqueſt of Ireland in 1689, where the men of war rode at anchor till the tranſports came to them from Cheſter, &c.

HILLSBOROUGH, a market-town in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland. It lies in a healthful and gravelly ſoil, in view of the Maze courſe and town of Liſburne. Its chief magiſtrate is called ſovereign, who, with twelve burgeſſes, elect repreſentatives to parliament. Here were good gardens and fine plantations, and the ruins of a noble manſion-houſe, accidentally burnt down, belonging to the family of Hill, to whom this town gives the title of Viſcount. Near it, upon a riſing-ground, is a ſpacious pariſh-church. It lies ſix miles from Ballanahinch.

HINCHINGBROKE-HOUSE, a noble, though ancient, ſeat of the Earl of Sandwich, on the W. ſide of the town of Huntingdon, in Huntingdonſhire, by which it ſeems a little obſcured; and with a view of the plain and lower ſide of the country. The gardens are fine and well-kept.

HINCKLEY, a market-town of Leiceſterſhire, pleaſantly ſituated upon a hill, not far from the Watling-ſtreet way. Here is a large and handſome church, with a high ſpire-ſteeple all of ſtone, and a chime of excellent bells. Annually a fair is kept in this town, on Auguſt 26, for horſes, cows, ſheep, and toys. It lies three miles from Boſworth, and ninety-one from London.

HINDELOPEN, a town of Frieſland, one of the ſeven united provinces, upon the Zuyder-zee. It has a ſmall harbour. The inhabitants ſubſiſt principally by fiſhing and huſbandry. The town is governed by its own magiſtrates; and lies five miles from Worcum to the S.

HINDERSKILL, a place in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, where ſtands the magnificent modern ſeat of Caſtle-Howard, belonging to the Earl of Carliſle, who built it on the ſite of the old caſtle, in the middle of a wood. It lies not far from Malton; but is ſaid to be in great want of water.

HINDON, a ſmall old borough of Wiltſhire, towards the confines of Dorſetſhire, and a little S. E. of Mere. It is governed by a bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. Its manufacture is a ſort of fine twiſt, which employs even the children of the poor. It is a thoroughfare from London to all the S. parts of Somerſetſhire; and it gave title of Baron to the Earl of Clarendon and Rocheſter. The weekly market here is on Thurſday, principally for cattle; and its two annual fairs are on Monday before Whitſunday, and October 18, for cattle, ſheep, horſes, ſwine, and cheeſe. It lies ſixteen miles from Saliſbury, and ninety-four from London.

HINDOWNS, or HENDOWNS, province of, in the Hither India of Asia. It is inhabited by those people from whom the Mogul country is supposed to derive the name of Indostan, boasting their descent from the original natives of India. It is bounded on the S. W. by Asmer, on the W. by Buckor, on the N. by Jengapor, on the E. by Deli, and on the S. E. by Agra. They are a warlike people, and having spread into other countries, are employed by the Great Mogul in many of his garrisons. When they pray they strip, and though Pagans, and differing in doctrine from the Banians, they dress and eat their meat, scrupling no sort but beef, in a round spot of ground, into which, for that time, none but the family must enter. They are Barbarians, and reckoned great robbers. The extent of their country, where longest, is 240 miles from E. to W. and about 210 where broadest, from S. to N. It produces plenty of corn, pasturage, and cotton; which last they manufacture into cloth for exportation. They have also sheep and fowls.

HINDOWN, the capital of the last-mentioned province of its name. It stands on the river Damiadee, which runs through the province from E. to W. being a large rich town, the inhabitants of which drive a good trade in cotton and callico; also in flatting the round indigo, which they make better by far than any other, and sell for twice the money. It lies in the road from Amadabat to Agra. Lat. 26 deg. 50 min. N. long. 78 deg. 5 min. E.

HINGHAM, a considerable market-town of Norfolk, and in the road from Attleborough to Dereham. It was accidentally burnt; but has been rebuilt since in a handsomer manner. The inhabitants are so polite, that the neighbours call this place *Little London*. Its weekly market is on Saturday. Here are three annual fairs, on March 6, Whitsun-Tuesday, and October 2, for toys, &c. It lies five miles from Watton, fourteen from Norwich, and ninety-four from London.

HINNON, valley of, in Judea, and neighbourhood of Jerusalem its capital, in Asia, now Asiatic Turkey. Anciently the valley of the sons of Hinnon, or according to the Hebrew, *Ghee Hinnon*, whence Gehenna is probably derived, because in this valley they sacrificed to Moloch, and kept a perpetual fire for burning the victims offered to that idol; and afterwards burning all the dead carcasses and ordure thrown out of the city, on the S. side of which it stands, near the foot of the mount of Offence. Near it terminates the valley of Jehoshaphat. It was anciently full of fine gardens, orchards, &c. and watered by the brook Kedron.

HIPPO, now BONA, a town of Constantina, in Africa. It lies on the coast of Algiers, to the Dey of which it is at present subject. Here the celebrated St. Augustine was Bishop upwards of forty years, whose writings have rendered him immortal. It lies eighty-five miles N. E. from the city of Constantina. Lat. 36 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 51 min. E.

HIPPOCRENE, a famous fountain of Helicon, in Achaia (Bœotia) and Turkey in Europe, not far from Mount Parnassus. It was sacred to Apollo and the Muses. The ancient poets have immortalized it in their works.

HIRCANIA, anciently comprehended all the provinces of Persia in Asia, which lie on the S. shore of the Caspian sea, also called the Hircanian sea.

HIRCHFELDT, in Latin *Herofelda*, a neat, but small city of Hesse, and the Upper Rhine, in Germany, on the river Fulda. Here is a noble abbey, which was founded by Pepin, and endowed by Charlemagne, whose preceptor Alcinnus or Albinus was its first abbot, and also lies buried here. It is built upon an arch supported by sixteen pillars, of an entire stone each.

Since the death of its last abbot in 1606, its revenues have been kept by the family of Hesse as administrator, having been secularized by the treaty of Westphalia. Its district, which has the title of a principality, is about twelve miles long, and the same in breadth, lying on the E. side of Hesse, towards Thuringia. The city is twenty miles N. from Fulda, and forty S. of Cassel. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 46 min. E.

HIRSBURG, a town of Jawer, a duchy of Upper Silesia, in Germany. Here are several good mineral springs. It lies forty-six miles S. W. of Breslaw. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 16 deg. 17 min. E.

HIRTA, or ST. KILDA, island of, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. It lies in the presbytery of Long-Island, about sixty leagues from the mainland. As this Hirta is the most N. W. so Dow Hirta is the most S. W. of all the Scottish islands. The first is properly called ST. KILDA, which see.

HISPANIOLA, i. e. Little Spain, so called by Columbus, who discovered it in 1492; or ST. DOMINGO, in the gulph of Florida and Atlantic ocean, in North America. It is the largest of all the Antilles next to Cuba, lying in the middle between the island last-mentioned and Jamaica, on the N. W. and S. W. about forty-six miles from the former. It has Porto Rico on the E. and is separated from it only by a narrow channel, about 426 miles long from E. to W. and 124 broad from N. to S. between lat. 18 and 20 deg. N. and between long 67 and 74 deg. W. It is called Domingo from its capital; and under this denomination it is generally put in our charts, &c.

The climate is extremely hot, but cooled by some winds that blow at certain seasons. It also rains excessively at times, but not in all places alike: yet many of the inhabitants, though the climate agrees but ill with new-comers, when seasoned, are said to be long-lived.

Upon the first arrival of the Spaniards in this island, they found gold mixed with the sand in the rivulets about the middle of the island; but now there is nothing of that sort to be seen. They found no quadrupeds on the island, except a few ugly dogs. But afterwards they brought over from Europe several animals, which multiplied exceedingly. After the gold was exhausted, and several hundred thousands of the natives destroyed, what in battle, and what in cold blood, said to amount to the number of no less than 3,000,000, including men, women, and children, they deserted the island: upon which the buccaneers and other adventurers resorted thither, in order to hunt the cattle, which soon became wild; and they shot vast numbers of them for victualling their ships, and for the sake of their tallow and hides. The French finding the island deserted, possessed themselves of the N. part of it, having no legal right to it till 1697; when the Spaniards, who before had returned and taken possession of the southern part, lest other nations should seize it, and so interrupt their navigation to the continent, yielded the half of the island to them by the treaty of Reswyck, and the boundaries between them and the French were settled by a line drawn across the country from N. to S. Accordingly they still keep possession of it.

This country is allowed to be the most fruitful, and by much the pleasanteſt in the West Indies, and plentifully stocked with timber and such fruit-trees as are natives of the torrid zone. Hardly any place in the world is better watered, either by brooks or navigable rivers, which are all full of fish, as the coast is of crocodiles and tortoises. The principal river is called Ocoa. Both the Spaniards and French have several sugar plantations, also indigo, tobacco, raw hides, gums, and medicinal drugs. The sugar in particular is said to yield the French 200,000 l. per annum, and the indigo near half as much.

In 1726 the people here were computed at 30,000 whites, and 100,000 negroes and mulattoes, either Creols or Mestizzo's, whose daily allowance is potatoes, though they have leave to keep hogs, the flesh of which they strip from the bones, and jerk it as they do in Jamaica.

The French here exceed the Spaniards; tho' both together are very far short of what the extent and fertility of the island is capable of maintaining.

Here are so many harbours round this island, that sailors can hardly miss one, where they may have fresh-water and provisions.

The French part is principally inhabited with buccaneers and free-booters of several nations, but mostly French, under a General of their own country; and since

ſince they have been ſubjected to a regular form of government, they have left off their depredations by ſea, and apply themſelves to the cultivation of the ſoil, and improvement of their ſugar and indigo plantations.

The French part begins at a large plain, called Bahaia, on the north-ſide of the iſland, about thirty miles E. of Cape François, extending all along the coaſt, from thence to the W. it reaches on the ſouth-ſide as far as Cape Mongon, being 200 leagues in circuit, and including the windings, about 100 more.

In 1586, Sir Francis Drake took St. Domingo. But this, and ſeveral other places, were quitted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the politics then in vogue, it being judged improper to keep them. But Oliver Cromwell thought otherwiſe: for he ſent his Generals Penn and Venables, with the greateſt force the Engliſh ever had before in thoſe ſeas, in order to poſſeſs themſelves of St. Domingo; when, after failing in this attempt, they afterwards ſubdued Jamaica, in 1654.

HITCHIN, a conſiderable ancient town in Hartfordſhire, lying in a bottom, between hills, and out of any great road. It is governed by a bailiff and four conſtables. It formerly lay near a great wood, called Hitch-wood, and was a manor given by the confeſſor to Earl Harold; afterwards John Baliol enjoyed it; and laſtly, Edmund de Langley, fifth ſon of King Edward III. whoſe poſterity poſſeſſed it, till, by failure of iſſue, it reverted to the crown, in the reign of King Henry VII. It contains the wards of Bancroft, Bridge, and Filthouſe; and is reckoned the ſecond town in the ſhire for number of ſtreets, houſes, and inhabitants. Here they manufacture great quantities of malt; and it was anciently famous for the ſtaple commodities of the kingdom, as alſo for the reſidence of ſeveral merchants belonging to the ſtaple of Calais. At its weekly market on Tueſday, are ſold vaſt quantities of malt and corn; which articles pay no toll; but its annual fairs pay piccage and ſtallage to the Lord of the manor: theſe are kept on April 2, May 30, and October 12, for all ſorts of cattle, corn, grain, and other merchandize: (others ſay a few cattle is all). Its church, dedicated to St. Mary, is large, conſiſting of a nef, two aiſles, with two chapels of chancels. The ſteeple has a ring of ſix bells, and is but low. In two of the N. windows are pictures of Faith, Hope, Charity, the four cardinal virtues, and the beatitudes done upon the glaſs: the front hath the twelve Apoſtles round it; but, as the author of the Tour quaintly ſays, have been ſufferers from the booted ſaints of *forty-one*. Here are ſeveral charitable foundations; as a free-ſchool, for which Mr. Thomas Kidner gave 24 l. per annum, to teach ten poor children: Mr. Joſ. Kemp above 1000 l. for teaching ſix, putting out four apprentices, and relieving ten poor widows. Mr. Ralph Skinner gave 300 l. to build eight alms-houſes, and as much to purchaſe lands for their maintenance; 60 l. to bind out ten apprentices; 200 l. for repairing the ſchool and the maſter's houſe; beſides 200 l. more, to purchaſe lands for increaſing the vicarage. Mr. John Skinner gave 300 l. to build, and as much to maintain the poor in thoſe alms-houſes above-mentioned; with 100 l. for educating children at the free-ſchool. Beſides theſe, there is a charity-ſchool, where twenty poor children are taught gratuitouſly, and cloathed, at the charge of a perſon of quality; ten more are taught, but not cloathed; and the ſchool is endowed with 50l. a year for the maſter. Here were formerly two priories. In the neighbourhood is a ſtony ſort of marle, called Hurlock, fit to make lime; and when mixed with a more gentle marle, alſo abounding here, is very profitable for corn-land. It lies ſixteen miles from Hartford town, and thirty-five from London.

HITHE, EAST-HITHE, or HEDE, from the Saxon *Hith*, i. e. a port, but ſhut up with ſand-banks: it is however one of the Cinque ports in Kent, upon the Engliſh channel; not far from Weſt-Hithe, which was alſo a harbour, till the ſea retired from it in 1607: but both owe their origin to Lymme, a neighbouring village, alſo famous till its port was choaked up. It is governed by a mayor and jurats. To it anciently belonged five parochial churches, now all demoliſhed but one. Here are two hoſpitals, St. John's and St. Bartholomew's; the latter for ten poor men, founded by Haymo Biſhop of Rocheſter, in the reign of King Edward III. who was a native of this place, and obtained licence for it, notwithſtanding the ſtatute of mortmain then newly made. Here is a charity-ſchool for thirty-eight boys.

A peſtilence in the reign of King Henry IV. almoſt depopulated Hythe, and a fire conſumed 200 of its houſes, beſides the loſs of five of their ſhips, and 100 men.

In a vault under the church is a collection of ſeveral thouſand ſkulls and bones of a gigantic ſize, regularly arranged, with an inſcription, ſhewing that they are the remains of the Danes killed in a battle near this place, before the Norman conqueſt. The pile is twenty-eight feet long, ſix broad, and eight high. In April 1739, the ſteeple fell down with ſix bells in it, but providentially did no other damage, though ten perſons waited in the porch for the keys to go up to it. The weekly market here is on Saturday; and annual fairs on July 10 and December 1, for horſes, cattle, ſhoes, clothiers, and pedlary. It ſends two members, called barons of the cinque-ports, to parliament; and lies eight miles from Dover, and ſixty-ſeven from London.

HOAMBO, a river of China. See CROCCENS.

HOBRO, or HEBRO, a ſmall town in the dioceſe of Aarhuſen, and province of North Jutland, in Denmark. It ſtands on a bay of the Categate, ſix miles above Mariager, to the W.

HOCHBERG, a town of Baden-Dourlach, in Suabia, a circle of Germany. Here is an old caſtle, which gave title of Marquis to a branch of the Baden family that failed in 1503. It lies in the neighbourhood of the large open town of Emertingen, on the confines of the Briſgaw, and ſeven miles N. of Friburg.

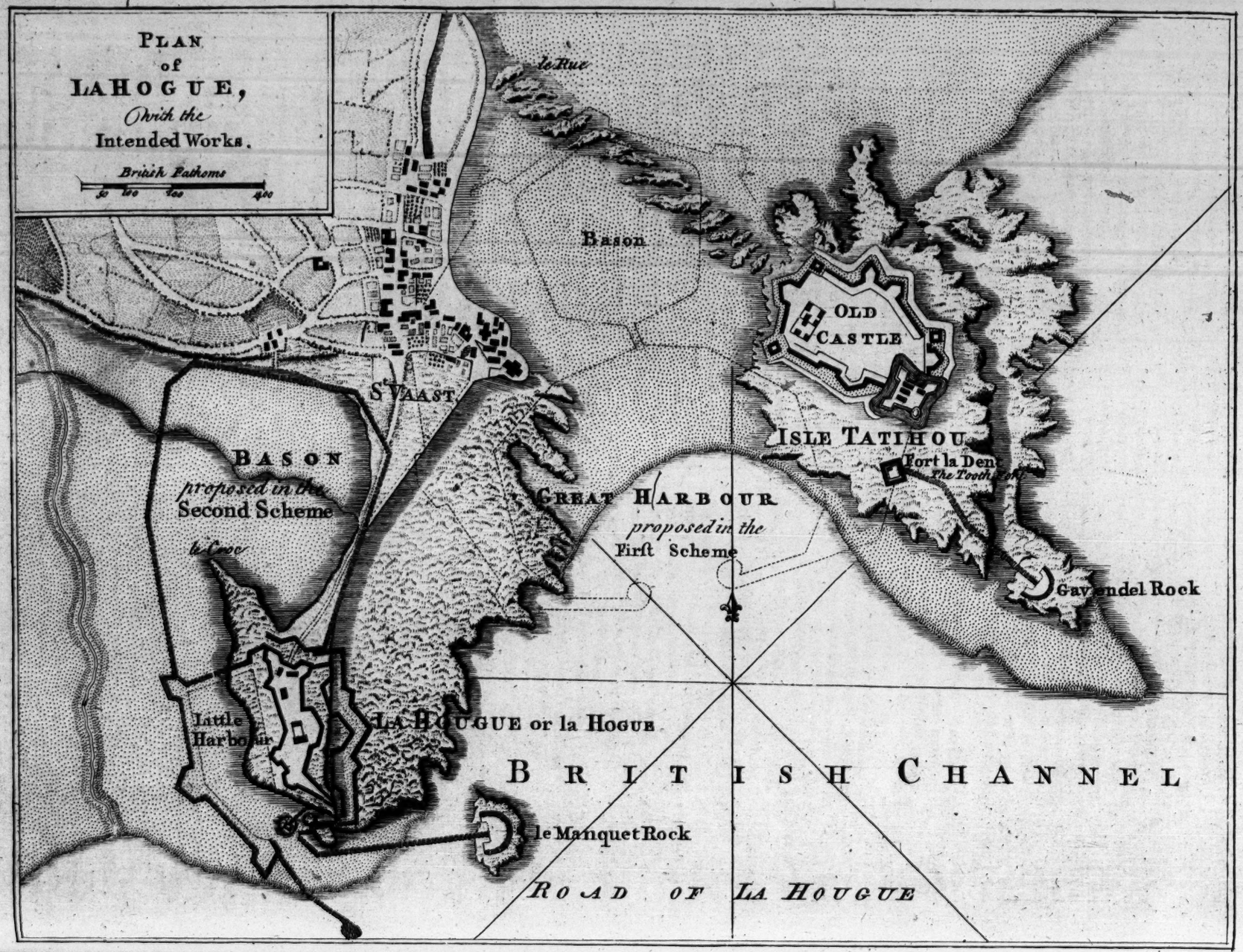
HOCHST, or HOECHST, a town in the electorate of Mentz, in Germany. It lies on the N. ſide of the river Mayne, where toll is paid to the Elector for veſſels paſſing up or down. It was ruined by the Swedes during the civil wars of the empire, and had a magnificent caſtle, which was burnt down, but has ſince been rebuilt; it is walled and fortified, its ditches being filled by the water of the Midden. Above a century ago the city of Frankfort exchanged it with the Elector of Mentz for Saxen-hauſen.

Here the Britiſh troops with their confederates lay encamped before their march to Aſchaffenburg, juſt before the battle of Dettingen in 1743. It lies four miles E. of Mentz, and ſix W. of Frankfort.

HOCHSTET, or HOCHSTADT, a pretty large town of Bavaria (Suabia), in Germany, on the N. ſide of the Danube. Though poſſeſſed by the Duke of Neuburg, it is claimed by the Biſhop of Bamberg. It is well provided with all ſorts of neceſſaries, and has rich corn-fields and good paſtures in its neighbourhood. In 1634, the Croats during the civil wars of Germany barbarouſly cut off many of the inhabitants, and ruined moſt of the town; but it is pretty well rebuilt ſince, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle on the Danube, which near this place receives a ſmall river called Equaid. A little below the town is a wooden-bridge over the Danube, which in this neighbourhood is very rapid. Near this place the Imperialiſts under Count Stirum were worſted by the French and Bavarians in 1703; but it is ever memorable for a glorious victory, which on the ſecond of Auguſt 1704, the Engliſh, Imperial, and Dutch, &c. armies, in confederacy, under the command of John Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, gained here over the completeſt army of French and Bavarians that ever took the field, commanded by the Elector of Bavaria and the French Marſhals Tallard and Marſin. Here the gens d'armes, houſhold troops, muſquetaires, and flower of the French troops, together with the beſt forces of Bavaria, were united in order to conquer Auſtria, and bring the Germanic body, if not all Europe, under their yoke, being confident of victory. But they were entirely defeated, about 20,000 of them, it is thought, having been killed on the ſpot, or puſhed into the Danube and drowned, and about 13,000 taken priſoners; among whom was

Marſhal

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM


PLAN
of
LAHOGUE,
With the
Intended Works.
British Fathoms
50 100 200 400
le Rue
Bason
OLD
CASTLE
ST VAAST
ISLE TATIHOU
Fort la Dent
The Tooth Fort
BASON
proposed in the
Second Scheme
le Croc
GREAT HARBOUR
proposed in the
First Scheme
Gavendel Rock
Little
Harbour
LA HOUGUE or la HOGUE
BRITISH CHANNEL
le Manquet Rock
ROAD OF LA HOUGUE

Marſhal Tallard, who was brought to England, where he remained in the caſtle of Nottingham till the year 1712. In remembrance of this victory a pillar was erected, with a Latin inſcription giving an account of it. The Emperor of Germany, Leopold, in acknowledgement of the Duke of Marlborough's ſervices, created him a Prince of the empire, under the title of Mindelheim, a place in Bavaria; which, in the year 1714, was reſtored to the Elector by virtue of the treaty of Baden. This battle is alſo known under the name of Blenheim, as it was fought near that village. Hochſtet lies eighteen miles S. W. of Donawert, and thirty N. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 10 deg. 46 min. E.

HOCKAM, or HOCKHAM, a place in the neighbourhood of Mentz, and archbiſhopric of the latter name, in Germany, ſo famous for good wine, that the beſt Rheniſh is from thence called Old Hock.

Of the ſame name is a place in Norfolk, where an annual fair is kept on Eaſter-Monday for ſmall toys.

HOCK-CRIB, a large bulwark ſo called, not far from Frampton upon Severn. It was built by the Earl of Berkley, with a view to enforce the river Severn by Artspoint into its former channel, and thereby gain a large tract of land.

HOCKERIL, a village with a very good inn, lying between Biſhop-Stortford and South-mills, in Hertfordſhire, near which Mr. Popley has a genteel box.

HODIMONT, a borough of Leige, in the Auſtrian Netherlands: it lies near Viviers. Here great quantities of woollen cloth are manufactured. During the confederate war, ſome Proteſtant families, protected by the States General, had built a church here, notwithſtanding the oppoſition made to it by the Emperor's miniſter; but it has been demoliſhed ſince the treaty of Utrecht.

HODNET, a market-town of Shropſhire, where two annual fairs, but inconſiderable, are holden, May 4, and October 9. It lies near the river Tern; twelve miles from Shrewsbury, and 135 from London.

HODSON, or HODDESDON, a town of Hartfordſhire, on the river Lea; with a conſiderable market on Thurſday, eſpecially for all ſorts of corn; and a great thoroughfare. Tho' it lies in two pariſhes, namely, Amwell and Broxbourne, it is but ſmall. Here is kept an annual fair, on June 29, for toys. Queen Elizabeth granted this place a grammar-ſchool by charter. The heirs of the Earl of Saliſbury are Lords of the manor. It lies four miles S. of Ware, and about ſeventeen from London.

HOENZOLLERN, or HOHENZOLLERN, a city of Suabia in Germany, and the capital of a county of its own name. It lies thirty miles S. of Stutgard, in lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E.

HOFALIZE, HOFFALIZE, or HONFALIZE, a town of Luxenburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the river Ourte. Here is a convent of Auguſtine friars. Upon a hill ſtands an ancient caſtle, formerly fortified; the Lords of which ſtyled themſelves peers of the county of Roche: thirty-four miles N. W. of Luxenburg. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 25 min. E.

HOFFINGHAM, commonly but erroneouſly HOVINGHAM, a village in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with a manſion of the ſame name, belonging to Mr. Worſley, who is principal proprietor of the place. Upon digging in his gardens, in order to make canals and fiſh-ponds, not long ago, were diſcovered a Roman hypocauſt or ſudatory and bath; together with an extremely curious teſſelated pavement, about half of it entire, 221 feet W. of the bath; and in ſo good a taſte as to indicate its being much earlier than the Lower Empire. From which, and the extent of the other parts, here ſeems to have been a villa or country-ſeat of a principal officer of the ſixth legion, which lay for ſome centuries at York and Malton, two well-known Roman ſtations. The preſent name of the manſion alſo denotes ſome court or ſeat afterwards among the Saxons. From Malton, Potelmy's Camalodunum, went a vicinary way thro' this place over the adjacent moor. See MALTON. Hereabouts ſeveral Roman coins have been dug up as early as Antoninus Pius, his ſucceſſor Marcus Aurelius, Conſtantius Chlorus, and his ſon, Conſtantine the Great; with ſeveral fragments of urns, teſſelæ, &c. A plate engraved by G. Vertue, of London, from a plan of Mr. Mitley, of York, has been lately publiſhed by the encouragement of that patron of arts and ſciencies, Richard Earl of Burlington, which exhibits the preſent face of the whole. Tho' this village is flat, and ſo low and damp, that the ſprings often put their fires out, being likewiſe watered by the rivulet in the aboveſaid gardens that ſupplied the bath, and which runs thro' the village, it is ſurrounded with very pleaſant hills, twelve computed (fifteen) miles N. E. of York, and ſix due W. from Malton. The proprietor intends to carry on his reſearches further into the abovementioned curious piece of antiquity; and keeps it under lock and key for that purpoſe. He is alſo a great breeder of fine dancing horſes, and his pretty Barbes are well known amongſt the Great.

HOG ISLAND, oppoſite to Labon, a place on the iſland of Sumatra, and about ten leagues off the Indian ocean, in Aſia. It is but ſmall, and has its name from the wild hogs that run about it.

HOGLAND, HOCHLAND, i. e. HIGH-LAND, an iſland of Sweden, in the gulph of Finland. It extends about nine miles from N. to S. and but four or five from E. to W. under lat. 60 deg. N. and long. 28 deg. E. of London. Here is nothing but rocks, ſome fir-trees, and brambles; with a ſmall number of hares, that become white in winter. This iſland lies thirty miles from the coaſts of Finland to the S. and forty-ſix from that of Eſthonia to the N.

HOGUE, *La*, or *La* HOUGUE, in Latin *Caput Hogæ* or *Hagæ*, a cape, and the N. W. point of Normandy, in France. It is a ſea-port of Coutances, on the coaſt of Cotentin, about three leagues from Valogne, to the E. and not far from the iſle of Alderney; belonging to the crown of Great Britain. It is neither city nor village, only part of a pariſh called St. Vouſt, with a very good road. The harbour is defended by a fort, in which a garriſon is conſtantly kept. It is famous, as off this cape a very ſignal victory was gained by the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Ruſſel, in the year 1692, over the French fleet commanded by Tourville. After which the Engliſh burnt the French Admiral, called the Royal Sun, beſides twelve more of their beſt men of war, which had been run a-ground here to avoid the Engliſh fleet, and their cannon put aſhore, and planted upon the platform, in order to defend them; notwithſtanding which, the Engliſh, under Sir Ralph Delaval, in their boats deſtroyed them all. Lat. 50 deg. 1 min. N. long. 1 deg. 59 min. E.

HOHE, a mountain and foreſt of Heſſe, in Germany, not far from Franckfort on the Mayne.

HOHENBERG, a county of Suabia, in Germany; Rotweil being its capital. See ROTWEIL.

HOHENDWIEL, an impregnable caſtle defending Ratolfzell, in the biſhopric of Conſtance, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It ſtands upon an inacceſſible flinty rock. See RATOLFZELL.

HOHENLOE, or HOLACH, county of, in Franconia, in Germany. It lies between the marquiſate of Anſpach and the territory of Hall, about twenty-ſeven miles in length, and fifteen where broadeſt. An ancient caſtle of the ſame name, being fifteen miles N. of Heilbron, is the ſeat of its Counts, who are of a very old family, and divided into the principal branches of Nevinſtein and Waldenburg; the former ſubdivided into thoſe of Weckerſheim and Lagenſburg; and the latter into thoſe of Pfoedelbach and Schillingsfurt; ſome of them Catholics, ſome Lutherans, and others Calviniſts. Their eſtates lie ſcattered; and to ſome of theſe belong the counties of Gleichin in Thuringia, in Saxony and Oettingen; in which laſt there is a college, in community to them all. Not long ago great diſputes aroſe between the Count their Sovereign, and his Proteſtant ſubjects, in which the empire interpoſed, and compelled him to reaſon.

HOHENSTEIN, a county of Saxe Weimar, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies N. of Sc wartzburg, and E. of Eichsfeldt, on the frontiers of Heſſe. The family of its Counts are extinct; and the domain belongs now to the Elector of Brandenburg.

HOHENZOLLERN. See HOENZOLLERN.

HOHIO, or OHIO, ſurnamed *La Belle Riviere*, i. e. *the Beautiful River*, a conſiderable ſtream of North America. Its ſource is in the Apalachian mountains, near the confines of Carolina and Virginia. After a S. W. courſe, it falls into the Miſſiſippi, of which it is reckoned the principal conſtituent part.

HOKELEN, or HEUKELEN, anciently Hercules's-home, ſaid to have been the reſidence of the German Hercules; a town of Holland, and one of the ſeven United Provinces. It lies on the river Ling; it had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, now demoliſhed: ſix miles above Gorcum, towards the N. E.

HOLACH, the ſame with HOHENLOE, which ſee.

HOLBECK, a pretty conſiderable town of Seeland, in Denmark. It lies at the bottom of a narrow bay, communicating with that of Iſefiord, by means of which it has ſome trade. It lies fourteen miles from Roſchild, towards the W.

HOLBECK, or HOLBEACH, a ſmall market-town in the fen-country of Lincolnſhire. Here are kept two annual fairs, on May 17, and the ſecond Tueſday in September, both for horſes. It lies not far from Boſton, and ninety-eight miles from London.

HOLTBURG, a ſmall town of Coburg-duchy, in Franconia, a circle of Germany, with a fine caſtle, both belonging to the Prince of Hilderburghauſen.

HOLDERNESSE, wapentake of, the S. E. part of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire. It is a peninſula towards the Humber and the German ocean; the latter bounding it on the E. and the former on the S. It is a very fruitful tract, and gives title of Earl to the d'Arcy family; the preſent nobleman being one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

HOLKHAM, in Norfolk, a new-built ſeat of the Earl of Leiceſter, moſtly of fine white brick. By the deceaſe of its proprietor, who was one of the two Poſt-Maſters General, and alſo formerly Lord Lovel, the houſe is left unfiniſhed, and the title extinct. It was to conſiſt of a front, with four wings; and the whole ſtructure to have been upwards of 330 feet wide.

HOLLAND, namely, *South Holland*, or ſimply *Holland*, is one of the ſeven United Provinces of the Netherlands, but including North Holland, otherwiſe denominated Weſt Frieſland; both are commonly in the public acts called in Latin *Hollandia* and *Weſt Friſia*; It has the German ocean or North ſea to the W. the Zuyder-zee to the N. the ſame ſea, the province of Utrecht, and part of Gelderland, to the E. and is bounded by Dutch Brabant and Zealand to the S. It lies between lat 51 deg. 40 min. and 53 deg. 10 min. E. and from long. 3 deg. 56 min. to 5 deg. 30 min. N. of London: its extent from N. to S. including the iſle of Texel, being upwards of 100 miles; but of irregular breadth, and hardly exceeding 30 where broadeſt. The ſoil is low and marſhy: but by the induſtry of its inhabitants, in draining out the waters, by means of their mills and artificial canals, the land is made to produce very good paſture, and ſome corn: but eſpecially the former, for the food of their vaſt herds of kine, from which they make great quantities of butter and cheeſe; almoſt the only produce and ſtaple, or native commodities of their country. Holland has, however, the moſt conſiderable foreigh trade of any province in the world: ſo that in reſpect to ſtrength and wealth, it at leaſt equals the other ſix United Provinces; having in it, beſides many other trading places, the cities of Amſterdam, Rotterdam, &c. Its rivers, and the neighbouring ſea, furniſh the inhabitants with fiſh: but every article elſe they import from other countries; and yet have as great a variety of manufactures and merchandize as any country whatever; being indeed a kind of magazine for the commodities of all countries, which the Hollanders buy very cheap, and often ſell out very dear, even to the ſame countries from which they were firſt bought. Their fleet was formerly a match for almoſt any ſingle power in Europe: and they made a noble ſtand againſt the united fleets of the Engliſh and French in King Charles II.'s Dutch war: till Opdam was unhappily blown up in the laſt action he had with the Duke of York: and their army, when well affected towards any cauſe they are engaged in, is by no means contemptible: and the manly ſtruggles which they made for liberty againſt the whole power of Spain, in the very infancy of their republic, are an honour to human nature.

This province, including South Holland and North Holland, contains a great number of conſiderable cities, beſides ſeveral fine villages, not inferior to many noted towns. Amſterdam is the capital of this province, and of the whole ſeven.

HOLLAND, *North*, as being the moſt nothern part of the province, of the firſt name in the Low Countries, in all public deeds it is called Weſt-Frieſland, and commonly put in conjunction with Holland; tho' only the N. E. part, where ſtand Hoorn, Enchuyſen, and Medinblick, be the ancient *Friſia Occidentalis*. North Holland is divided from Amſtelnad by the Y, by ſome called a river, though properly a branch of the Zuyder-zee, from which it begins at the Pampus, a bank of ſand ſo called, about three miles W. from Muyden, in a channel about half a mile broad, of which breadth it continues to Amſterdam; but ſoon after becomes twice as broad, receiving the waters from the lake of Harlem by means of a large canal called the Sparen, and from ſeveral lakes in North Holland; then it paſſes northwards to Beverwyck, without diſcharging itſelf again into the ſea.

In this country are ſeven of the eighteen cities that have voices in the provincial ſtates; and theſe, with the three above-mentioned, are, Monikendam, Edam, Purmeren, and Alcmaer, beſides many other conſiderable towns and villages. See FRIESLAND, Weſt.

HOLLAND, the S. E. ſubdiviſion of Lincolnſhire, the other two being Kiſteven and Lindſey. It ſo much reſembles the province of its name in the Dutch republic, in ſituation, ſoil, and other circumſtances, being a level country, frequently overflown, when the very ditches are navigable, and the people paſſing from town to town by means of boats, that it had its name from thence: though others ſay it is ſo called, as being a tract of land recovered from the ſea by a Dutch colony ſettled here. It is bounded on the S. by part of Cambridgeſhire, and on the E. by Ptolemy's *Æſtuarium Metaris*, now called the Wathes, paſſable only at ebb. This diviſion produces much more graſs than corn; and the ſoil is ſo ſoft, that the horſes here are worked unſhod, not ſo much as a ſtone being found in it but what is brought from other parts: yet the churches here are beautifully built of ſquare ſtones. Here is no freſh water, but what drops from the clouds, and is preſerved in pits; in which, if deep, it ſoon turns brackiſh; and if ſha low, it dries up. Here are ſeveral quick-ſands, in which the ſheep are ſometimes ſwallowed up.

This diviſion is like the marſh-land in Norfolk and other parts, which before were nothing but vaſt deep fens, recovered from the ſea by great labour. It is ſubdivided into Upper and Lower Holland, the latter abounding with bogs almoſt impaſſable; and, from its ſituation being very low, defended both from the ocean and the waters which overflow the upper part of the Iſle of Ely, by huge banks.

Holland had the ſame honour as Warwick, and gave title of Earl to a branch of the Riches, deſcended from the Earls of Warwick.

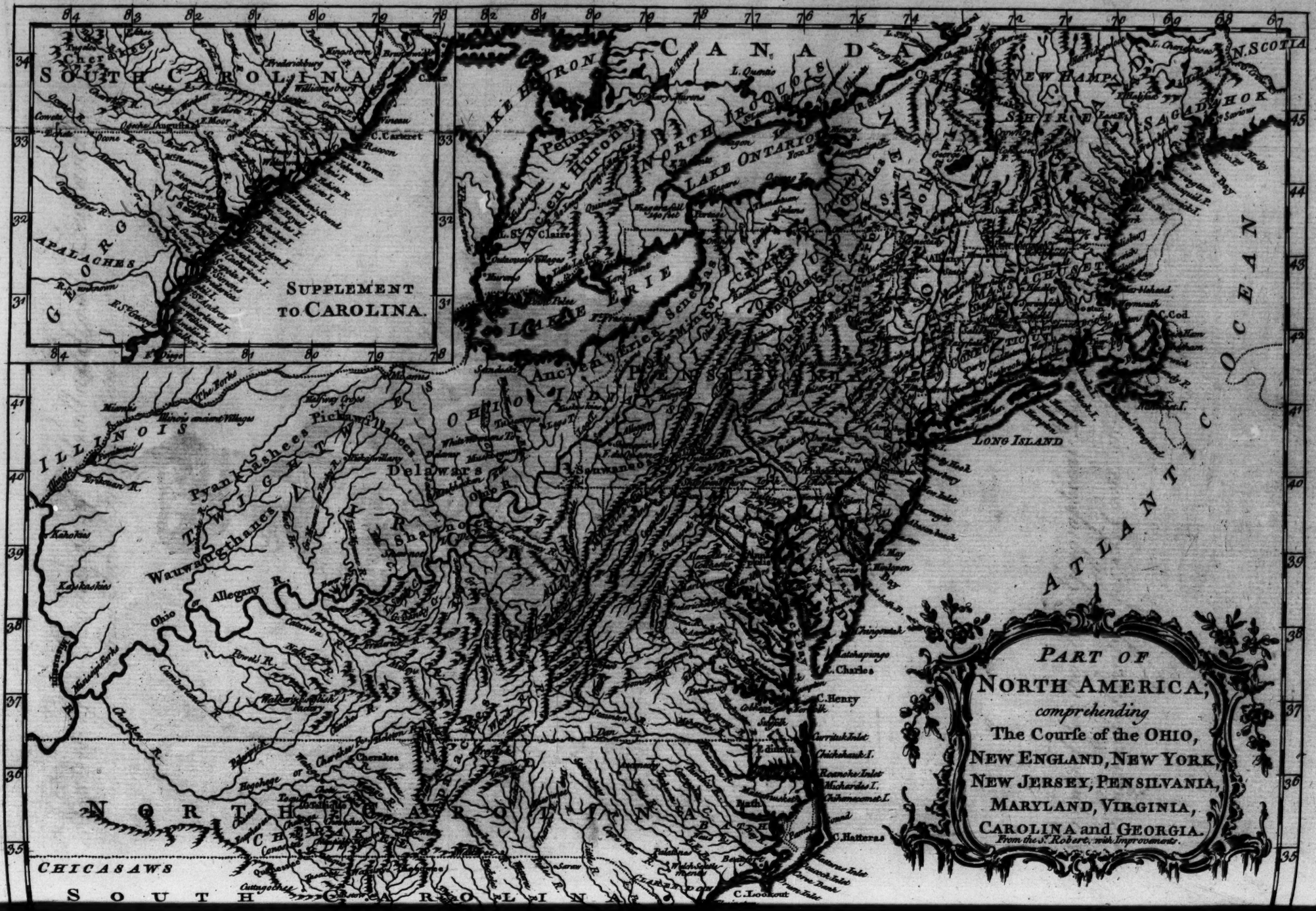
In this part is heard the ſtrange muſic of the bittern, a bird, ſaid by ſome, to thruſt its bill into a reed, and by others into a bog, whence proceeds the heavy ſound like a groan; which is ſo loud, as to be heard a pretty way off.

HOLLEN, a town of Aggerhuus, a province of Norway, upon the lake called Nordſee. It is remarkable for its church cut out of the rock Vear, with a burying-place at the top of it; ſuppoſed by Olaus Wormius to have been originally a Pagan temple. It lies fifteen miles from Tonſberg, to the N. W.

HOLLENSTEIN, a walled town and caſtle of the Upper Palatinate, in Germany; upon the confines of the biſhopric of Aichſtadt. It is famous for iron-mines in its neighbourhood.

HOLMBY, an ancient royal palace near Northampton, in the ſhire of the latter name, was formerly in high eſtimation. Here King Charles I. was impriſoned, and violently taken from thence by his rebel ſubjects.

This and the eſtate belonging to it were purchaſed by the late Sarah Ducheſs of Marlborough, and now is converted


SUPPLEMENT TO CAROLINA.
PART OF NORTH AMERICA, comprehending The Course of the OHIO, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENSILVANIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, CAROLINA and GEORGIA.
From the S. Robere, with Improvements.
CANADA
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
LONG ISLAND
ILLINOIS
OHIO
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
CHICASAWS
Allegany R.
Ohio
C. Charles
C. Henry
C. Hatteras
C. Lookout

MAP OF
THE COUNTRY
ON THE
OHIO,
AND
ADJACENT TERRITORY
IN
NORTH AMERICA.
BRITISH
15JU61
MUSEUM

Habit of a Countess of Holland and Zealand.

From John Francis Petit

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary, Printed by the King's Authority, for T. Coote, in Pater Noster Row

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

converted into a farm-houſe, barns, cow-houſes, ſtables, &c. moſt of the offices having been pulled down or demoliſhed.

HOLMSDALE, or HOLMWARD, a valley in Surrey beneath Boxhill, for ſeveral miles E. and W. with hills on each ſide, being a ridge extending from Kent to the Land's-end W. Here is great variety of ſoil, ſtone, ſand, and chalk, with abundance of fullers-earth and medicinal plants. In the valley holm-trees abound. This was the retreat of the ancient Britons from the ravages of the Romans; on which account, and from the inhabitants afterwards defeating the Danes once or twice, they have a rhyming couplet current among them, in which they uſually boaſt,

That the valley of Holmſdale
Was never won, nor never ſhall.

In the reign of King James II. or when he was Duke of York, the largeſt ſtags in England have been hunted here; which ſince that have been moſtly deſtroyed.

This Holmward is at preſent principally over-grown with furz, but once yielded ſuch quantities of ſtrawberries, that they were carried to market by horſe-loads.

This country, though ſtill wild, having the ſame face now probably in many places as 1000 years ago, is in other places cultivated, and has roads paſſable enough in ſummer quite through it on every ſide; the woods being in a great meaſure cleared off. Along the bottom of theſe hills, yet without entering into this valley, the country is dry, ſandy, or gravelly; being full of Gentlemen's ſeats and good towns: though, upon going but a little to the right-hand S. into the wild parts, there is a deep, ſtrong, and in wet weather, an unpaſſable clay.

HOLSTEIN, Duchy of, in Lower Saxony, a circle of Germany: ſo called from the German *Holtz*, i. e. a foreſt or wood. It is the ſouthern confines of the *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus* of the Ancients. The Sclavi were its original inhabitants, till driven out by German colonies. It is the moſt northern part of Germany, on the frontiers of Denmark; being ſeparated from the duchy of Sleſwick by the river Eider. It has the German ocean on the W. the Baltic ſea or gulph of Lubeck on the E. it is bounded on the S. E. by the duchy of Mecklenburg, that of Bremen and the river Elbe on the S. W. and Lawenburg with the territory of Hamburgh on the S. on which ſide it is terminated by the river Bille, falling into the ditches of that city laſt-mentioned. It is about 100 miles long, and half as broad; is a fruitful country, and very commodiouſly ſituated for trade; which however was more conſiderable during the flouriſhing ſtate of the Hanſeatic union, the principal towns of that confederacy lying in this diſtrict, particularly Hamburgh, Lubeck, &c. It is divided into four principal parts; namely, Holſtein Proper, Wagria, Stormar, and Ditmarſh. The royal family of Denmark being a branch of that of Holſtein, and having its patrimonial eſtate, as well as the other in this duchy, before it came to the crown of Denmark; both of them being Princes of the empire, are joint ſovereigns of a great part of it; and the reſt divided betwixt them by a treaty of partition. And becauſe the territories belonging to the Danes and to the Dukes of Holſtein were intermixed, it was agreed upwards of a century ago, that there ſhould be two regencies in Holſtein; namely, the royal regency of Gluckſtadt, for the King of Denmark, in the province of Stormar; and the ducal regency for the Duke of Holſtein, at Gottorp, in the duchy of Sleſwick. The towns belonging to each branch in the four ſeveral cantons of Holſtein, are beſt diſtinguiſhed as follows:

In Holſtein Proper, the Duke poſſeſſes in the E. part, Kiell and Brodiſholm-monaſtery.

The King poſſeſſes in the W. part, Rendſbourg and Itzeho.

In Wagria, the Duke poſſeſſes Oldenburg, Ranzow, Eutin, Lutkenborger, Ciſmar, and Neuſtadt.

The King poſſeſſes Hoern, Segeberg, Oldeſloe, Keillingenhafen, and Travendal.

In Stormar, the Duke poſſeſſes, in Segeberg diviſion, Tritow, Rhinbeck, Barmſtadt, Tremſbuttel, and Steinhorſt.

The King poſſeſſes in Steinburg diviſion, Gluckſtadt, Altena, Krempe, and Pinneberg.

In Ditmarſh, the Duke poſſeſſes in the N. part, Melſdorff or Meldorp, and Brunſbuttel.

The King poſſeſſes in the S. part, Heyde, and Lunde or Lundſen.

In this province alſo are ſome imperial and ſovereign cities, which are governed by their own Magiſtrates; and it is wholly Lutheran, the Calviniſts being hardly tolerated, and Papiſts not at all.

The royal branch of Holſtein, beſides the preſent family of Denmark, forms thoſe of, 1. Sunderburg, ſubdivided again into the branches of Beck and Weiſſenburg; 2. Gucksburg; and, 3. Ploen. The ducal family, which has formed no branches, is diſtinguiſhed from the royal by the title of Holſtein-Gottorp: and the Holſtein Princes have all the ſame titles, though not the ſame eſtates, as heir of Norway, Duke of Sleſwick, &c.

The eſtates which the ducal branch of Holſtein-Gottorp poſſeſſes, or at leaſt has a rightful title to, are, 1. Half of the duchy of Sleſwick, which the King of Denmark ſeized, and ſtill keeps, on pretence that the infant Duke had, during the wars of the North, violated the treaty of neutrality, by his adminiſtrator taking part with the Swedes, and delivering up Tonningen to them. 2. Kiell, Brodiſholm, and ſome other lands in Holſtein. 3. Oldenburg, Heiligenſtadt, and Neuſtadt. 4. The Iſle of Femeren in the Baltic. 5. Trittau and Rhinbeck. 6. New Lunde near the river Eyder, and Heyde.

The Duke, without taking a man from the plough, can raiſe 2000 horſe and 6000 foot: and in time of danger has had 12,000 men in arms, being more conſiderable than many Princes of the empire who have double the extent of territory. His revenue ariſes principally from taxes on trade, toll on horſes, black cattle, the fiſhery, &c. all which, beſides the income of his ducal patrimony, has been computed at between 70 and 80,000 l. a year.

In this duchy are between 5 and 600 pariſhes, the churches of which are neat and much reſorted to. They have four ſuperintendants, but without any eccleſiaſtical courts, cathedrals, &c. They ſerve a particular cure, having between 150 and 200 l. per annum. They are ſubject to the aſſembly of the clergy, choſen by the year, and removable at pleaſure.

Holſtein has two votes in the general diet of the empire, and in the circle of Lower Saxony; one for Gottorp, and another for Gluckſtadt. It has alſo two votes more among the Counts of the bench of Weſtphalia, for the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt.

Beſides corn, this country abounds with orchards, black cattle, and hogs. It is alſo well-watered with rivers and canals, like Holland, reſembling it likewiſe in the neatneſs and beauty of its towns; but it is very liable to inundations, by which it ſuffered much in the year 1717.

The inhabitants are moſtly fair, handſome, ſtrong and courageous; and ſo juſt, that the Holſtein glaube or Holſtein faith has become proverbial in this part of Germany. They are fond of good cheer; and the better ſort among them affect ſplendid equipage and retinue. The ſummer here is hotter than in England, and the winter much colder.

HOLT, a village of Wiltſhire. It lies between Bath and Bradford, famous for its mineral waters diſcovered in 1718, and much reſorted to for the ſcurvy and ſcrophulous diſorders. It alſo gave two Lord Mayors to London of the name of Greſham, both brothers, in the years 1537 and 1547.

Of the ſame name are two other places; the one in Denbighſhire in North Wales, where are two annual fairs, on June 22 and October 29, for cattle; the other a market-town in Norfolk, with two annual fairs alſo, on April 25, and November 24, for horſes, &c. This laſt lies 116 miles from London.

HOLWAN,

HOLWAN, or HULVAN, a town of Curdiſtan or Aſſyria, in Aſiatic Turkey. It lies between the mountains dividing Perſian Irak from Curdiſtan and Chaldea. Thither the Caliphs uſed formerly to go and ſpend part of the ſummer. It is much frequented on account of the ſepulchre of Hamſah. The Muſſulmen who believe the prophet Elijah to be ſtill alive, affirm that he reſides in one of the mountains near Holwan. It ſtands between three and four days journey N. E. from Bagdad. Lat. 35 deg. N. long. 47 deg. 10 min. E.

HOLY GHOST, land of, in the Southern or Antartic countries. It was diſcovered about the cloſe of the 16th century, by a Spaniard, one Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, who called it *La Auſtralia del Eſpiritu Santo*. It is ſaid to lie about lat. 15 deg. S. and extends from long. 150 deg. E. from London, to 130 deg. W. But though it may be allowed that there is on the S. a tract of land of vaſt extent, ſome parts of which are populous and well-cultivated, beſides ſeveral iſlands, there does not ſeem to be any thing as yet advanced concerning this country, with a ſuitable degree of certainty; but moſtly conjecture.

HOLYHEAD, a ſmall iſland, and the moſt weſterly promontory of Angleſey, in North Wales. It is ſeparated from the Iſle of Angleſey by a narrow channel, and lies in the Iriſh ſea. Here is a village called in Welch *Kaer Gybi*, to which the ſhore from Caernarvon bar is all foul and very dangerous, eſpecially with the wind at S. W. It conſiſts of ſtraggling houſes thatched, and built on rocks; yet within doors ſeveral of them have very good accommodation of lodging and diet for paſſengers.

Holyhead is the ſtation of the packet-boats to and from Dublin, oppoſite to which it lies, and is the ſhorteſt and ſafeſt paſſage over St. George's channel; theſe arrive from that city thrice a week, the winds permitting, and are larger than thoſe to Holland and France, by reaſon this channel is ſo boiſterous, eſpecially in winter. Other veſſels alſo, with goods and paſſengers, ſet out from Holyhead. It is ſituated twenty-four miles W. of Beaumaris. Lat. 53 deg. 23 min. N. long. 4 deg. 40 min. E.

HOLY-ISLAND, in Northumberland, ſo called from its being a place of retirement for devotion to Biſhops, monks, &c. It was formerly called *Landisferne*, and by the Britons *Inis Medicante*. It was the ſee of a Biſhop, and eleven Prelates reſided in it ſucceſſively, till, upon the Daniſh invaſion, it was tranſlated to Durham. It is twice iſle and twice continent in one day, being ſurrounded with water every flood and dry every ebb, when there is a paſſage over the ſands on the W. ſide to the continent; Bede very aptly calling it a ſemi-iſle. Its W. part is narrow, and wholly taken up by the rabbits, and is joined to the E. part, where it is much broader, by a very ſmall ſlip of land.

The air here is not healthy, nor the ſoil fruitful; and towards the S. is a ſmall town, principally inhabited by fiſhermen, with a church and the ruins of a caſtle, where Aidan the Scot, its firſt Biſhop, and Northumbrian Apoſtle, reſided.

Under the town is a commodious harbour, defended by a fort upon a hill on the S. E.

As this is the only open port between the firth of Edinburgh and the Humber or Yarmouth roads, this haven proves ſometimes a great ſhelter to our merchant ſhips, eſpecially thoſe from Archangel and the northern parts of the globe, when contrary winds have taken them ſhort in their way to London.

In the inſurrection of 1715, one Errington, with ſome other bold fellows, ſurprized and took this iſland for Forſter, who commanded the Pretender's forces; but being afterwards obliged by ſuperior numbers to quit the caſtle, and conceal himſelf among the rocks, upon taking to the water he was ſhot through the thigh, as he was ſwimming over to the mainland, and ſo ſurrendered: but afterwards, a little before he was to have been executed for this treaſon, he made his eſcape out of Berwick goal, by boring a hole under the foundation. Holy-Iſland is not above a mile and a half from the mainland, and eight miles S. of Berwick. Lat. 55 deg. 56 min. N. long. 1 deg. 51 min. E.

HOLY-ROOD-HOUSE, a royal and magnificent palace at the lower end of the Cannongate, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, and E. of the caſtle, to which is a gradual aſcent from it for near a mile. The entrance is majeſtic, with pillars of hewn ſtone under a cupola in form of an imperial crown; and over the gate is a large apartment, where reſided the Duke of Hamilton as hereditary keeper; but ſince the union he has an apartment in the palace, namely, the double tower to the N. This palace may be called the Eſcurial of Scotland, being both a royal palace and an abbey, founded by King David I. for canons regular of St. Auguſtine, who gave it its name, denoting the holy-croſs. The fore-part has two wings, on each of which are two turrets; that towards the N. built by King James V. and that towards the S. as well as all the reſt, by King Charles II. the famous Sir William Bruce having been the architect. The inner-court is very ſtately, all of free-ſtone, with piazzas. The long gallery is very remarkable, having the pictures of all the Scottiſh Kings from Fergus I. to James VII. incluſive, by maſterly hands. Such Kings as were eminent, and all the race of Stuarts, are at full length; the others are only buſts: but they are ſaid to have been much damaged in the late troubles of that country in 1745. The great council-chamber is in the tower to the S. which the Earl of Perth, when chancellor in King James VII.'s reign, converted into a Popiſh chapel, and the apartments behind it to a Jeſuits ſchool; theſe the mob demoliſhed at the revolution. The chimney-pieces are all of marble, and the apartments two pair of ſtairs for the officers of ſtate are very well kept, and are now let out to ſeveral of the Scottiſh nobility, who live in them, and are called their lodgings.

Behind this palace is the conventual church, with a very high roof and exquiſite pillars. It is now a declining fabric, and only uſed as a burying-place for perſons of quality. In it King James VI. was crowned by Biſhop Hepburn, aſſiſted by the famous reformer John Knox; as was King Charles I. by Archbiſhop Spotiſwood. King James VII. began to erect a magnificent throne, and twelve ſtalls for the order of St. Andrew or the thiſtle; in which the fineſt carvers and other beſt maſters in Europe were employed. But at the revolution the rabble demoliſhed all, and rummaging every corner, they fell upon a vault, in which were found the bodies of King James V. and Magdalen of Valois his firſt Queen, together with that of Lord Darnley; all embalmed and preſerved in pickle: whence it appears that Queen Mary had given her huſband a royal funeral, and did not cauſe his body to be carried by porters privately to a common burying-ground, as Buchanan aſſerts. Near the palace is a park about four miles in circuit, but with not a deer nor tree in it. Here is a high craggy rock near half a mile to the top, called Arthur's ſeat.

This palace or abbey, and park, is a ſanctuary for debtors; where no man, after entering his name in an office kept there for that purpoſe, can be arreſted, unleſs he has carried off with him the goods of another, and then a warrant from the Lords of Seſſion takes him out.

HOLY-WELL, or ST. WINIFRED'S-WELL, a pretty large and well-built village of Flintſhire, in North Wales, near the mouth of the river Dee. It is ſo called from a ſpring, which, according to the Romiſh legends, roſe there miraculouſly, in memory of the virgin whoſe name it bears. It is however much reſorted to by Romiſh votaries, and miraculous virtues aſcribed by them to its waters. The brook from it immediately turns a mill, as it does three or four before its falling into the ſea. It runs through a lead-mine, tobacco-pipe clay, others ſay from an iron-mountain.

Though this is no market-town, it is populous, and the buildings of late years are increaſed here. The bathing-well is paved with ſtone, and ſurrounded with pillars,

pillars, on which ſtands St. Winifred's chapel, now turned to a Proteſtant ſchool; to ſupply which loſs a prieſt officiates almoſt in every inn, for aſſiſting the devotion of Popiſh pilgrims. At this place are kept three annual fairs, on April 23, Tueſday after Trinity-Sunday, and September 2; all for cattle. It lies about half a mile from Baſingwerk, twelve miles from St. Aſaph, and 156 from St. David's.

HOLYWELLS, two medicinal ſprings on the Malvern-hills in Worceſterſhire. The one is ſaid to be good for the eyes, and for putrid and fetid livers; and the other for cancers. They lie to the weſtward of Upton.

HOLYWOOD, the principal among many conſiderable woods in Dumfrieſſhire, in the ſouth of Scotland. It is noted for a handſome church, built out of the ruins of an abbey, and as the birth-place of the famous *Johannes de Sacro Boſco*, i. e. Holywood.

HOMBERG, a town of Upper Heſſe, and the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It ſtands at the eaſt end of the foreſt and mountain of Hohe, where is a caſtle, the reſidence of a branch of the Heſſe-Caſſel family, from hence called Heſſe-Homberg; the bailiwic to which it belongs being an appenage of theirs. It lies fourteen miles N. of Franckfort on the Mayne, and about nineteen S. of Caſſel. Lat. 50 deg. 32 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E.

HOMBERG, a town of Deux Ponts, a duchy of the Palatinate, in Germany. It lies between the rivers Moſelle and Rhine, about fifty-four miles S. E. of Triers. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 21 min. E.

HONAN, a province of China in Aſia: it is bounded by Xanſi, Peking, and Xanton, to the N. Xanſi to the W. Kiang-nan, and part of the Yellow ſea, to the E. and by Hu-quang to the S. It has its name from lying on the ſouth-ſide of the Wang-ho, or Yellow river; which divides it from Xanſi and Xanton. This province, which the Chineſe imagine to be in the center of the world, lies between lat. 31 deg. 20 min. and 37 deg. N. extending itſelf from long. 7 deg. 50 min. W. to 30 min. E. of Peking.

The climate is ſo mild and ſerene, and the ſoil ſo fertile, and well-watered with ſmall rivers and canals, cut from the great Yellow river, that it abounds ſo greatly with corn, rice, fruit, and all ſorts of neceſſaries for life and delight, that it may juſtly be ſtyled an earthly paradiſe: and its capital Schai-fung-ſu was formerly the reſidence of a ſucceſſion of monarchs. The eaſtern part of this province has beautiful plains, well cultivated, and variegated with gardens, orchards, fine ſeats, and delightful ſummer-houſes throughout. Here and there are high mountains, ſome of which are covered with a variety of lofty trees; others abounding with metals or minerals. The flat-grounds are crowded with cities and towns, beſides caſtles, fortreſſes, and pleaſure-houſes: ſo that this the Chineſe ſtyle the garden of China; and they add, that Fohi, the founder of their monarchy, fixed his reſidence there about the year 2952 before Chriſt. In it is a famous lake, to which reſort thoſe who follow the ſilk manufactures, its waters giving them an inimitable luſtre. The tribute from corn, rice, ſilk, cotton, &c. paid the Emperor by this province, is immenſe, on account of the vaſt numbers of cities in it. Of theſe there are eight, with the addition *fu*, or of the firſt rank: and theſe have under their juriſdiction about 120 of the ſecond and third order.

HONAN, though formerly the ſixth city of the province of the ſame name above-mentioned, with a juriſdiction over fourteen of the ſecond and third rank, is now very conſiderable. And as the province is ſaid to be the navel of the world, this city is ſaid to be the center of the navel. It is a large, populous, well-built place, upon a fertile plain, between three rivers; and ſurrounded at ſome diſtance with high, but fruitful mountains. Here are many noble buildings and temples, dedicated to ancient heroes; one of the latter is built over the river Co, which runs thro' part of the town, and under it as under a bridge. In one of its diviſions, Teng-fong-hyen, is the famous tower built by Chiew-kong, where that celebrated aſtronomer obſerved the ſtars; and here is ſhewn the inſtrument he made uſe of for finding out the meridian ſhadow, in order to diſcover the height of the pole, &c. To him the Chineſe attribute the invention of the mariners compaſs, tho' they affirm he lived 2700 years ago. Honan lies in lat. 24 deg. 20 min. N. and long. 4 deg. 10 min. W. from Peking.

HONDURAS, or COMAIGUA, a province of the audience of Guatimala, and Old Mexico or New Spain, in North America. It extends E. and W. along the North ſea, upwards of 130 leagues; and from N. to S. is near ſixty leagues over in ſome places; but it is narrower at both ends. Including the country of the Moſkitos, it lies between lat. 12 and 16 deg. N. and between long. 85 and 94 deg. W. It has the North ſea, a part of the Atlantic ocean, to the N. and E. is bounded by Nicaragua to the S. Guatimala Proper to the S. W. and Vera-paz to the W. The country generally conſiſts of hills and deep dales, with a good air. It is much fertilized by the inundations of its rivers, about the autumnal equinox; when the natives convey the water by canals, to their fields and gardens. In many parts the ſoil bears Indian corn thrice a year: it beſides yields European wheat and peaſe, and has excellent paſtures, with honey, wax, and plenty of all ſorts of proviſions; beſides gold and ſilver mines. It produces alſo vaſt quantities of very large gourds or calabaſhes, which the Hiſpaniola Indians call *Hibueras*: upon ſeeing of which float along the coaſt, the firſt diſcoverer called the bay *Golfo de Hibueras*, or the bay of gourds; and even the province itſelf *Hibuera*: yet afterwards finding very deep water at the great cape of this land, they called it *Cabo de Honduras*, i. e. the cape of depth, and the country itſelf by the ſame name; which it ſtill retains. This country was once extremely populous, till thinned by the Spaniards, who tortured and put many to death, it is ſaid, in order to make them diſcover their gold and ſilver: beſides many more whom they killed afterwards, by forcing them to work in the mines, or carry loads beyond their ſtrength.

HONDURAS, bay of, lying off the province of its own name laſt-mentioned, is as noted for cutting of log-wood, as was formerly that of Campeachy. It is ſituated between Cape Honduras, in lat. 15 deg. 30 min. N. and Cape Catouche, the moſt eaſterly point of Yucatan, in lat. 21 deg. 30 min. N. The breadth betwen both theſe is upwards of 270 miles. Into this bay runs the great lake of Nicaragua, by the Rio d'Anuzelos or Angelos, that is, Angel-river, which is navigable only by ſmall craft. In the bay are ſeveral ſmall iſlands, among which are thoſe called the Pearl-iſlands. Into the bay of Honduras runs alſo a ſmall river from the province of Veraguas, called Rio de Sucre, or Sugar-river, on account of the ſugar-works upon it; vaſt quantities of which the Spaniards expend in ſweetmeats, conſerves, &c. otherwiſe they might ſend many ſhip-loads of ſugar to Europe from theſe provinces. All the rivers and creeks in the bay of Honduras, not only ſwarm with aligators and guans, but with fiſh of all ſorts. Among the little iſlands in the bay are great numbers of green turtle, which are catched with nets. After the Engliſh had been diſturbed by the Spaniards from cutting log-wood in the bay of Campeachy, they removed to the bay of Honduras, where they ſupport themſelves by numbers and by force of arms; and the log-wood-cutters are leſs ſeldom attacked by the Spaniards here, than they are at Campeachy. Once a year they follow the wood many miles from their principal reſidence, it running in a line or vein. They cut it in large pieces, and leave it on the ground till the land-floods favour their bringing it into the river, whence the canoes carry it to their grand ſtore at Barcaderas; and the ſhips that come into the bay fetch it down in flat-bottomed boats.

The principal town of this province is Valadolid or Comaigua.

The Spaniards claim this province; but the Engliſh have been long in poſſeſſion of the log-wood-tract in its bay: beſides, the Moſkito Indians to the E. of Honduras have entered into alliances with them, received them into the country, and done them ſeveral ſignal ſervices. Nor have the Spaniards either towns or forts in this bay, or the country of the Moſkitos.

HONEDON, a place in Suffolk, not far from Clare, remarkable

markable, as here, in 1687, the ſexton of the pariſh, upon digging a grave, found a large quantity of Saxon coins.

HONESDON, a place in Hartfordſhire, ſeparated from Eſſex by the river Stort. It is nobly ſituated on a gravelly riſing ground, overlooking fine meadows. On account of its good air and vicinity to London, it was the reſidence of the children of King Henry VIII. in whoſe hands it then was. Here is now a modern built ſeat of Mr. Cheſter, incloſed within a park, with a fine proſpect from the back front of the Stort, and part of Eſſex: from the other front over great part of Hartfordſhire. It is alſo ſeen from Cheſhunt-common on one hand, as St. Paul's is from the other. At the entrance of the avenue is a large baſon, thro' which runs a ſmall ſtream, afterwards feeding a canal; with a beautiful plantation of trees, and a variety of ſlopes adorned with ſtatues.

HONFALIZE. See HOFALIZE, a town of Luxemburg, in the Netherlands.

HONTFLEUR, a populous town in the government of Normandy, in France. It ſtands on the Engliſh channel, near the mouth of the Seine, and on its ſouth-ſide, oppoſite to Hartfleur; from which it is diſtant three leagues to the S. and as many from Havre de Grace. It is almoſt open on every ſide; part of its walls and a great many houſes having been pulled down in order to make a port or baſon in the middle of the town, with a large quay round it; into which veſſels of 3 or 400 tons can ſail. At its entrance are two long moles, upon one of which is a battery of great guns, for the defence of the mouth of the river Seine. In this town are made great quantities of laces: and upwards of ſixty ſhips are ſaid to have traded from thence to Newfoundland, and the French colonies in America. Here is a governor, who is alſo the governor of Port l'Eveque, and the country of Auge, a King's Lieutenant, a Major, a Mayor, and three Aldermen. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 18 min. E.

HONITON, a borough of Devonſhire, moſt delightfully ſituated upon the river Otter, in a part of the county abounding with corn and paſture, and has a fine proſpect. Tho' this town conſiſts but of one long ſtreet, it is well-built and populous; is governed by a portreve, and ſends two members to parliament. It is very remarkably paved with ſmall pebbles; and on each ſide the way is a channel, which contains a ſmall ſtream of clear running water, with a little ſquare dipping-place at every door. The pariſh-church ſtands half a mile above the town, upon a hill of ſomewhat deep aſcent; but in 1743 a new chapel was founded in the town. Here you ſee the firſt ſerge-manufacture in the county. This article employs numbers of people in Devonſhire. It now makes great quantities of broad-lace, which is ſent to London. Here is a charity-ſchool for thirty boys. About a quarter of a mile out of town, on the eaſt-ſide of the road to Exeter, there is an hoſpital, endowed by one Chard an Abbot, with five apartments for a governor and four lepers; but other patients have ſince been admitted: it alſo has a handſome chapel annexed to it. The weekly market, which was originally on Sunday, but altered by King John, is now kept on Saturday; here is an annual fair on the firſt Wedneſday after July 12. A ſudden and dreadful fire on the 19th of July 1747, reduced to aſhes almoſt three quarters of this town, to the utter ruin of many hundreds of weavers, combers, &c. beſides the loſs in woollen, linen, mercery, and other goods, to the amount of ſeveral thouſand pounds. It lies 14 miles from Exeter, and 156 from London.

HOOGSTRAAT, a ſmall town of the marquiſate of the Holy Empire, or of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Here is a collegiate church dedicated to St. Katherine, with a dean and eight canons; alſo a convent of Recollects, who teach polite literature. Hoogſtraat has the title of County, contains twelve villages, and belongs to the houſe of Lalaing: it lies twenty-five miles N. E. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

HOOK-NORTON, vulgarly called HOGS-NORTON, a place in the hundred of Chadlington, in Oxfordſhire; once a royal ſeat *(villa regia)* and memorable for a ſlaughter made of the Engliſh near it by the Danes in the year 917. But the inhabitants were formerly ſuch clowns and churls, ſays Camden, that to be born at Hogs-Norton became proverbial; to denote ſuch people as are ill-bred and rude. Two annual fairs are kept here on June 29, and November 28, for horſes and cows.

HOORN, a ſmall town with a caſtle, in the principality of Liege and Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies near the river Maeſe, oppoſite to Ruremonde. It has with its territory the title of a County, and is an Imperial manor, tho' ſubordinate to the county of Lootz. It lies ten miles from Maeſyck to the N. E.

HOORN, a large and rich town of Holland, one of the ſeven United Provinces. It has an harbour on a bay of the Zuyder-zee, and is ſurrounded with ſo many dykes and channels, that it is reckoned impregnable. The inhabitants are alſo noted for courage. On the land-ſide are rich paſtures, fine gardens, and pleaſant walks. Its trade conſiſts principally in butter and cheeſe, vaſt quantities of which are exported into Spain, Portugal, and other parts, eſpecially at their annual fair in May. They likewiſe drive a conſiderable trade in Daniſh cattle, which being brought lean hither, are fattened in the adjacent paſtures; and then driven to the other parts of Holland. But in 1713, ſuch a great mortality happened among the black cattle in Holland, particularly about Hoorn, that vaſt numbers of people were ruined. Here is a good trade in building of ſhips, and it has a ſhare in the whale-fiſhery: beſides, at this place is one of the ſix chambers of the Dutch Eaſt-India company; alſo the chamber of North Holland for that of the Weſt Indies; and of the five colleges of the Admiralty, alternately with Enchuyſen. By all which it is rendered a rich and ſplendid town. It gave birth to ſeveral learned men, particularly Peter Junius the hiſtorian; and William Schovten, who ſailing beyond the Streights of Magellan, diſcovered, in 1616, the paſſage called the Streight of Le Maire. It lies twenty-four miles N. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 55 min. N. long. 24 deg. 21 min. E.

HOORN, or HORN, a place of Lower Auſtria, in Germany, noted for a ſtrong fort near the borders of Moravia. The Proteſtant ſtates of Lower Auſtria often held aſſemblies here. It lies thirty-nine miles N. W. of Vienna.

HOORN iſlands. (See HORN, Cape.) They lie near that called the land of the Holy Ghoſt, in the ſouthern countries, the N. W. of Hope iſland, in lat. 14 deg. S. The inhabitants are ſaid to be generally tall and luſty, ſtrong, ſwift runners, and very expert at ſwimming and diving. The women are very homely, ſhort, and laſcivious. Theſe people are governed by a King or Chief. They have no notion of trade: they neither till nor ſow, nor perform any other labour, but gather only the ſpontaneous productions of the earth, principally cocoa-nuts, and ſome other fruits.

HOPE *iſland*, in the laſt-mentioned ſouthern countries; it lies about fifty leagues to the W. of Cocoa and Traitors iſlands: ſo called as the Dutch hoped to get freſh water there; but being ſurrounded with rocks, againſt which the ſea breaks moſt furiouſly, they could not land there. The ſoil is black, producing cocoa-trees. The iſland has mountains, but not very high. In ſeveral places on the coaſt were ſeen houſes, alſo a large village.

HOPE, *Cape of Good* (See BON ESPERANCE) in Caffreria, or country of the Hottentots, the moſt ſouthern part of all Africa. It was firſt diſcovered in the year 1493, by Bartholomew Dias, a Portugueſe, in the reign of King John II. and by him called *Cabo dos totos los Tormentos*, i. e. the cape of great ſtorms; from the boiſterous winds always roaring there: but the King called it *Cabo de buonne Eſperanza*, the Cape of Good Hope; as now, ſaid he, there was hopes of making proſperous voyages to the Eaſt Indies: and the latter name it ſtill retains. But Dias did not land at the Cape, nor did the Portugueſe make any ſettlement there. The Dutch, who firſt viſited it in the year 1600, only touched there in their voyages to and from the Eaſt Indies, in order to traffick for proviſions: they alſo uſed in their outward-bound voyages, to leave a tin box with letters for the Dutch Eaſt India company, &c. in a certain place, without a ſmall fort which they had built here, and buried under

a ſtone, with an inſcription upon it, for the next ſhip that paſſed by the Cape in her return to Europe, to take up and convey the letters to Holland. After this manner only the Dutch uſed the Cape till 1650, when, by a treaty with the natives, in conſideration of certain toys and commodities to be delivered to them, to the value of 50,000 guilders, they had full liberty to ſettle there; and have now a ſpacious and ſtrong fortreſs, provided with all manner of accommodation for a garriſon. It covers the harbour, and is of admirable defence towards the country. In it are beautiful lodgings for the ſuperior officers, and large ſtorehouſes for the company: and from this time the country began to be planted and cultivated with great ſucceſs: and now divided into four principal colonies; the firſt is at the Cape, where are the grand forts and capital city, as ſhall be deſcribed hereafter; the ſecond is the Hellenbogiſh; the third, the Drakenſton; and the fourth Waveriſh colony. The Dutch Eaſt India company have alſo bought the tract of land called *Terra de Natal*, lying between Moſambique and the Cape; for which they paid in toys, commodities, and utenſils, to the value of 30,000 guilders. So that the province is now become of great extent, and its government a very conſiderable poſt.

The Cape, which is alſo the name of the town, extends from the ſea-ſhore to the valley, where lies a noble garden of the company. The town is regularly built, containing ſeveral ſpacious ſtreets, upwards of 200 handſome houſes, many of which are ſtately, with courts before, and beautiful gardens behind them; every thing, as is the manner of the Dutch, extremely neat and clean. The houſes are generally low and thatched, on account of the violence of the eaſterly winds, which now and then ſhake and damage them. The church is a very ſpacious, but plain edifice, built of ſtone. The nef and ſteeple are thatched, both white-waſhed on the outſide, and kept very clean. It looks well from the ſea. The church-yard is very large, and ſtrongly walled, with a little houſe for the overſeers. All theſe, plain as they are, coſt no leſs than 30,000 guilders. In the town is a handſome hoſpital for the ſick, near the company's garden, and fronting the church, and large enough for accommodating ſeveral hundred patients; and theſe are moſtly from ſhips arrived from Europe or the Indies, where they are very decently lodged, ſuccoured with medicines, ſupplied with freſh proviſions, and very carefully attended. It is encompaſſed with a ditch, thro' which runs a fine ſtream from the mountains into the harbour. Here is a large building, called the Lodge, for the company's ſlaves, and divided into two wards, for either ſex one. The company has a large range of ſtables, where a great number of fine Perſian horſes, &c. are kept for the ſervice of the company, and uſe of the governor, who has a maſter of the horſe, &c. and his body-coachman is looked upon at the Cape as a very conſiderable perſon.

The government of the Dutch colony at the Cape ſtands on the eight following eſtabliſhments; namely, a grand council, a court of juſtice, a petty court for aſſaults, &c. a court of marriages, a chamber of orphans, an eccleſiaſtical council, a common council, and a board of militia.

In the neighbourhood of the Cape are three remarkable hills; namely, the Table-hill, the Lion-hill, and the Wind or Devil's-hill.

HOPE, a road or ſtation oppoſite to Canvey-iſle, in Eſſex. It lies near the mouth of the Thames, about four miles below Graveſend; and here veſſels outward-bound generally come to an anchor before they proceed on their voyages.

Of the ſame name is a place in Derbyſhire, where two annual fairs are kept, on May 1, and September 29, for cattle.

HOPTON-HOUSE, a fine ſeat of the Earl of Hopton, between Borrowſtonneſs and Edinburgh, in the ſhire of the latter name, in Scotland. It ſtands in a delightful plain, on the bank of a river. It was originally a ſquare building, but two wings have ſince been added to it. Nothing can exceed the proſpect as well to the ſea as the land. It is exquiſitely finiſhed both within and without; and here are ſome pieces of curious painting, beſides great numbers of family-pictures. The ſtables and riding-place are very magnificent; and his Lordſhip keeps an excellent ſet of horſes.

HORAC, or HARACH, formerly the capital of Arabia Petræa, in Aſiatic Turkey, near the ruins of the ancient Petra. It was once a celebrated place, under the names of Sela and Jocktheel. Here was formerly a very ſtrong fortreſs upon a high rock, ſo well fortified as to make a long and ſtout reſiſtance againſt the Romans: and here the ſoldans of Egypt, for ſecurity, depoſited their treaſure. It is now but a ſmall place, tho' ſtill an archiepiſcopal ſee, under the patriarch of Jeruſalem. It lies on the Iſthmus, near the frontiers of Egypt, 100 miles directly S. of Hebron, 105 N. E. of Grand Cairo, and 110 S. W. of Jeruſalem. Lat 30 deg. 48 min. N. long. 35 deg. E.

HORDS, clans or tribes of Tartars ſo called.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, in Aſia Minor or Aſiatic Turkey, in the neighbourhood of mount SINAI; which ſee. At the foot of it is a Greek monaſtery, large but irregular; and the church is a noble edifice of fine workmanſhip both within and without. The pavement is of marble curiouſly inlaid; the ornaments, plate, and other utenſils, very rich and exquiſitely fine. The monks are kept under very ſtrict diſcipline, and obliged to work, except when at prayers. Here reſides an Archbiſhop, whoſe noble veſtments are preſented him by the Czar of Muſcovy. And here is a magnificent marble altar, with coſtly lamps. It is ſaid to be on the ſpot where the miraculous burning-buſh was ſeen. The great altar near St. Catherine's ſhrine is alſo of white marble, curiouſly wrought with baſſo-relievos, and covered with cloth of gold. Their garden is large and well kept, with all ſorts of fruits proper for that climate. Here is plenty of water from a ſpring on mount Sinai. From this monaſtery are ſaid to be 14,000 ſteps, but in many places broken to the top of mount Horeb; and all the way were cells and chapels, where monks, hermits, &c. lived, but have been driven thence by the Arabs. Near mount Horeb is alſo ſhewn the place where the Iſraelites worſhipped the golden calf which Aaron made for them.

HORN, Cape, the moſt ſoutherly promontory of Terra del Fuego, the utmoſt land in South America, round which all veſſels have latterly ſailed in going to or from the great South ſea. In the doubling of this cape, Commodore Anſon, as alſo Ulloa, met with dreadful hardſhips, on account of the rigour of the climate, and the frequency of ſtorms, attended with very terrible ſeas. A great variety of currents is met with in ſailing round Cape Horn; ſometimes very ſtrong, ſometimes moderate, and at others ſcarcely perceivable. Tho' we are not yet able to determine the velocity of the currents, nor the times of their ſetting, we can advance one ſtep towards it; namely, that they always ſet to the E. nor is there a ſingle inſtance to the contrary, unleſs very near the land, on the weſt-ſide of America, near Cape Horn, the proximity of the coaſt cauſing there a great variety of eddies: and the Terra del Fuego being compoſed of a cluſter of iſlands, forming as many channels, the courſe of the current is altered according to their diſpoſition: and at a ſmall diſtance from them the meeting of theſe currents is plainly diſtinguiſhable. Tho' the ſeveral winds here are towards the W. and S. W. thoſe from the E. are ſometimes known. This however ſeldom happening, a ſhip bound into the South ſeas, when in the latitude of Cape Horn, ſhould keep as near the wind as poſſible, in order to gain the neceſſary latitude, which ſhould be ſomething above ſixty degrees, that if ſhe ſhould be obliged to tack with the wind at S. W. ſhe may have ſufficient ſea-room in weathering the Cape. For otherwiſe, if the wind ſhould take her ſhort after two or three days, it would be neceſſary to return again to a higher latitude: and this is at all times attended with great fatigue and hardſhip. It was the middle of ſummer when Ulloa came round the Cape; yet the ſnow and hail fell very thick, and the cold was proportional: and tho' when between lat. 57 and 58, there was very little wind; yet there was a very heavy ſea from the S. W. and W. and ſometimes it ran in two or three directions.

From

From lat. 45 deg. 17 min. S. the currents began to ſet to the ſouthward; and when the land parallel to their courſe failed, they ran towards the E. when it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh them. But that they were ſtill currents, and very ſtrongs ones too, ſeems to be beyond all doubt: and it is much more natural to think, if the prodigious volume of water which ran towards the S. when there was no longer any land to obſtruct its courſe, ſhould incline towards the E. rather than towards the W. the latter being the quarter whence the wind proceeded.

It will be proper for mariners, unacquainted with the precautions cuſtomary in a voyage little frequented, to obſerve, that in this part of the paſſage they may expect to meet with very tempeſtuous ſeas, continual ſqualls of wind, and thick fogs: ſo that it is abſolutely neceſſary in the night, and in hazy days, to keep a very careful look-out againſt the ice; large iſlands of which breaking from the ſhore, are driven by the wind beyond lat. 64 deg. and ſhips very often meet with them from 55 deg. or upwards. They are uſually nearer the ſhore towards the end of winter than in ſummer, when beginning to detach themſelves from the land, they gradually move from it: and not diſſolving, by reaſon of the air continuing ſtill cold, they are always ſeen at higher latitudes than that of 60. The Hector, a regiſter ſhip, in her paſſage from Cadiz to the South ſea, was loſt in one of theſe iſlands of ice: and many more narrowly eſcaped the like misfortune.

Theſe maſſes of ice, and the various eddies of the currents, render it adviſeable to keep a good offing at weathering the Cape in their return from the South ſea; eſpecially as there are ſome iſlands at a little diſtance from the coaſt, reaching to lat. 56 at leaſt. Theſe are at all times dangerous, both from the difficulty of determining with certainty, by reaſon of the currents, the place of the ſhip (that by account and obſervation being very different) and likewiſe from fogs, which are there ſo common and thick, that the whole day is as it were turned into night; and the darkneſs ſuch, that thoſe on the poop cannot ſee the men on the forecaſtle. Theſe dangers therefore render it adviſeable, that a ſhip, in returning to Europe, ſhould always ſtand into the latitude of 58 or 60 deg.

In paſſing into the South ſea, a larger latitude, even from 60 to 63 or 64 deg. as the wind will admit; and then ſteering W. ſixty or eighty leagues beyond what may ſeem neceſſary by account, will be adviſeable: becauſe if the ſhip ſhould have met with currents, ſufficient allowance would be made for them: and conſequently the great inconveniency prevented of not weathering the Cape. This weſtern diſtance, after the ſhip has weathered the Cape, will be of little conſequence, if we conſider the great advantages gained thereby. It is always better for the ſhip to ſail 100 leagues eaſtward, till ſhe makes the weſtern coaſt of America, than to want but one league of being to the windward of it: for to gain this, the ſhip muſt go a great way back to the ſouthward before ſhe will be able to get round the Cape; eſpecially as there is little chance of having a fair wind.

The paſſage round Cape Horn is the more eligible way, as that thro' Magellan Streights, or *Le Maire*, is more tedious and dangerous. It lies in lat. 55 deg. 42 min. S. long. 66 deg. W.

HORNBERG, the principal place of an old barony in Wirtemberg, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It lies in the Black Foreſt, on the river Gutach, and leading to Schiltach. Here are two forts upon a hill; namely, a new one and an old one: the former is the reſidence of the Bailiff of Wirtemberg; and the latter, formerly the arſenal, magazine, and priſon, was abandoned from a very idle notion of its being haunted. Hornberg belongs to the Duke of Wirtemberg, is fourteen miles N. of Rotweil, and twenty-three E. of Friberg. Lat. 48 deg. 27 min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 min. E.

HORNBY, a market-town of Lancaſhire, on the river Lone. Here a fair is annually holden on July 30, for horned cattle and horſes. It lies eight miles from Lancaſter.

HORNBY-CASTLE, a fine ſeat on the ſame Lone or Lune, in the extremity of the county of Lancaſter, next to Weſtmoreland, belonging to the Lords of Monteagle, a branch of the Stanley family, and ſince of the Parkers; one of whom marrying into that family, had the ſame title conferred upon him in the reign of King James I. And it was this nobleman who diſcovered the gun-powder-plot, by an abſtruſe letter ſent to that Prince. The ſeat is now in the poſſeſſion of the Honourable Mr. Charteris, grandſon to the famous Colonel Charteris, and ſecond ſon of the Earl of Wemys, in Scotland. It ſtands on the ſummit of a hill, and the ground crumbles away ſo ſuddenly on every ſide, that there is not the leaſt flat about the building. It lies not far from the market-town of its name laſt-mentioned.

HORN-CASTLE, an old large and well-built market-town of Lindſay, one of the diſtricts of Lincolnſhire, upon the river Bane. Three parts of it are ſurrounded with water. It plainly appears to have been a Roman ſtation, not only from its caſtle, which was a work of that people, but their coins often turned up in their grounds, near the place where it ſtood. From the foundation of the whole, and a part of the walls ſtill ſtanding, its circuit ſeems to have taken up about twenty acres. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on June 22 and Auguſt 21, for horſes and other cattle. It lies 20 miles from Lincoln, and 122 from London.

HORNCHURCH, a large pariſh in the hundred of Havering, in Eſſex: it conſiſts of ſeven wards, of which only Rumford and Havering have chapels. Formerly it was called *Monaſterium cornutum*, from a pair of huge leaden horns being faſtened to it, which, according to the tradition among the inhabitants, were placed by ſome King, who diſliking its original name Hore or Hurechurch, as having been built by a proſtitute, to attone for her ſins, made this ſlight alteration, and ſet up the horns as the reaſon for it. Hornchurch lies about eleven miles from London.

HORNDON, a market-town in the marſh-lands in Eſſex. It lies fifteen miles from Chelmsford, and twenty-five from London.

HORN-FAIR, a place well-known near Charlton, in Kent, and in the neighbourhood of London, for an aſſembly of lawleſs mob every St. Luke's day, namely, October 18; where the women eſpecially, to the great reproach of the ſex, are ſaid to be eminently impudent that day. This fair took its riſe, according to tradition, from one of King John's infamous frolics.

It is a fair for horns and horn-ware, with toys of all ſorts. Since here vice in all its appearances is propagated, a ſpeedy redreſs is loudly called for; and a ſuitable compenſation made to the proprietor of this manor by the public, for abrogating this ſchool of indecency, ſeems not unworthy the conſideration of the legiſlature.

HORNSEY, a market-town in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, which is almoſt ſurrounded by a ſmall arm of the German ocean. The church-ſpire here is a notable ſea-mark, though fallen much to decay. A little ſtreet near the ſea was moſtly waſhed away by it not many years ago. Here is a harbour for ſhips. Its weekly market is on Saturday; and annual fairs on Auguſt 12 and December 17, for horſes and beaſts. It lies 38 miles from York, and 175 from London.

Of the ſame name, or Hornſey-wood, is a delightful village of Middleſex, in the neighbourhood of London, and about three miles from Iſlington. It lies upon the New-river.

HORSEHEATH-HALL, a noble ſeat of Lord Montford's, in Cambridgeſhire, near Linton. It ſtands on an eminence, commanding a proſpect of upwards of twenty miles. The two ſtair-caſes on each ſide of the hall occupy the whole front, by which the number of rooms are leſſened. The hall is very noble, the approach to which is by a flight of ſtone-ſteps, the floor being elevated nine feet above the ground, and ſervants offices underneath. Beſides theſe are two large wings of offices; ſo that the whole front is near 500 feet in length.

Here is alſo a park, the roads to and through which, from Linton, are made very good, though in a very dirty country.

HORRESTON-CASTLE, an ancient ſeat N. of Derby, in Derbyſhire; the ruins of which, upon a hoary rock, are now ſcarcely diſcernible.

HORSENS, a ſmall town in the dioceſe of Aarhuus, and province of North Jutland, in Denmark. It lies on a little gulph which ſerves it for a harbour, and afterwards falls into the Baltic. It lies twelve miles from Aarhuus to the S. W.

HORSEY, one of the little iſles lying S. of Harwich, in Eſſex, where ſea-fowl breed; which, when ſat, are very delicious food. In its neighbourhoood are Holmes and Pewet, &c.

HORSHAM, ſo called from Horſa, brother to Hengiſt the Saxon, a large and ancient borough of Suſſex, governed by two bailiffs, who return two members to parliament. Here is a fine pariſh-church, and a free-ſchool well-endowed. Its weekly market, which is on Saturday, has great ſtore of poultry, which are bought up for London. The town has alſo a patent for a monthly market. Its annual fairs are on Monday before Whitſunday for ſheep and lambs, July 18 for the articles laſt-mentioned, and November 27 for pedlary-wares. In the neighbourhood is a quarry of very good ſtone, either for ſlating or flooring. It lies twenty-four miles from Lewes, and thirty-five from London.

HORTON, one of the many ancient caſtles of Northumberland, ſunk into ruins through length of time.

HOSTLEBRO, or HODSELBRO, an inland town in the dioceſe of Ripen, and province of North Jutland, in Denmark. It ſtands on a river communicating with the German ocean by a lake into which the river falls. It lies about eleven miles from Lemwick to the S. E. and twelve from Ringkopping to the N. E.

HOTTENTOTS, country of the, a ſubdiviſion of Caffreria, and the moſt ſouthern land of all Africa, comprehending the Cape of Good Hope and the other Dutch ſettlements there. It is bounded on the N. W. by part of the river Bravaghul; on the N. it extends to the tropic of Capricorn; on the N. E. the river of the Holy Ghoſt parts it from the empire of Monomotapa. It has the eaſtern ocean on the E. and S. and the Ethiopic ocean on the W. lying between lat. 25 and 35 deg. S. and between long. 15 and 35 deg. E.

The appellation of Hottentot is not a nick-name, but an original and national name, by which they have always diſtinguiſhed themſelves. Thoſe are a different ſort of people from the Cafres: They indeed reſemble one another in their woolly hair, large lips, and flat noſes; the latter circumſtance is artificial: for as ſoon as a Hottentot woman is delivered of a child, ſhe breaks down the bridge of its noſe with one of her thumbs. Beſides, the Cafres are black and ſhining; whereas the Hottentots are of a dingey olive-colour. They alſo differ in their ways of living.

Of the Hottentots there are about twenty different nations. Their country, though mountainous, is very fertile; being principally cultivated by the Dutch, and its productions very plentiful, and in the greateſt perfection, particularly at the Cape; by touching at which harbour, a kind of half-way houſe in outward and homeward bound voyages to and from the Eaſt Indies, the lives of many thouſands, almoſt rotten with the ſcurvy, are ſaved, by means of the freſh proviſions, eſpecially vegetables, to be eaſily procured here. The natives live chiefly upon grazing of cattle, hunting, and fiſhing. The Dutch allow them their own laws and cuſtoms; but oblige them to furniſh their ſettlements with cattle, and aſſiſt them in their huſbandry, &c. for which labour they receive in return proviſions, brandy, tobacco, &c. The men are of a moderate ſtature, the women ſmall and black, reſembling the Negroes; but not naturally of ſo black a complexion, which they take a great deal of pains to heighten by a mixture of greaſe and ſoot. Before the Dutch had introduced ſtrong liquors among them, of which they now are very fond, they drank only milk and water, or butter-milk.

The Hottentots are not ſo ſtupid and inhuman as they have been repreſented. They learn the Dutch, French, and Portugueſe tongues, ſo as to expreſs themſelves in them. In agriculture, though they practiſe none for themſelves, they excell all the Europeans reſiding among them: and in many other arts they diſcover good marks of capacity, could they be perſuaded to make a right uſe of it. They make excellent ſervants, and perhaps the moſt faithful in the world, not diminiſhing the leaſt article committed to their truſt: but then they are the lazieſt wretches under the ſun, placing their whole earthly happineſs in ſloth. They can think, and to purpoſe too, if they pleaſe; but they hate the trouble of it. If a Hottentot is not rouzed by any preſent appetite or neceſſity, he is as deaf to employment as a log: but when either urges him, he is all activity; after which he retires to enjoy again his beloved idleneſs.

It is to this general lazineſs of the Hottentots we muſt aſcribe that part of their character, that in the matter of diet they are the filthieſt people in the world, but not ſo ravenous and uncleanly as they are generally repreſented; though, after all, they make an European abhor the victuals. By their manner of dreſſing their food they ſeem to ſuffer nothing, either in health or length of days, moſt of them living to a great age, eſpecially where intemperance does not ſhorten their lives.

What makes them ſtill a naſtier generation, is, the cuſtom of well-beſmearing their bodies and apparel, which is only a ſkin over their ſhoulders, with butter or ſheep's fat mixed with ſoot, and that paint is of greater or leſs ſweetneſs according to the ability of the perſon uſing it: and is ſometimes ſo rank, that it may be ſmelt at a conſiderable diſtance.

The face and fore-part of the neck of a Hottentot man are always uncovered. About his neck hangs a little greaſy bag, in which he carries his knife, pipe, &c.

Their cloaks, or kroſſes, as they call them, cover the trunks of their bodies; and are worn open or cloſe, according to the ſeaſon. They lie upon them at night, and when they die are tied up and interred in them.

They generally wear three rings of ivory upon their left arms: and theſe they finiſh with exquiſite art, ſerving as guards when engaged with an enemy.

The women generally wear two kroſſes; a leſſer under a greater, and alſo open like thoſe of the men. And both ſexes have a modeſty-piece tacked to their mantles.

Girls, from their infancy till about twelve years of age, wear bulruſhes tied in rings about their legs, from their knees down to their anckles; and then theſe are changed for rings made of narrow ſlips of ſheep or calf-ſkin; and theſe are worn to guard their legs from thorns and briars, as they go every day into the fields to gather roots and other things for food. In the next place they are one great diſtinction of the ſex, and reckoned very ornamental: and laſtly, they are proviſions againſt an hour of hunger and ſcarcity; which they bruiſe between two ſtones, and then devour with a great deal of ſatisfaction. They are kept from falling upon the women's heels by large wrappers of ruſhes or leather about their anckles.

Both ſexes among the Hottentots are very fond of any ornament for the head, as braſs buttons, thin plates of that metal, bits of looking-glaſs, &c. They alſo wear ear-rings and beads of braſs or glaſs; the latter in their necklaces, bracelets, and girdles.

The men diſtinguiſh themſelves by the bladders of the wild beaſts they have killed, blowing them up and faſtening them to their hair; and theſe they ever after wear as trophies of their atchievements.

The men powder their hair very laviſhly with pulverized buchu or the herb ſpiræa; at which time they are beaux and grandees: nor without this powder do the women look upon themſelves as compleatly adorned,

which they lay as thick as they can upon their foreheads; where, by means of the greaſe upon them, it cakes and ſticks very firmly. They alſo paint their faces with a red ſtone, which they reckon a very great beautifier: and this is conſtantly their practice, either when they are called to mirthful aſſemblies, or intend a conqueſt. But whatever the Hottentot men may think of their women ſo painted, never, ſays my author, did the imagination of a painter teem with devils ſo frightful.

The Hottentots live in round huts of one room, covered with mats or raw hides, where all ages and ſexes lie promiſcuouſly, though every man has his own wives, ſeldom above three. A knot or circle of theſe huts upon a common is called a Kraal or Hottentot village: but theſe reſemble a camp; and they remove from one part of the country to the other in queſt of freſh paſture.

Every Hottentot nation has a chief or ſovereign, called Konquer, whoſe title is hereditary: but then he has a great council, conſiſting of the heads of every kraal of his nation, without the concurrence of which he does nothing of conſequence. The chief or head of every Kraal has alſo an hereditary right to his authority. None of their ſovereigns have any revenue; but ſubſiſt themſelves upon their ſtocks of cattle, and what they take in hunting. The arms which they carry are a ſpear or half-pike, a bow and bearded arrows, with a dart about a foot long. They never fight on horſeback, but train their bulls to run and diſorder an enemy. Their fathers, when grown infirm and uſeleſs, they expoſe to be devoured by wild beaſts, as they do female infants, when their wives bring more than one at a time. With regard to their religion, they believe a Supreme Being, the Creator of heaven and earth, alſo the governor of the world, and that he is a good being; but build him no temples, nor pay him any worſhip; nor have they any images or bodily repreſentations of him. They look upon the moon as an inferior viſible god; and at the appearance of the new moon, and at every full, they aſſemble, dance in circles, and ſhew the utmoſt ſigns of rejoicing; and with odd diſtortions of body, ſtare wildly at the heavens, croſſing their foreheads with a kind of red ſtone, invoking the moon to be propitious, and ſend them ſeaſonable weather, and paſture for their herds and flocks. Thus they dance, ſhout, and proſtrate themſelves on the ground the whole night, and part of the next day, with ſome ſhort intervals for reſting themſelves from the violence of ſuch motions. They alſo worſhip departed heroes, and conſecrate woods, mountains, and rivers, to their memory: ſo that whenever they paſs by theſe, they put up ſhort prayers to the divinity of the place, and ſometimes dance about it. A rite peculiar to the Hottentots is caſtrating the males of the left teſtis, when about eight or nine years of age; at which time a ſheep is ſacrificed, and eaten by the gueſts invited to this ceremony. They have alſo a ſacrifice and feſtivals upon obtaining a victory, and ſuch like occaſions of joy; likewiſe upon the removal of their kraal, which is always done upon the death of any perſon in it, at which time they ſacrifice a ſheep. From the worſhip that they pay to departed heroes, and the apprehenſion they have of their friends appearing to them after death, it is evident that they believe a future ſtate and the immortality of the ſoul; and this is the reaſon of their ſhifting their tents, imagining that the dead haunt no place but where they died.

They worſhip likewiſe an evil deity, whom they look upon as the father of miſchief, and the ſource of all their plagues. All ſudden inward pains, all ſudden croſs accidents, and every artificial performance that is above their comprehenſion, they attribute to witchcraft; under the imputation of which, their old women, like ours, ſuffer more than any others.

Every kraal has a court for the adminiſtration of juſtice, both in civil and criminal caſes; the court being held in the fields, and the men ſquatting in a circle, the matter, after a full hearing, is immediately determined. In capital trials, for murder, adultery, or robbery, their head is the chief executioner, who flies at the priſoner as in a rage, and with one downright blow on the head with his kirri, lays him ſprawling on the ground; then the reſt of the court fall on, each giving the criminal ſeveral blows. When they have thus diſpatched him, they take the corps, and binding it neck and heels together, wrap it up in his kroſſe, and bury it with all the implements and baubles they find upon it, excepting rings, and other copper or braſs trinkets, which are given to his family or heir.

HOUDAN, a ſmall town of Le Mantois, a diſtrict in the Iſle of France. It lies on the river Vegre. Here are bred very fine running horſes, and the place has a governor.

HOUGHTON-HALL, a new-built ſeat of the Earl of Orford, the well-known Sir Robert Walpole, not far from Raynham, Lord Townſhend's ſeat, in Norfolk. This ſtructure, including the colonade and wings, which contain the offices, is 450 feet in extent; the main body of the houſe is 166 feet. The hall, finiſhed in the inſide with ſtone, is a cube of forty feet; the ſaloon forty by thirty, and the other rooms eighteen feet high; the Ruſtic and Attic ſtories are twelve feet high each; and under the former are arched vaults. The whole building is of ſtone, and crowned with an Ionic entablature, with a baluſtrade at the top, and a cupola at each corner of the houſe, with lanthorns. Here is a noble collection of capital pictures by the beſt maſters, and that made for ſeveral years at a vaſt expence. This ſtately ſtructure was begun in 1722, and finiſhed in 1735, its founder having continued firſt miniſter of ſtate for twenty years; namely, all that time, and till 1742; when the ſingle election of Chippenham going againſt him in the houſe, he was thereupon made a Peer, and fell all at once from his amazing power and very dangerous influence.

The Latin inſcription on the foundation-ſtone by Proſopopia, only ſays, "Here Robert Walpole, of whom thou Poſterity ſhalt not be ignorant, placed me;" and concludes with a wiſh, "That after its maſter, full of years, ſhall have long enjoyed it when finiſhed, in perfection, ſays the Tour, his lateſt deſcendants may ſafely poſſeſs it unimpaired to the end of time."

The preſent Emperor of Germany being in England when Duke of Lorrain, was entertained here with the moſt magnificent repaſt that perhaps was ever given in this kingdom: all the fiſh, fowl, or game, and every other viande, was of the produce of England, Wales, or Scotland; and the variety ſuch as was never before collected at one table, relays of horſes being provided on the road for the purpoſe of bringing rarities from all parts.

The gardens and plantations round this ſtructure are very large and beautiful; many of the trees are ſaid to have been planted by Sir Robert's own hand.

HOUGHTON-PARK, or CONQUEST, a ſeat in Bedfordſhire, ſo called from the family which poſſeſſed it after the Norman conqueſt.

HOVINGHAM, properly HOFFINGHAM, a village of Yorkſhire, and in the North Riding. See HOFFINGHAM.

HOUNSLOW, a village not far from Iſleworth, in Middleſex, and in the neighbourhood of London. It lies in the weſtern road. Its heath of the ſame name is frequently the ſcene of robberies: and here the unfortunate King James II. among other imprudent ſteps, which excluded him and his family from the throne, had encamped his forces under a French commander, in order to over-awe the city of London and his Proteſtant ſubjects; but he ſoon diſbanded them. Beſides the church of Twickenham here, which is a fine Doric ſtructure lately rebuilt, is a ſtately houſe of ſecretary Johnſton, with its front on the Thames, after the model of the country-ſeats in Lombardy, conſiſting of two galleries, with rooms going off on each ſide. The gardens are laid out in the fineſt taſte. The houſe ſtands betwixt the parterre, wilderneſs, and three gardens for kitchen, fruit, and pleaſure. Here was the beſt fruit of every ſort, and he made ſeveral hogſheads of wine from

From the mark to the next do
ſhould be placed at the account of
Twickenham as it is 3 miles from Hounslow

from his vineyards. The fine octagon at the end of the green-houſe, for entertaining his friends, was very much admired. At the end of the parterre was a grotto, and at the extremity of the pleaſure-garden a mount. Hounſlow lies twelve miles from London. Here are two annual fairs, on Trinity Monday, and the Monday after September 29, for horſes, cattle and ſheep.

HOVAL, a part of the kingdom of the Joliffs ſo called, in Guinea and Negroland in Africa. It is about forty-ſix leagues in length from E. to W. but its breadth, N. of the Sennaga, is not conſiderable, being pent in by the Moors, who often encamp upon the territories of that kingdom. Its extent S. of the river is much more conſiderable, though we are not told how far it reaches. The King takes the title of Brac, denoting King or Emperor of Kings.

HOULSWORTHY, or HOLSWORTHY, a market-town of Devonſhire, on the river Tamar. Its annual fairs are on April 27, July 10, and October 2, for cattle. It lies 40 miles from Exeter, and 194 from London.

HOWARD's CONVENT, a religious foundation of Engliſh Dominicans, in Bornhem, in Flanders, a province of the Auſtrian Netherlands. It was founded in 1670, by the Reverend Father Thomas Howard, a Monk of the ſame order, who ſtyled himſelf Duke of Norfolk, and was afterwards created a Cardinal.

HOWARD-CASTLE, commonly CASTLE-HOWARD, a fine modern-built ſeat of the Earl of Carliſle, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, and neighbourhood of Malton. The apartments are grand, and elegantly furniſhed; but it is ſo diſadvantageouſly ſituated as to be very much in want of water in ſummer.

HOWDON, anciently HOVEDENE, a pretty large town in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, and the principal place of a wapentake called Howdenſhire, a temporal juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Durham. It lies on the river Ouſe, N. not Derwent, as Camden's continuation ſays; but about three miles N. W. of it; which has been made navigable to the Ouſe in the firſt of Queen Anne. The place is ſubject to inundations from the river, as the freſhes pour down into it from the woulds. In 1390, Walter Skirlaw, Biſhop of Durham, built a very tall ſteeple for the inhabitants to retire to in all ſuch caſes; and ſeveral commiſſions have ſince been iſſued for repairing the banks in its neighbourhood. It had a little collegiate church of five prebendaries, contiguous to which was a houſe of the Biſhops. The weekly market here is on Saturday: its annual fairs are kept on the ſecond Tueſday in January, Tueſday before March 25, the ſecond Tueſday in July, and October 2, for horſes, cattle and lime. One of theſe markets, which laſts for eight days, but is not ſaid which of them, is very conſiderable for inland trade; the Londoners coming down to it, and furniſhing the country traders with all ſorts of goods by wholeſale. Here was born and reſided one of our ancient hiſtorians, and a monk; namely, Roger, ſurnamed Hovedon or Howden. It lies ſixteen miles from Hull, and one hundred and ſeventy-three from London.

HOWSHEAD, a market-town of Lancaſhire, in that tract, the ſouth part of which runs out in a promontory into the ſea, and is called Fourneſs; which ſee.

HOXNE, a place in Suffolk, where Edmund, King of the Eaſt Angles, when twenty-nine years old, was murthered in the year 870, by the Pagan Danes, for not renouncing his faith, and his body thirty-three years after removed to Bury St. Edmunds. See BURY. Here is an annual fair on November 2, which laſts, they ſay, a month, for Scottiſh cattle.

HOY, one of the Orkney iſles in the north of Scotland. It is about twelve miles long, and ſix where broadeſt. The eaſt part called Waes, ſeparated from Hoy only by ſpring tides, is fruitful and well inhabited; the reſt mountainous and but thinly peopled. On the weſt-ſide a rock joining to the iſland by a very narrow ſlip, forms a ſtrong natural fort, which is called Brabrugh. Here is a ferry out of this country, from Snel-ſetter to Ham in Caithneſs: and in this iſland are ſome good harbours, as Kirk-hope, Ore-hope, and North-hope, &c. the laſt of theſe the beſt in the world, and the propereſt for thoſe who deſign a fiſhing-trade: but unhappily neither this nor any other of them have been much frequented; unleſs of late years the buſſes belonging to the Britiſh fiſhery put in here. In Hoy are the higheſt mountains in the Orkneys, and the deepeſt valleys, which ſtrike a terror into ſtrangers that travel that way. Theſe rocks are ſo high, and meeting ſo near at top, that very little ſky can be ſeen. On the mountains are ſeveral ſheep, which run wild, and are hardly to be catched. From their tops, about the ſummer-ſolſtice, the reflection of the ſun is ſeen all night, covered as it were with a cloud, and ſometimes even the ſun itſelf. Here are ſeveral rivers and freſh-water lakes, abounding with trouts and other fiſh. In the promontory called Lyrehead, a bird called Lyre builds, being about the ſize of a duck, very fat, and reckoned ſo delicious, eſpecially when ſeaſoned with pepper and vinegar, that the natives are let down by ropes 200 fathoms in ſearch of their neſts; upon finding of which they put their young ones in bags, and ſell them at a good rate. Here are hares as white as ſnow, and found no where elſe in all the country. In a valley and barren heath in this iſland is an oblong ſtone thirty-ſix feet long, eighteen broad, and nine high, and by way of contraries called the dwarf-ſtone: near it are no other ſtones; it is hollowed within, having a door on its eaſt-ſide two feet ſquare, with a ſtone of the ſame dimenſions lying about two feet from it, to cloſe this entrance. At the ſouth-end of it, within there is cut the form of a bed and pillow, capable of holding two perſons; as at the north-end is another bed, both very neatly executed. Above, at an equal diſtance from both, is a large round hole, deſigned for letting in light and air, as alſo letting out ſmoke from the fire, for which there is a place in the middle: juſt by is a clear and pleaſant ſpring. The tradition among the vulgar is, that a giant and his wife had this ſtone for their habitation; but it ſeems rather to have been an hermitage. Near it is the Dwarf-hill, which is extremely high, where the winds blow with ſuch force, that large ſtones are ſaid to be thrown up with the waves to the very top, next to the ſea. The miniſter of Hoy has two Kirks, one in the north part of this iſland; alſo a gentleman's ſeat, with farm-houſes; and the other in Gramſey, a pleaſant iſle about a mile long, N. of it: and the miniſter of Waes has one Kirk in Waes, and another in Flotta; alſo Faira and Cava, two other iſlands E. of Waes, are a part of his charge. In Hoy is alſo one of the ſociety's ſchools.

HOYE, county of, in Weſtphalia; it is one of the domains belonging to the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover. It is bounded to the N. by Bremen, to the S. by Minden, to the E. by Lunenberg, and to the W. by Diepholt. It formerly belonged to Counts of its own, who were of an ancient Saxon family: but after the death of the laſt of them in 1582, Hoy, with Nyenburg, Liebenaw, and Bruckhauſen, became ſubject to the Duke of Lunenberg; the forts of Seltzenaw, Ezenburg, and five more towns, to the houſe of Brunſwick; and Frendenburg and Utrecht to the Landgrave of Heſſe, who gave their ſhare to the Counts of Bentheim: ſo that now it belongs to his Britannic Majeſty as Elector of Hanover.

HOYE, the capital of the county of the ſame name laſt-mentioned, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany; is a ſmall but well fortified town, with a very ſtrong caſtle, and lies on the Weſer, forty-eight miles N. W. of Zell, and ſubject to the Elector of Hanover. Lat. 53 deg. 21 min. N. long. 9 deg. 23 min. E.

HUBERT, St. in Latin *Fanum Sancti Huberti*, and formerly *Andainum*, or *Andagium*, a town of Luxemburg in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies on the little river Homme, near the confines of the country of Liege, and duchy of Bouillon. Here is a famous Benedictine abbey, the Abbot of which takes the title of firſt peer of Bouillon. He is a temporal Lord of the town, and of eighty villages belonging to its juriſdiction. He formerly claimed the right of a ſovereign Prince, and his temporalities were ſeized, upon refuſing, in 1559, to come to the aſſembly of the ſtates of Luxemburg, which were called together for inſtalling Philip II. King of Spain. He appealed to the great council of Mechlin, and even to the Imperial chamber, but could not obtain the reſtitution of his temporalities, without renouncing his

his claims. He is however chosen by the Monks only. The abbey church of St. Peter is a very noble structure, with a fine frontispiece finished in 1693. Here also is a Capuchin-convent. It lies thirty-four miles S. E. of Namur, and ten from Bastogne to the W. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 5 deg. 21 min. E.

HUDIXWALD. See HUDWICKSWALD.

HUDSON's bay, a wide and deep gulph in the north part of Canada, in North America. The land on both sides of it, namely, Labrador and North-main, are inhabited by savages little known. The bay is above 530 leagues wide from S. to N. reckoning from the cod of James-bay, lat. 51 deg. to that of Repulse-bay, in lat. 67 deg. 10 min. But is of unequal breadth, being about 130 leagues where broadest; it grows narrower both to the southward and northward, being not above 35 leagues broad in some places. That part of the bay on the west side, in about lat. 57 deg. is called Burton's bay; and the eastern part, from lat. 55 deg. 15 min. to 51, and the most southern part, is called James's-bay. The coast from Cape Henrietta Maria, in lat. 55 deg. 15 min. where James's-bay begins, to the bottom of the bay, is about 100 leagues, and of much the same breadth all the way; namely, between fifty and sixty leagues over. The Hudson-bay company belonging to the English, have several settlements and forts here; as at the mouth of Churchill river, York fort at the mouth of Nelson river, at the New Severn, at Albany river, at Hayes island, and at Rupert's river; and they carry on a traffic with the native Indians for beaver, and other valuable furs to a considerable amount; being one of the most profitable branches of trade which our merchants deal in. But their forts and the garrisons in them do not seem to be of sufficient strength for holding out long against any attacks from the French and their Indian allies in that neighbourhood. It lies between lat. 51 and 60 deg. N. and between long. 78 and 96 deg. W.

HUDSON's *Straights*, the passage out of the Atlantic ocean into the above-mentioned bay of the same name. It lies between lat. 60 and 64 deg. N. and between long. 65 and 75 deg. W. The mouth of this Streight is six (twelve or thirteen) leagues over. At the mouth is Resolution Island, and Mansfield island; and in the Streight are the islands of Charles, Salisbury, and Nottingham. The streight from Resolution island to Cape Diggs, at the entrance of the bay, is about 140 leagues in length.

On the eastern shore or coast of Labrador lie several islands, called North-sleepers, West-sleepers, Baker's dozen, Belchers isles: and in James's-bay, Bear-island, Viner's island, Charlton island, Cape Hope island, &c. All the country from Button's-bay, southward and eastward, as far as Labrador, or the East Main, is called New South Wales, or the West Main.

The air at the bottom of the bay, though by the latitude it is nearer the sun than London, being in lat. 51 deg. is excessive cold for nine months, and for the other three very hot, except on the blowing of a N. W. wind. The soil on the E. as well as the W. Main bears no manner of grain. Some gooseberries, strawberries, and dewberries, grow about Rupert's river, in about lat. 52 deg.

The Hudson's-bay company was erected by patent, in the reign of King Charles II. A. D. 1670.

The commodities for trade here are guns, powder, shot, cloth, hatchets, kettles, tobacco, &c. which the English exchange with the Indians for their skins and furs. In the wars between France and England, the settlements belonging to the Hudson's-bay company have been taken and retaken: but at the treaty of Utrecht, by the tenth and eleventh articles, they had every thing restored that had been taken from them by the French, and an equitable compensation was stipulated for their losses: since which time the trade of the company has wonderfully increased: insomuch that it became at least treble to what it was when peace was made; and it is still in a flourishing condition.

A good hunter among the Indians can kill 600 beavers in a season, and by reason of the smallness of their canoes, carry down to market only 100: the rest he uses at home, or hangs upon branches of trees, at the death of his children, as an offering to them; or he uses them for bedding or coverings. They sometimes burn off the fur, and roast the beavers like pigs, upon occasion of any entertainments: and they often let them rot, having no further use for them.

The Indians on the W. of the bay, living an eratic life, can have no benefit by tame fowl or cattle. They seldom stay above a fortnight at a place, unless they meet with plenty of game; nor do they go above a league or two from their huts: and thus they traverse through these woody countries and bogs, scarcely missing one day, winter or summer, fair or foul, but what they employ in some kind of chace.

The smaller game, got by traps, are generally the employment of women and children; such as martens, squirrels, ermines, &c. but elks, stags, rein-deer, bears, tygers, wild oxen, foxes, beavers, otters, carcajon, &c. the men are employed in hunting.

HUDSON's *River*, a famous river of North America, rising near Lake Champlain, in Canada, North America; which after a southern course passes by the town of Albany, belonging to the English; and from thence continuing its course the whole length of New-York, falls into the Atlantic ocean, near the W. extremity of Long-island, a little below the city of New-York.

HUDWICKSWALD, or HUDIXWALD, the capital of Helsingia, a province of Sweden Proper: it stands on the Bothnic gulph, near the mouth of the river Ecksund, to the N. between the isles of Agan and Balsoon. They drive a considerable trade in fir-timber, pitch, rosin, corn, hides, &c.

HUEGLEY (See HEUGLEY) a town of Bengal in the East Indies. Lat. 23 deg. 12 min. N. long. 88 deg. 10 min. E.

HUESCA, anciently OSCA, a genteel city of Aragon, in Spain: it lies on the river Isuela, in a delightful plain. Here is a Bishop's see, and an university, the latter founded in 1354. It lies forty-seven miles N. E. of Saragossa. Lat. 42 deg. 12 min. N. long. 50 min. W.

HUETA-GUETA, the latter name was given it by the Moors; *Huetta*, or *Hita*, and formerly *Cesata*, an ancient city of the Celtiberians, by them called *Opta*, and since by Julius Cæsar, *Julia Opta*. It stands in a beautiful plain, is well-walled, has eight gates, and a castle called de Luna; by it runs the brook Cada, which bubbles out of the ground at a small distance from the place; and yet has a stream strong enough to turn seventeen corn, and several fulling mills. It contains six hundred families in ten parishes, with five monasteries, and three hospitals. The territory round it is large, fertile, and delightful, producing besides all necessaries for life, commonly 40,000 l. weight of saffron. It lies seventy-one miles E. (W. S. W.) from Madrid. Lat. 40 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 deg. 59 min. W.

HULIN, or MOUNT-HULIN, in Latin *Mons Hulini*, a town of Boulognois and Lower Picardy, in France. It stands upon a rivulet which falls into the Liane, and is three leagues distant from Boulogne to the E. and on the confines of Artois. It had formerly a citadel built against the Spaniards; but which has been demolished, since by the French extending their conquests this way, their frontiers have been removed further off.

HULL, properly KINGSTON *upon Hull*, which see in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

HULL, river of, upon which Kingston stands, and hence called Kingston upon Hull, or simply, but vulgarly Hull. It is a considerable stream in the East Riding of Yorkshire, which discharges itself near the said town into the Humber.

HULPEN, a town of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries. It lies twelve miles S. E. of Brussels. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

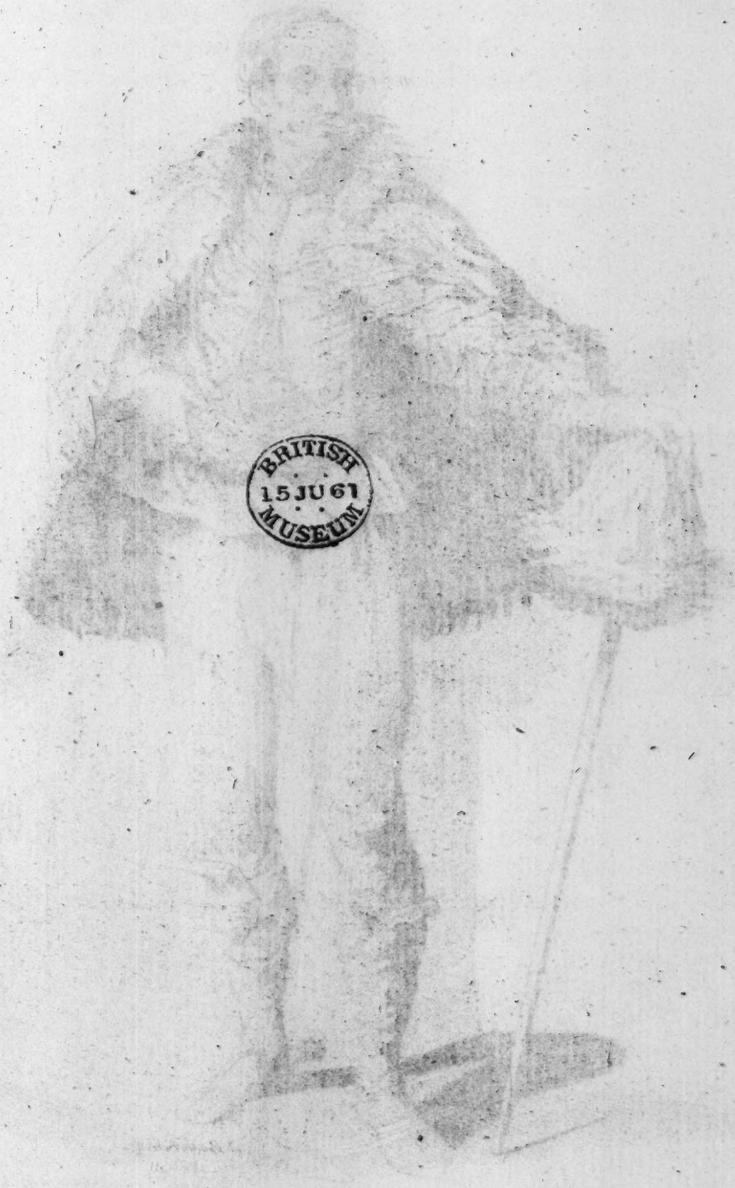
HULST, a strong town of the four jurisdictions, as they are called, in Dutch Flanders and the Austrian Netherlands. It is but small, and almost of a circular form. Its situation in a plain, whence it can be laid under water, and its fortifications, render it a very strong place. The ramparts are about a mile and a half in circuit, being flanked with nine bastions, and surrounded with a large and deep ditch. Here is also a counterscarpe, defended

BRITISH
15 JU 67
MUSEUM

Habit of a Lady of Hungary.

from M. de Ferriel.

Engraved by the King's Authority, for the New Geographical Dictionary.



BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Habit of a Gentleman of Hungary.

from M. de Ferriol.

Engraved (by the King's Authority) for the Geographical Dictionary.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

An
ACCURATE MAP
of
HUNGARY
and
TRANSILVANIA:
Drawn from the best
Authorities.
Carpathian Mountains
GERMANY
TURKEY IN EUROPE
UPPER HUNGARY
LOWER HUNGARY
TRANSILVANIA
Vienna
PRESBURG
Danube
Belgrade
Temeswar
Statute Miles 69 to a Degree.
18 Longit. E. from London.

fended by another ditch on the ſide of the country of Waes; and on the other by two ſmall forts, beſides ſeveral more, which render the approaches very difficult. For before an enemy can take theſe, the beſieged have time to receive ſupplies by ſea: yet it has been often taken and retaken, particularly in 1591, by Prince Maurice of Orange, after ſix days open trenches: and the Archduke Albert retook it in 1596, after a ſiege of ſix weeks, in which he loſt about 5000 men, among which were 60 officers of diſtinction. The Spaniards after this kept it till 1645, when Frederic Henry Prince of Orange beſieged and took it November 5; ſince which time the ſtates of Holland have been in poſſeſſion of it, and was confirmed to them by the treaty of Munſter. In 1702, the Marquis of Bedmar, Governor-General of the then Spaniſh Netherlands, ſet down before it with a Spaniſh and French army; and though the celebrated engineer Vauban had the direction of the ſiege, yet they were obliged to raiſe it, after they had loſt above a thouſand men, by the vigorous defence of Major General Dadem, who commanded in the town. The chief magiſtrate here is an high bailiff, whom the States General appoint for life; but in criminal caſes he has no vote, as being the proſecutor, and in the capacity of Attorney-General. Here was born the celebrated Janſenius, author of that numerous ſect in France, denominated from him. Its juriſdiction is about four leagues from N. to S. and three from E. to W. It formerly contained twelve villages, eight of which having been ſwallowed up by the ſea, there remain only Offeniſſe, Honteniſſe, Heinſdyck, and Ter Pauwels Polder, ſo called from a drained lake, or low ſpot ſurrounded with banks to keep off the water. It lies ſeventeen miles N. E. of Ghent. Lat. 51 deg. 34 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

HUMANBAR, the moſt weſtern maritime province of the Algerine kingdom in Africa. It is partly hilly, and partly champaign; but both parts are fruitful in corn, flax, cotton, fruit, &c. Here are the two very high and ſteep mountains of Tarara and Guathaſu, the latter not far from the city of Ona, inhabited by a tribe of the Bereberes, very fierce and rude, though poor, and yet induſtrious: for they ſow ſome corn, feed numbers of cattle, and work in ſome iron-mines here; but the generality of them make charcoal. They cultivate alſo ſome of the low lands towards the ſea. The Tarara is inhabited by much the ſame ſort of people.

HUMANBAR, or HUNAIM, the capital of the laſt mentioned province of the ſame name. Here is a pretty handſome little harbour, and the town is ſurrounded with a good wall. Its houſes are neat and curious, being built with ſquare ſtones of different colours, and all furniſhed with a well of freſh water.

HUMBER, a river in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire; ſo called, either from a pyratical northern King of that name, who was drowned between Hull and Burton; or from the noiſe of its waves. At its exit is rather an eſtuary, firth, or wide arm of the ſea; and is formed of the waters of the Aire, the Ouſe, the Derwent, the Dun, the Hull, the Trent, and ſeveral ſtreams in Yorkſhire; beſides the acceſſion of the ſea-tides. Its hygre, or the roar of its waters at the coming in of the tide, is very ſtunning: and at the ebb, its own waters go with ſuch rapidity into the ſea along with thoſe it borrowed from thence, that beſides the frightful noiſe, the paſſage is thereby made dangerous to ſailors not acquainted with it. This is the largeſt eſtuary, and beſt ſtored with fiſh, of any in theſe parts. It divides Yorkſhire from Lincolnſhire, and falls into the German ocean at Holderneſs. The countries N. of this river anciently compoſed the kingdom of Northumberland.

HUME, a ſeat of the Earls of that name, in the town of Hume, belonging to the Merſe, in the S. of Scotland. Here was formerly a ſtrong caſtle, now in ruins. The Dunbars and Humes were originally two branches of the ſame name. The latter branch being poſſeſſed of the barony of Hume, aſſumed that for their ſurname alſo, which they ſtill retain. The preſent Earl is a general officer in the Britiſh army.

HUNGARY, kingdom of, in Europe, is by the Turks called Magiar, by the Sclavonians Wergierſka, by the Germans Ungern and Hungerland, and by the Italians Ungharia. It has its name of Hungary from the Huns, a Scythian or Tartar nation, who poſſeſſed themſelves of this part of the country, when the whole was overrun by the barbarous northern nations, upon the decline of the Roman Empire. It lies between lat. 45 and 49 deg. N. and between long. 16 and 23 deg. E. In its ſtate of proſperity, and when taken in a larger ſenſe, it included the provinces of Tranſylvania, even the Moldaw and Walachia, Moldavia, Sclavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Boſnia, Servia, and others of leſs note; which were all ſubject to it; and is the Lower Pannonia of the Romans. But when taken in a more limited ſenſe, it is bounded on the S. by the river Drave, or Draw which divides it from Sclavonia, to the E. by Servia, on the N. by Walachia, Tranſylvania, and the Carpathian mountains, the laſt ſeparating it from Poland; to the W. by Moravia, Auſtria and Stiria. Its dimenſions are variouſly given. Moll ſays, that Hungary is 240 miles long, and 235 broad. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary: the Upper being that part beyond the Danube, towards Poland and Tranſylvania; and the Lower on the S. W. ſide of the ſame river. The northern part of Hungary is mountainous and barren; but the S. part is one continued plain of about 300 miles from Preſburg, the capital, to Belgrade, being extremely fruitful, but abounding with moraſſes. Its moſt conſiderable mountains are the Crapack or Carpathian, the general name for all thoſe hills that ſeparate this kingdom from Poland, Moravia, Sileſia, and ſome part of Auſtria; though the people who live near them call them by different names. Beſides theſe, are very few other mountains or woods. In them are mines of gold, ſilver, copper, iron, vitriol, ſulphur, and pits of ſalt. No ſoil can be more fruitful, producing corn in ſuch abundance, that it is ſaid to be ſix times as cheap as in England; though generally much inferior to ours both in body and quality. Their grapes are large and luſcious; and the wines made from them, particularly the famous ſort of tokay, is preferred to any other in Europe, not excepting burgundy or champagne. They lay up their grain in caves, in order to hide it, as much as poſſible, from the rapacity of the ſoldiery, with which they are frequently peſtered. They have as great plenty of fine paſtures and cattle; vaſt numbers of the latter they are ſaid to ſell into Germany, and not leſs than 80,000 head a year to Auſtria alone. Among other medicinal plants, they have rhubarb. Here is a good breed of buffaloes, which ſerve them in plowing, and other works of huſbandry. Their horſes are fleet, but not large; and therefore more uſed for the ſaddle than for draught. And theſe are ſo numerous, that their Kings have ſometimes brought 50,000 horſe into the field. They have plenty of deer, wild fowl, and other game, which every body has the privilege of taking; ſo that they are the common food of their peaſants. Beſides the exportation of their cattle and wines, they have no great foreign trade; and no manufactures of any importance beſides thoſe of copper and other hard wares; for no country produces ſo many different ſorts of metals as this does, tin only excepted. In ſome parts are found diamonds, and all ſorts of gems. The peaſants, in tilling their land, ſometimes find grains of gold; and frequently theſe are found ſticking like nails on the trunks of the vines; which are preſerved among the collections of curioſities. In this country is alſo great ſtore of white, red, and black marble; beſides ſome fine porphyry. The air is temperate; but in ſummer the days are exceſſive hot, and the nights as cold. Its numerous lakes and rivers afford plenty of fiſh and water-fowl: but the country is rendered very unhealthy by the boggy and ſulphurous ſoil, and the ſudden changes of the weather. Its waters, except thoſe of the Danube, are ſtinking. Its rivers, particularly the Theiſs (Tibiſcus) are ſo prolific of fiſh, owing to the hot exhalations ariſing from the ſulphurous ſoil, eſpecially in the ſouthern parts, that 1000 carps have been ſold for a crown; and in ſome places they throw their fiſh to the hogs. Its other principal rivers are the Danube, Drave, Save, Raab, Vag or Waag, and the Gran.

The inhabitants are generally viſited once in three or four years by a kind of epidemic peſtilence, brought hither from Turkey.

Hungary is called the grave of the Germans, many thouſands of that nation having died here, either by the ſword or ſickneſs, during the two laſt centuries, when they contended with the Turks for the dominion of the country, or in their ſtruggles for liberty.

It was at firſt governed by Dukes, the laſt of whom, Geyſa, reſigned the government to his ſon Stephen, who was crowned King about the year 1000. The conſtitution of the government was once a limited monarchy, and the crown elective, till Ferdinand I. brother to the Emperor Charles V. annexed it to the houſe of Auſtria in 1527, together with the kingdom of Bohemia, by his marriage with Anne the heireſs of thoſe two kingdoms. Leopold Ignatius the Emperor reſolving to make himſelf abſolute monarch here, and to leave the kingdom hereditary in his family, firſt ſuppreſſed the office of ban, or perpetual governor of this nation; an employ, which being in the gift of the people, was always veſted in ſome Hungarian Count, and a counter-balance to the regal authority in maintaining the laws and privileges of the nation. In room of this officer Leopold appointed governors, whom he could remove at pleaſure; and the men he choſe for it were Germans. The ſame Prince, by ſubſequent indirect means, influenced the ſtates ſo far as to render the ſovereign abſolute; for he forced them to crown his ſon Joſeph King of Hungary, and entail the crown on the heirs of his body: From whom it is at preſent poſſeſſed by the Empreſs Queen.

No nation has ſuffered more in the diſputes for power between the crown and the ſtates than the Hungarians; many of their Kings having been depoſed and murdered. For while the one ſide called in the Emperor, the other called in the Turk to their aſſiſtance; and made their country the theatre of a bloody war for above 200 years, till the Emperor at length drove the Turks almoſt entirely out of Hungary, and reduced it to the form of a province, leaving it only the ſhadow of its ancient conſtitution. Their ſtates or diet aſſemble now like the parliaments of France, only for form's ſake, and to approve and record the decrees of the Emperor. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman Catholic; but near half the inhabitants are Proteſtants, either Calviniſts or Lutherans, mixed with Socinians, Arians, Anabaptiſts, &c. who have been long and ſeverely perſecuted by the houſe of Auſtria; and by that means often provoked to join with the Turks, French, and other enemies of that houſe. But in the late war in 1740 with France, Pruſſia, and Bavaria, theſe were the chief ſupport to the Empreſs Queen, who now ſeems to treat them with ſomething more lenity.

Their horſemen are called huſſars, and their foot-ſoldiers Heyduks. But the inſurgents, as they are termed, are a ſort of militia which is raiſed in a caſe of the moſt urgent neceſſity.

No country has a greater variety of baths and mineral ſprings in it than Hungary; and the buildings of thoſe at Buda, were the moſt ſtately of this kind in Europe, while that city continued in the hands of the Turks.

Here are alſo many Jews and Mahometans, and not a few of the Greek church.

The Hungarians were always reputed good ſoldiers; and they make war much like the Tartars, by ſudden excurſions, unexpected marches, and ſpeedy retreats, when they have got a booty. They are for the moſt part ſtrong, and well-proportioned; valiant and daring in their enterprizes, but charged with too much inſolence and cruelty in their conqueſts. They ſtill retain the Pyrrhical dance with naked ſwords, brandiſhing them, and putting themſelves into an hundred terrible poſtures; and ſinging all the while to their own meaſures. They are generally more inclined to war than to arts or traffic. They are proud, revengeful, and jealous of their liberty; yet ſo divided among themſelves, that it is no wonder they have become a prey both to the Turks and Germans. They eat and drink to exceſs; and the common people are very naſty in their houſes; but the gentlemen live nobly. Theſe are ſtately only in their gardens and baths.

The number of the Emperor's ſubjects in Hungary and Tranſylvania, is reckoned at three millions; and the ordinary revenue of Hungary alone, payable from the mines and the duties on cattle, at about a million ſterling.

There never happens a rebellion in Hungary, but the Emperor comes off a gainer; and ſome years ago he got moſt of the great eſtates in the kingdom into his own hands. Mean time it is imagined, that one half of his revenue is employed in paying the governors and great officers of ſtate, and in repairing the fortifications of the many frontier and other towns, where conſtant garriſons are kept againſt the incurſions of the Turks. The Emperor has generally 200 ſhips and galleys on the Danube for defence of the kingdom; and the Turks have as many: ſo that there never were ſo great naval engagements any where, at ſuch a diſtance from the ſea.

They wear fur-caps, cloſe-bodied coats, and a ſhort cloak over all, which is ſo buckled under one arm, that the right hand is always at liberty, and they have whiſkers on their upper lip. Beſides the broad ſword, their common weapon, is an iron mace with a round head furrowed, and a ſort of battle-ax.

In this country are ſo many rivers, that they commonly travel by water, or in an open chariot drawn by two, three, or four horſes a-breaſt. Here are great numbers of ſturdy gypſies, who are dangerous to meet on the road, where the wolves are alſo a great diſturbance in the night. There is danger likewiſe near the frontier towns from the great dogs, which are turned out in the night to alarm the garriſons, and prevent a ſurprize.

Their principal nobility, which conſiſted of ſeventy-ſeven Counts, are now reduced to ſixty. The common people are vaſſals to the Lords on whoſe lands they live. People of quality contract their children in the cradle, from which they are not allowed to diſſent when they come of age: and moveable fiefs are inherited only by males.

The ſtates of this kingdom are, 1. The Prelates. 2. The Barons. 3. The gentlemen. And, 4. The royal towns. The Archbiſhops and Biſhops are ſecular Princes, and their head is the Archbiſhop of Gran, who is chancellor and primate of the kingdom. The Palatine, who is next to the King, has eleven great officers of the court under him. The general diets are held at Preſburg, in that called the houſe of Lords; and the diet of the ſecond order at Oldenburg, in that called the provincial houſe, to which come deputies from Croatia, Dalmatia, and Sclavonia, as well as Hungary.

Their magna charta, particularly that of King Andrew, was annulled when the late Emperor Joſeph was choſen King of Hungary. The chancery of Hungary and Tranſylvania is always kept at Vienna.

For the government of the church are two Archbiſhops; namely, Gran and Colocza, and ſixteen ſuffragan Biſhops; ſix of which are under the former, and ſeven under the latter; the other three being ſubordinate to the Archbiſhop of Spalato in Dalmatia.

Hungary Proper is divided into Lower and Upper Hungary.

Lower Hungary conſiſts of two circles; namely, that on this ſide the Danube, and that on the other ſide of this ſame river: the former conſiſts of fourteen provinces, as Preſburg, Neutra, Trentſch, Arvaer, Liptau, Thurotz, Altſohl, Barſch, Hont, Neograd, the united counties of Peſth, Pilis, and Solth, Little Cumania, the counties of Batſch and Bodrog.

The circle beyond the Danube conſiſts of twelve counties, Oedenburg, Wieſelburg, Raab, Comorra, Gran, Stuhl-Weiſſenburg, Tolnau, Barany, Simeghy, Szalad, Eiſſenburg, and Weſzprim. The capital of Lower Hungary, and of the whole kingdom, is Preſburg.

Upper Hungary, which conſiſts of the E. part of the kingdom, and terminates on Poland, Tranſylvania, and Walachia, is alſo divided into two circles; namely, that on this ſide the river Theiſs, and that on the other or further ſide of the ſame river.

The circle on this ſide the Theiſs includes the following counties.

Zips, Saroſch, Zemplin, Ungher, Abaujvar, Torn, Gomor, Boriod, Heves, the county of the Jazygi or Philiſteer, Great Cumania, the outer county of Szolnok and Cſongrad.

The circle on the further ſide of the Theiſs comprehends the following counties; namely,

Beregh, Ugots, Maramaruſch, Kovarſch, Szolnok, Kraſzna, Szathmar, Szaboltſch, Bihar, Zarand, Bekeſch, Turuntal, Arad, Cſanad, and the banat of Temeſwaer.

The above diviſion of Hungary into Upper and Lower, is by drawing a meridian line from the county of Zips to the place where the banat of Temeſwaer and the county of Sirmiſch confine upon each other: ſo that the part lying to the W. is called Lower Hungary, and that to the E. Upper Hungary. Others call the part of Hungary which lies on this ſide the Danube towards Poland, Upper Hungary; and that on the further ſide of the ſame river, Lower Hungary. And this different diſtribution of Hungary is to be accordingly remarked.

In Hungary, the capital languages ſpoken are, the Hungarian, which is the mother-tongue, and of Scythian original. This, like the Hebrew, is ſo governed by points and accents, that the leaſt variation of an accent or vowel alters the ſenſe of a word. It is extremely difficult to learn, as having little or no affinity with thoſe of the neighbouring languages, except ſome Sclavonic words adopted into it, which is the ſecond language ſpoken in ſome parts of this country, as the German is in others, though with a great diverſity of dialects. But moſt of the gentry and ſoldiery ſpeak Latin, in which language hardly a peaſant or mechanic but will maintain a converſation, though not always with due regard to grammar and ſyntax. And laſtly, the Walachian language is uſed in ſome parts of Hungary.

HUNGERFORD, a market-town of Berkſhire, on the river Kennet, which is noted for the beſt trouts and cray-fiſh: but, though lying on the great road to Bath and Briſtol, neither its buildings, nor market, which is kept on Wedneſday, are conſiderable; for its ſite is in a mooriſh ſoil. Its conſtable, who is choſen annually, is Lord of the manor, and holds it immediately of the King. Here is ſhewn a horn (cann) containing a quart, which was given the town by John of Gaunt, together with the royal fiſhing in a limited part of the river.

This place gave name and title to the noble family of the Hungerfords, Walter Hungerford, ſon to Sir Thomas, being the firſt of the family, and alſo the firſt who was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of Commons in the 51ſt of Edward III. They had a vaſt eſtate hereabouts; but they forfeited it thrice, the laſt time in the 31ſt of Henry VIII. but were reſtored by Queen Mary.

Here is a yearly fair on Auguſt 21, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It lies twenty-ſix miles from Reading, and ſixty-four from London.

HUNG-ROAD, a place in the Thames near Graveſend, from which our ſhips in their outward-bound voyages generally take their departure.

HUNIAD, one of the counties into which the principality of Tranſylvania is divided. It lies S. of Hermanſtadt, in the county of Altland. The beſt town in it is Offenburg.

HUNNINGEN, a town of the Suntgaw, in Alſace, and circle of the Upper Rhine, was a very ſtrong fortreſs, built after the peace of Nimeguen, by Lewis XIV. of France, as a curb on this part of the empire, and to ſecure Alſace as well as favour that King's paſſage to the Briſgaw. Here was a bridge over the Rhine, which ſtood partly upon an iſland, fortified with a horn-work; by all which this town was then one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe, and beſides, ſituated in a large plain, commanded by no riſing-ground. It was deſtroyed by virtue of the peace of Ryſwick, but reſtored to the empire by that of Baden, as it ought to have been by the former treaty. It lies oppoſite to Baſil; and ſo near it that their cannon can reach one another. Lat. 47 deg. 43 min. N. long. 7 deg. 46 min. E.

HUNNONBY, or HUNMANBY, a ſmall town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire. It lies thirty miles from York. It had once a market on Tueſday; but is now diſuſed, a ſign of its preſent declenſion. Here are two annual fairs, on May 6 and October 29, for toys.

HUNSDON. (See HONESDON in Hertfordſhire.) The church ſtanding on a high hill near a royal palace of Henry VIII. gave its name to the village. It gives title of Baron to a branch of the Careys, the firſt of whom, Henry Carey, Queen Elizabeth's couſin-german, was ſo created by her.

HUNDSRUCK, or HONDSRUCK, in the Palatinate of Germany; in Latin it is called *Hunnorum Tractus*, the Huns having formerly made conqueſts and ſettlements here. It is a ridge of barren hills, well-known in this country, and lying between the Rhine, the Moſelle, and the Nahe. The N. part of it belongs to the Elector of Triers, the S. part to the Elector Palatine, the Landgrave of Heſſe-Rhinfels, the Prince Palatine of Birchinfeldt, and the Marquis of Baden.

HUNTINGDON, anciently HUNTERS-DUNE or DOWN, a populous trading town, and the capital of the county of its name. It ſtands on a ſmall eminence, upon the N. ſide of the river Ouſe, over which is a free-ſtone bridge, and near it was formerly a caſtle, which, with the borough, formerly belonged to David King of Scots, which King Stephen granted him; but the caſtle was demoliſhed by King Henry II. in order to put an end to the competition about this earldom between the Scottiſh Kings and the family of St. Liz: yet the former ſtill claimed it.

This town is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, and full of very good inns. It is a ſtrong paſs on the Ouſe, and in the civil wars both parties thought it ſo. This is the conſtant place for the aſſizes, as well as the county-gaol; but conſiſts principally of one long ſtreet, which is pretty well built, with a handſome market-place. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two repreſentatives to parliament. Here is a good grammar ſchool; and one Mr. Richard Fiſhbourne of London gave 2000 l. to the town for charitable uſes. It had anciently fifteen churches, among which was an abbey built by the Empreſs Maud. In latter times it had but four, and in the civil wars theſe were reduced to two.

The paſſage of the Ouſe one Grey, a court-minion, cauſed to be ſtopped, which had been navigable up to the town; but it has ſince been made navigable for ſmall veſſels as far as Bedford. The lecture-ſhip of one of the churches is in the gift of the Mercers company in London. The meadows on the banks of the river hereabouts are extremely beautiful, and covered in ſummer with innumerable herds of cattle, and flocks of ſheep. The bridges with the cauſeway are of great advantage to this town. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Saturday; and its annual fair is on March 25, for pedlary wares.

Upon the extinction of the royal family of Scotland in King Alexander III. by failure of his iſſue, the Bruce and Baliol, who were deſcendants from daughters of the Earl of Huntingdon, claimed that crown; and after long conteſts the former was preferred, whilſt the latter held it a ſhort while as a dependency on that of England, which did his cauſe no good; for the Bruce was ſupported by the bulk of his country, utterly diſclaiming any ſuch tenure.

Huntingdon gave alſo birth to Oliver Cromwell, from genteel and worthy parents, in St. John's pariſh, on April 25, 1599. The houſe in which he was born is new-built, only the room where this memorable perſon

perſon firſt ſaw the light is ſtill preſerved in its ancient ſtate.

Ever ſince King Henry VIII.'s time this town has given title of Earl to the Haſtings family. It lies ſixteen miles from Cambridge, and fifty-ſeven from London.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, one of the counties of England, ſo called from the ſhire-town, on account of the conveniency of hunting in it, being formerly one entire foreſt, till diſforeſted by Henry II. and III. and Edward I. the latter leaving no more foreſt in it than what was his own ground. On the W. and N. it is bounded by Northamptonſhire, being parted on the latter boundary by the river Avon or Nen. It has Bedfordſhire on the S. and Cambridgeſhire on the E. from which laſt it is moſtly divided by the Ouſe. It is not above twenty-five miles long, nor twenty broad. In this compaſs it contains four hundreds, ſix market-towns, ſeventy-nine pariſhes, two principal rivers, namely, the Ouſe and the Nen, five bridges, 240,000 acres, and about 50,000 inhabitants.

In the low-lands are ſo many meers or lakes, and fens, beſides ſmaller ſtreams, that the air in general is neither pleaſant nor ſalubrious: for though the fogs and exhalations ariſing from theſe are not ſo noiſome as thoſe of the ſtagnated ſalt-water in Eſſex, Kent, Suſſex, &c. yet they are always damp, and often noxious, eſpecially to ſtrangers; though moſt of the inhabitants are healthy, and many of them long-lived. The worſt parts for a ſtranger are the low mooriſh tracts, principally about Huntingdon, Godmanchester, Ramſey, and Yaxley: for in the parts about Kimbolton, and indeed in Leighton-ſtone hundred, the air is good. This is a great corn-country; and though the hilly parts do not produce ſo much as the others, yet the goodneſs of the air, and the paſture for ſheep, make amends. The meadow and paſture lands abound too moſtly in the low parts, where is great ſtore of milch-kine and other cattle, with plenty of water-fowl and fiſh in their meers, of which the inhabitants make conſiderable profit. The chief fuel here is turf. Its principal rivers, as above-mentioned, are the Nen and Ouſe: the former, after paſſing Oundle in Northamptonſhire, winds round the N. W. and N. boundary of the country, and runs through Wittleſey and other meers. See OUSE. The waters of the Meers are often violently agitated in the calmeſt weather, to the great terror and peril of the fiſhermen; which phenomenon is attributed to the eruption of ſubterraneous winds. In ſome parts are medicinal waters; and from the plenty of willows growing in this country, it is vulgarly called Willowſhire.

It has been obſerved by Sir Robert Cotton, that the families of this county are ſo worn out, that though it was formerly rich in gentry, yet few ſurnames of any note are now remaining, that can be traced higher than King Henry VIII. The reaſon of this he does not aſſign as a matter of any certainty, unleſs it may be imputed, ſays he, to the great parcels of abbey-lands in this ſhire, which upon the diſſolution fell into lay-hands; and perhaps, continues he, would no more ſtick by them here, than they have done by their owners elſewhere. As Cambridgeſhire and the Iſle of Ely are under the ſame civil government as this county, the ſheriff is choſen out of theſe by turns. In the civil wars, this was a ſcene of more action than ſome much larger counties; but whether this was owing to its being Oliver's native country, cannot be poſitively ſaid. It lies in the Norfolk circuit, and dioceſe of Lincoln. The eccleſiaſtical ſtate is managed by the Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and is divided into five Deanries. It ſends only four members to parliament; namely, two Knights of the ſhire, and two repreſentatives for Huntingdon.

HUNTLEY, an ancient ſeat of the Duke of Gordon, to whom it gives the title of Marquis; alſo the name of the pariſh where it ſtands, in the preſbytery of Strathboggy; the latter is alſo a diſtrict in Aberdeenſhire. It is five miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad. Here is one of the charity-ſchools maintained by the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge. It contains 1200 catechiſable perſons, beſides 198 Papiſts. The caſtle of Huntley is but a little way from the village of Strathboggy to the W. and is of great antiquity: ſome of its apartments are ſtill entire, and on their cielings are very ancient hiſtory-paintings.

HU-QUANG, or HU-QUAM, an inland province of China in Aſia: it joins on the W. to Kiang-ſi, being bounded by that and part of Canton to the S. Honan to the N. Suchuen to the W. with Kiang-ſi and Kiannang to the E. This is a very large province, lying between lat. 25 and 35 deg. N. and little inferior to any of this country in fertility, healthineſs, and opulence, the greateſt part being a level rich ſoil, interſected by a great number of rivers; particularly the Yang Tſe-kyang running through the midſt of it, divides the whole into the northern and ſouthern parts: from it ſeveral canals are cut, and a number of lakes beſide, which at once fertilize the country, and facilitate its commerce; and from theſe it has received its name, *Hu* ſignifying a lake, and *Quang* a ſpacious territory. Among them is one lake which is computed to be 400 miles in circuference, lying in the heart of the province; and ſo convenient, that a great number of veſſels continually navigate upon it from the rivers and canals which fall into it. At ſome ſeaſons however it is ſubject to very dangerous ſtorms: whence frequent ſhipwrecks happen; and there is one very remarkable ſtorm recorded in their hiſtory, in which 300 large tranſports, with an army of 50,000 men on board, are ſaid to have all periſhed in one night.

This province, which once had its own Kings, who made ſuch a figure, that they were able to cope with the Chineſe Emperors, is ſo fertile and opulent, that it is emphatically ſtyled the granary of China; the land of fiſh, rice, corn, &c. inſomuch that vaſt quantities of theſe commodities were annually imported into other provinces. The Chineſe regiſters makes them amount to 531,686 families, or 4,833,590 men, excluſive of a great number not enrolled. The yearly tribute amounts to 2,167,559 ſacks of rice, 17,977 pieces of wrought ſilk, and proportionally in other articles. But the greateſt produce of the country is cotton, which grows and is manufactured here in vaſt quantities. In Huquang are alſo very noble paſture-grounds, on which are fed prodigious numbers of cattle. The mountains have mines of excellent cryſtal, ſome metals and minerals, particularly talc; beſides the numberleſs pine-trees which grow upon them, and uſed for making of pillars, ſtair-caſes, and other ornaments in their ſumptuous buildings. Gold, they ſay, is found among the ſand, which their rivers and torrents waſh down from the hills: and in the latter are alſo mines of iron, tin, tutlenag, &c. From the bamboes, which grow on the low-lands, there is made a good deal of paper: and in the plains are vaſt numbers of thoſe little worms producing wax, in the ſame manner as bees do honey. This province, which has no leſs than fifteen cities of the firſt order, is divided into northern and ſouthern; the former containing eight, and the latter ſeven of them: and theſe have one hundred and eight more of the ſecond and third rank under them, excluſive of leſſer towns and villages without number. The fifteen capitals are Vuch-ang or Vu-chang, Hang-yang, Ngang-lo, Te-gan or Syang, Hoang-cheu, King-cheu, Yo-cheu, Chiang-xa, Pau-king, Heng-cheu, Chang-te, Kin-cheu, Jun-cheu, Ching-tien, and Chin-yang. Among the cities of the ſecond rank are four very large ones, as Ching-cheu, Hoei-tung, Tung-tang, and Suin-yeng; alſo five of an inferior magnitude, and eleven military ones, with other fortreſſes of a lower claſs. The metropolis, not only of the whole province, but of the northern diſtrict, is Vu-chang, a very large and populous city, with magnificent public buildings, on the river Yong-tze-Kyang, a little below the lake abovementioned. Lat. 30 deg. 35 min. N. long. 2 deg. 15 min. W. from Peking.

HUREPOIX, in Latin called *Hurepoeſſum*, a province or diſtrict under the government of the Iſle of France. It is bounded to the E. by Brie, from which it is ſeparated by the river Seine; to the W. by Beame, or the country of Chartres; and to the S. by Guſtinois. But the exact limits of this province are not diſtinctly marked,

ed, ſome placing ſeveral towns in it; which others put in that adjacent to it.

HURLERS, a ſet of monumental ſtones, not far from Bodmin in Cornwall, which the judicious and accurate antiquary Dr. Stukely ſays, are doubtleſs remains of an ancient druidical temple. They probably have had this name latterly, for want of a better, from the game of hurling, ſo much practiſed in theſe parts: and it is farther ſaid, that the country-people, according to their uſual ignorance, and idle credulity, have a ſuperſtitious notion, that they were once men who were transformed into ſtones, for playing at this ſport on a Sunday. They are oblong, rude, unhewn ſtones, pitched one end upon the ground: and ſtand on a down in three circles, the centers of which are in a right line, the middlemoſt being the greateſt.

HURLEY, an ancient ſeat of the late Lord Lovelace, higher up, and on the ſame ſide of the river Thames as Biſham in Berkſhire. But all the male branches of the family being extinct, it came by his daughter, heireſs to Sir Henry Johnſon, of Blackwell, near Ratcliffe, who originally was a ſhipwright or maſter-builder at the great yard and dock there. The only daughter left of this lady was married to the late Earl of Stafford.

HURON, lake, a large collection of inland waters, in Canada, North America. It lies between lat. 43 and 46 deg. N. and between long. 84 and 89 deg. W. It immediately communicates with the upper or ſuperior lake, and this with lake Alemipigon: the Huron diſcharges itſelf into that of Erie or Conti; and this laſt into the lake Frontenac or Ontario, by means of the ſame river of CANADA or ST. LAURENCE, which ſee. The lands adjacent to this lake Huron, are called the country of a tribe of Americans of the ſame name, where the French pretend to have ſome ſettlements, and made alliances with the Indians; and have found out a way from this lake to their ſettlements on the river Miſſiſſippi, which falls into the gulph of Mexico.

HURST-CASTLE, a ſmall caſtle, or rather a blockhouſe in Hampſhire, being one of thoſe built by King Henry VIII. for defence of the New-foreſt, which had lain long expoſed to the incurſion of foreign enemies. It ſtands on a neck of land running two miles into the ſea, and makes the ſhorteſt paſſage to the Iſle of Wight; namely, two miles more. It is alſo joined to the mainland by a narrow iſthmus, againſt which the ſea beats with impetuous violence, eſpecially in ſtormy weather, and at ſpring-tides: it lies not far from Lymington. The caſtle, in which is a governor and garriſon of Invalids, has very thick ſtone walls, with regular platforms, both mounted with guns, commanding the ſea on every ſide. To this place Colonel Corbert brought King Charles I. when he took him from the Governor of the Iſle of Wight: and here he was kept three weeks, till carried up to London for his trial: ſecluded like a common felon from the comforts of earth and air; the latter being noxious here, on account of the mooriſh grounds about the caſtle, the unhealthy vapours ariſing from fogs, and the filth and weeds caſt on the ſhore by the ſea; without freſh water, there being none within leſs than three miles of the caſtle: and in ſhort, the place ſo detrimental to health, that its little garriſon is often obliged to ſhift their quarters. The only enjoyment that Prince could have here was an uninterrupted proſpect a good way into the ſea; of the Iſle of Wight one way, and of the mainland the other; with the view of ſhips ſailing up and down the Channel. Hurſt, with Calſhot caſtle, a little more to the N. E. over againſt Cowes in the Iſle of Wight, where is alſo a ſmall garriſon and commodious harbour: likewiſe the caſtle of St. Andrew, a little further inland, perfectly ſecures the entrance into the bay of Southampton.

HUSAT, or HUST, a ſtrong caſtle of Upper Hungary, on the confines of the county of Maromar: the Hungarian rebels took it upon the revolt of the garriſon in 1703. It lies twelve miles N. E. from Ugagh, and twenty-ſeven from Zathmar.

HOSCA, formerly OSCA (See HUESCA) a town of Aragon in Spain, on the river Iſuela. In its cathedral is a tabernacle of maſſive ſilver curiouſly wrought, weighing 432 pounds. It continued 380 years, under the Mooriſh yoke; but was recovered by Peter I. King of Aragon, in 1096.

HUSSARS, originally a ſort of light cavalry in Hungary (See HUNGARY). The ſame form of troopers is now common among other European nations, particularly in Germany. Even the young Chevalier, in his incurſion into Scotland and England in 1744, had horſemen under that denomination: and a great variety of ſuch huſſars has been ſince, and very lately introduced into the Britiſh army, together with the diſcipline of Pruſſia, and the fifers of Germany.

HUSUM, a pretty well built town of Sleſwick, or South Jutland, in Denmark. It ſtands on the gulph of Hever, with a harbour capable of receiving ſmall veſſels, and near the German ocean. As the neighbouring country abounds with paſtures, here is a market for cattle kept every week: and in time of war they have ſold at Huſum 4000 horſes in a year. In the gulph W. of the town they catch vaſt quantities of excellent oyſters. The church here is reckoned one of the moſt ſtately in theſe parts. And between the years 1500 and 1520, the inhabitants furniſhed their Prince, then become King of Denmark, with forty ſhips, beſides ſmaller veſſels. But ſince that time the town has been twice burnt, and ſuffered greatly, both from wars and inundations; its fortifications having been demoliſhed by the King. In 1673, the famous viſionary Antoniette Bourignon reſided here, and had a printing-houſe, for the conveniency of publiſhing her own works: and ſhe had ſome followers of her wild reveries, here and there, particularly at Aberdeen in Scotland; in confutation of whoſe enthuſiaſtic and erroneous tenets, the late Principal Thomas Backwell the Elder, and Profeſſor of Divinity, drew his pen. Huſum lies 41 miles E. of the town of Sleſwick. Lat. 54 deg. 55 min. N. long 7 deg. 56 min. E.

HUTHERSFIELD, or HUDDERSFIELD, a market-town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, a few miles S. E. of Halifax, upon the Calder, and the firſt town of note to which that river comes. It is concerned in the cloathing manufactures carried on in this country. Its weekly market is on Tueſday for kerſeys. Here is an annual fair on May 24, for lean horned cattle, and for horſes. In its neighbourhood is the famous Campodunum of the Romans, now only a village, and called ALMONDBURY, which ſee. It lies about 11 miles from Barneſly, 38 from York, and 161 from London.

HUTWYL, a ſmall town in the German country, and confines of the canton of Berne, in Switzerland: here the rebellious peaſants held their meetings in 1653, and from thence proceeded with their wooden artillery hooped with iron, in order to beſiege and batter the city of Berne: but the event proved very much to their confuſion.

HUY, or HOEY, the capital of the country of Condros, in the biſhopric Liege, and Auſtrian Netherlands. It is fortified, and lies on the river Maeſe, over which is a ſtately bridge; and here it receives the Mehaigne and the Houx, or Huy, from which latter this city takes its name. The Maeſe divides it into two parts; one of which belongs to the country of Hasbayne, and the other to that of Condros. Here are fourteen pariſhes, with abbeys and convents almoſt of every order; that moſt worthy of a ſtranger's curioſity is the collegiate church of St. Mary. At Huy is the firſt church and convent of the order of Croiſiers, where their General is obliged to reſide. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the French, Spaniards, or Confederates. By virtue of the treaty of Utrecht, the Dutch kept a garriſon in the town; but in 1718 delivered up the place to the Biſhop of Liege, after having firſt blown up its fortifications. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 49 min. N. long. 5 deg. 51 min. E.

HYRCANIA (ſee HIRCANIA) an ancient province of Aſia, which included the parts lying S. of the Caſpian ſea.

HYTHE. See HITHE.

J.

JA, Saint, a ſtrong place in the lordſhip of Vercelli, and principality of Piemont, in Upper Italy.

JAAR, a river which riſing near Tongres, in the biſhopric of Liege, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, after a N. E. courſe falls into the Maeſe at Maeſtricht. Near their junction a battle was fought between the French and the confederates on the 2d of October 1746.

JABLUNKA, one of the two ridges, the Crapach or Carpathian mountains towards Hungary being the other, in the duchy of Teſchen, in Sileſia, Germany. It divides this country from Moravia, and is reckoned part of the Sudeles by Latin authors; who likewiſe call them *Montes Moravici*. Here are mines, but not ſo rich as thoſe of Crapach, and it is covered with large flocks of ſheep.

JABLONKA, alſo a town of Teſchen in Sileſia, Germany. It lies thirty-five miles S. E. of Troppau, in lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 17 deg. 51 min. E.

JACCA, or XACCA, ſo called as lying in a ſpacious valley, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains. This is an old town of Aragon in Spain, and walled round, has a ſtrong caſtle, and pretty good buildings; in a healthy air and fruitful ſoil, upon the river Aragon. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, the ſmalleſt in the kingdom, having hardly a revenue of 3000 ducats per annum. The inhabitants do not exceed 800 families in one pariſh, the church of which is a cathedral: here are three monaſtries, a nunnery, and a good hoſpital. This city was recovered by the Moors in 795, and in 1060 a council of ſeveral Biſhops was holden here, under the Metropolitan of Saragoſſa, for reſtoring church-diſcipline, very much weakened during the Mooriſh uſurpation. It lies fifty-eight miles N. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 43 deg. 5 min. N. long. 54 min. W.

JACUATRA, the ſame as Batavia, and capital of the iſland of Java, in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. See BATAVIA and JAVA.

JACOBSTADT, a town of Cajania, or Eaſt Bothnia, a province of Finland, in Sweden. It lies on the Bothnic gulph, ſix miles from Old Carelby to the S. and eight from New Carelby to the N.

JAEN, the *Giennium* or *Gienna* of the Romans, a city of Andaluſia, in Spain. It lies at the foot of a hill, at top of which ſtands a ſtrong caſtle, and defended to the S. by inacceſſible mountains: the air is ſalubrious, and the territory fruitful. It has a ſtout wall round it, with ſeveral towers, and ſix gates. The inhabitants amount, it is ſaid, to 5000 families, in twelve pariſhes; here are eleven monaſteries, eight nunneries, twelve hoſpitals, and a like number of chapels. The biſhopric called by its ancient Roman name Giennenſis, though including only eighty-four pariſhes, has a yearly income of 40,000 ducats. The cathedral hath eight dignitaries, &c. The place was recovered from the Moors in 1466; and lies three miles from the river Guadalbullon, about thirty-ſix E. of Cordova, and 107 S. from Madrid.

JAEN, a government of Peru in South America: it is bounded on the S. by the audience of Quito, and lies next to the government of Macas. It was firſt diſcovered and ſubdued in 1538. This government was known at the time of the conqueſt by the names of Igualſongo and Pacamoros, ſince corrupted into Yaguarſongo and Bracamoros; the names of the government conferred upon Juan de Salinas, its ſecond governor, who by his courage and courteſy reduced the Indians, and ingratiated himſelf with them: but, in a ſudden revolt, theſe deſtroyed the principal towns; ſuch as were ſpared, became united to the city of Jaen. This country contains ſeveral ſmall villages, the inhabitants moſtly Indians, with ſome Meſtizos; but no great number of either.

JAEN, with the addition of PACAMOROS, a city in the government of its own name, in South America, was founded in 1549. It ſtands in the juriſdiction of Chaca-inga, belonging to the province of Chuqui-mayo; and is the reſidence of the Governor. It lies on the N. and S. of the river Chinchipe, at its confluence with the Maragnon, in about lat. 5 deg. 25 min. S. and its long. very little diſtant from the meridian of Quito, if not under it. This place is in the ſame mean condition in all reſpects, and defenceleſs ſtate, as Marcas and Quixos, only much more populous, its inhabitants of all ages and ſexes being computed at 3 or 4000; though moſtly Meſtizos with ſome Indians, but very few Spaniards. Though Jaen lies on the river Chinchipe, and ſo near the Maragnon, yet the latter is not navigable up to it: ſo that ſuch as embark on it go by land from Jaen to Chuchunga, a ſmall place on another river of that name, in lat. 5 deg. 29 min. S. from which they fall down into the Maragnon: and this may be accounted the port for Jean.

The climate of Jaen, and the ſame may be ſaid of this whole government, is like that of Quixos, only the rains are neither ſo laſting nor violent; and like that of Macas, it enjoys ſome intervals of ſummer; when the heats tempeſts, and all inconveniencies of winter abate. The ſoil is very fruitful in all the grains, and products agreeable to its temperature. The country is full of wild trees, particularly cacao; the fruit of which is exuberant, and equal to that cultivated in plantations: but is of little uſe here, for want of conſumption and exportation.

At its firſt diſcovery, and ſome time after, this country was in great repute for its riches, vaſt quantities of gold being brought from it. But theſe gains were ſoon brought to a period, by the revolt of the Indians, through the exceſſive rigour of the Spaniards, in making them work in the mines under unſupportable fatigues. At preſent, all the gold collected here is by the poorer ſort of Indians, by waſhing the ſands of the river during the inundation, who with the duſt or grains of gold pay their tribute, and purchaſe themſelves neceſſaries. Though a proper induſtry might get a conſiderable quantity, the independent Indians give themſelves no manner of concern about it.

The juriſdiction of this government produces in particular, vaſt quantities of tobacco, the cultivation of which is the employment of all the inhabitants. After preparing the plant, and ſteeping it in hot mead or decoctions of fragrant herbs, for the improvement of its flavour, and the better preſerving of its ſtrength, it is dried and tied up in the form of a ſauciſſon, of 100 leaves each; and is thus exported into Peru, all over Quito and Chili, where it is ſmoaked in cornets of paper, the uſual manner of taking it in all theſe countries. Here is alſo produced a great deal of cotton, likewiſe large breeds of mules: and theſe are the three articles of its advantageous commerce, with its own juriſdiction, and the other parts of Peru.

In the parts of this government, Quixos and Macas, are great numbers of thoſe wild creatures which are deſcribed in countries of the like climate: but theſe, beſides tygers, are infeſted with baſtard lions, bears, dantas or gran beſtias, an animal of the magnitude of a bullock, very ſwift, generally white; and its ſkin much prized for making of buff, with horns bending inwards. The three laſt wild beaſts are not known in the other countries; and that they are ſo here, is owing to the proximity of the Cordillera, where they breed. Among the reptiles in this country, is the Maca, by the Indians called Curi-mullinvo, as being a ſnake of a golden ſhining colour, with a ſpotted ſkin like a tyger, wholly covered with ſcales, and making a frightful appearance: its head is out of all proportion to the body, and has two rows of teeth, and fangs like a large dog. Its bite is incurable, and it never lets go its hold. The wild Indians paint figures of this ſnake on their targets.

JAFFA, the ancient JOPPA (which ſee) a town of Paleſtine, in Aſia or Aſiatic Turkey, with a good harbour on the Levant. It lies thirty-eight miles N. W. of Jeruſalem. Lat. 32 deg. 36 min. N. long. 35 deg. 47 min. E.

JAFFNAPATAN, once a kingdom, but now a country, entirely belonging to the Dutch, in the north-part of the iſland of Ceylon, and in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It is a ſort of peninſula, about twenty-four leagues from N. W. to S. E. and twelve where broadeſt. It is formed by the Streight of Manaar to the N. W. and an arm of the ſea to the S. which paſſing by the town of Jaffnapatan, runs fifteen leagues inland from W. to E. It is divided into four provinces, containing 159 villages; and in theſe are 34 Chriſtian churches, moſtly erected by Portugueſe, but now occupied by the Dutch, who inſtruct numbers of children in the Proteſtant religion: but by the intermariage of callico-printers from Malabar, with the natives, many of them, it is ſaid, relapſe to Paganiſm. The inhabitants have neat houſes, and pleaſant gardens, well watered and planted. Their harveſt is in January and February; and in ſome parts they have two in a year. In December and November their fields are overflown by the periodical rains: but have ſeldom any rain above thrice all the reſt of the year: ſo that they are obliged to water the cacao-trees till they are ſix years old. The Dutch make good cheeſe here; but the inhabitants are fonder of butter. They have plenty of hares, ſtags, wild boars, elephants, &c. fiſh, wild-ducks, and great numbers of peacocks. Their fruits are arrack, coco, palm, bananaes, mangoes, guiava-trees, and very delicious water-melons. In one part of the country there is ſuch plenty of cows, ſheep, goats, and fowls, that a ſheep may be bought for eight or ten pence, and threeſcore eggs for three-pence, with four good pullets for five-pence each.

JAFFNAPATAN, a town in the province of the ſame name, upon the N. extremity of the iſland of Ceylon, and about a league in circuit. The Portugueſe, after poſſeſſing it forty years, delivered it up to the Dutch by capitulation, in 1658. It has a quadrangular caſtle, on a rock, with four baſtions, two towers, and a counterſcarp; it is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, and a large ditch, being well furniſhed with cannon. The ſtreets here are fair, with many large gardens. The principal buildings are the Governor's houſe, a church and a convent, the houſes of the officers and factors, an hoſpital, a magazine, a ſtrong quay, priſon, and guard-houſe. It exports great quantities of tobacco, and ſome elephants: and upon the Dutch becoming maſters of it, they remitted the duties on tobacco, in order to encourage ſettlers. The principal officers and their families lodge in the fort, but the inferior ones and the ſoldiers live in the town. Here are two market-places; the one for fiſh; the other for ſilks, linen, pearls, gold, ſilver, ſpices, ſalt, butter, allum, tobacco, herbs, and whatever elſe one can deſire. Their current coin is ſaid to be of copper; and for a farthing may be bought ten or fifteen figs, almoſt a ſpan long each; and ſometimes, for the ſame price, may be purchaſed two or three pounds weight of fiſh: ſo that by going to market with four or five farthings, one buys proviſion enough to ſerve an ordinary family for two days. Here is a good harbour. The town lies 115 miles N. W. of Candy. Lat. 10 deg. 15 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. E.

JAGARYNAT, a place in Orixa, one of the provinces in the ſouthern diviſion of Indoſtan, in the Mogul empire, in Aſia, where is a famous temple for an idol of its name. This pagod ſtands in a plain about a mile from the ſea, with a large ciſtern near it walled in, and two iron gates for letting in the pilgrims, who come thither in vaſt crouds from all parts of India. On the W. ſide is a large chapel joining to it, for performing of their daily ſermons; and near it are convents for about 500 prieſts that officiate, and every day boil rice and pulſe for the uſe of the god. When ſome part has been carried before the idol, and the ſmoke has ſaluted his mouth and noſe, the remainder is ſold out in ſmall parcels at a reaſonable rate, and the ſurplus given the poor. The nights are ſpent in beating on tabors and braſs cymbals, with ſongs in praiſe of Jagarynat, whoſe figure is only an irregular pyramidical black ſtone, of about 4 or 500 weight, with two rich diamonds near the top to repreſent eyes, and the noſe and mouth painted with vermillion. As here are no windows, 100 lamps are continually burning before him. This image is railed about; ſo that none may come near but his prieſts, and only thoſe of the firſt quality dare enter the ſanctum ſanctorum.

His effigy is often carried in proceſſion upon a coach four ſtories high, running on eight or ten wheels, and capable of holding near 200 perſons. It is drawn through a ſtreet fifty yards wide, and half a league long, by a cable and ſmaller ropes faſtened at convenient diſtances: ſo that 2000 perſons have room enough to draw it.

Some old zealots, ſays our author, fall flat on the ground to be run over; and, if killed outright, the prieſts make the ſilly populous believe that the ſoul of the deceaſed is much in favour with the idol; but if only a limb is cruſhed, the devotee is not ſufficiently ſanctified to be taken notice of. Though, if they die of the bruiſes, their bodies are burnt, and their ſouls thought to go directly to paradiſe, or near it, without ſtopping at purgatory. This temple may be ſeen in clear weather from Manikapatam. It is 120 miles S. E. of Cattack, upon which road are ſeveral villages interſperſed, and at the end of every ten or twelve miles is an officer to collect poll-money, which is generally a penny or three half-pence per head. On this road are alſo ſeveral monuments of zealous pilgrims, who had ſignalized themſelves by ſevere penances.

JAGENSDORFF, or JAGERNSDORFF, a duchy of Sileſia, in Germany, ſo called from the great number of huntſmen formerly reſiding in it, there being plenty of wild game in the neighbouring woods. In Latin authors it has the name of *Cornovienſis*, from its arms, a pair of horns betwixt two ſtones. It was given by Lewis King of Hungary and Bohemia, to George, Marquis of Brandenburg, who built a caſtle and other fortifications to defend the town: and tho' forced to fly by the civil wars of Germany, yet he kept up his claim to it, till the Emperor gave him the circle of Schwibus in Lower Sileſia, as an equivalent: but the preſent King of Pruſſia not thinking it ſo, after frequent repulſes for ſettling matters in an amicable manner, he righted himſelf about twenty years ago, from the Queen of Hungary by force of arms.

JAGENSDORF, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy in Sileſia. It is a ſmall town on the river Oppa, defended as above. It lies fifteen miles N. W. of Troppau, and ſixty S. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 17 deg. 25 min. E.

JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, St. the capital of Galicia, in Spain. See COMPOSTELLA.

JAGO DE NATA DE LOS CAVELLEROS, St. one of the three cities of Panama audience, in Terra Firma, in South America, Panama and Porto Bello being the other two. It was firſt diſcovered in 1515; at which time Nata was Prince of this diſtrict. It was commiſſioned to be peopled under the title of a

town,

town, but afterwards taken and burnt by the Indians: being however rebuilt, it was called a city. It is large, but the principal houſes only are of earth, or unburnt bricks, and the others of mud-walls. Its inhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards and Indians.

JAGO, St. originally *Santiago de la Nueſtra Eſtremadura*, the capital of Chili, in South America; it was founded in 1541, in the valley of Mapocho, near that of Chili. It ſtill ſtands on its original ſite, nearly in lat. 33 deg. 40 min. S. long. 70 deg. 20 min. W. and about twenty leagues from the harbour of Valparaiſo, the neareſt port to it on the South Seas.

Its ſituation is very delightful, in a plain which is twenty-four leagues in extent, watered by a river flowing in meanders through the middle of it, and called by the ſame name of Mapocho. It runs ſo near the city, that by means of conduits the water is conveyed through the ſtreets, and alſo ſupplies the gardens, few houſes being without theſe. The city is 1000 toiſes in length from E. to W. and 600 in breadth from N. to S.

On the oppoſite ſide of the river, waſhing the N. part, is a large ſuburb, called Chimba; and on the E. ſide, almoſt contiguous to the houſes, is a mountain of a middling height called Santa Lucia. The ſtreets are all of a handſome breadth, paved, and ſtraight. Some run exactly E. and W. which are croſſed by others N. and S.

Near the middle of the city is the grand piazza, which is ſquare, with a very beautiful fountain in the middle. On the N. ſide is the palace of the royal audience, where the preſidents have their apartments, together with the town-houſe and publick priſon; the cathedral and Biſhop's palace take up the W. ſide: ſhops occupy the S. ſide, each being decorated with an arch; and the E. part is a row of private houſes. The other parts of the city are divided into inſulated ſquares of houſes, regularly built, and of the ſame dimenſions with thoſe of Lima.

The houſes here are built of unburnt bricks, and very low, on account of earthquakes, with which this city has been often viſited; particularly in the years 1570, 1647, 1657, 1722, and 1730: the latter of which not only ruined the greateſt part of the city; but concuſſions were often felt for many months afterwards. And this cataſtrophe was ſucceeded by an epidemical diſtemper, which ſwept away even greater numbers than had before periſhed by the earthquake.

Beſides the cathedral and parochial church of the Sagrario, here are thoſe of St. Ann and St. Iſidoro. There are alſo three convents, and without the city a convent of Recollects, two of Auguſtines, one of Dominicans, one of the fathers of mercy, one of St. Juan de Dios, and five colleges of Jeſuits, and the college of La Olleria, for the exerciſes of St. Ignatius. Here are four nunneries, &c. all which have a great number of recluſes. The churches belonging to the convents, beſides being very ſpacious, are built either of brick or ſtone; and thoſe of the Jeſuits are diſtinguiſhed by the beauty of their architecture.

The inhabitants of Santiago are computed at about 4000 families; and of theſe near one half are Spaniards of all degrees, among whom ſome are very eminent for rank and opulence. The other moiety are Caſts and Indians, principally the latter. They are not ſo negligent in their apparel here as at Conception; and, inſtead of the oſtentation of Lima, they follow the modeſt decency of Quito. All the families who can afford it, keep a calaſh for driving about the city. The men are robuſt, of a proper ſtature, and well-ſhaped. The women are remarkable for the delicacy of their features, and the fineneſs of their complexions; but they diſfigure themſelves by painting, ſo as not only to ſpoil their ſkin, but even their teeth.

In this city is a royal audience, removed hither from Conception, at the head of which is a preſident. The determinations of this court are without appeal, except to the ſupreme council of the Indies; and this only in matters of notorious injuſtice. The preſident, though in ſome particulars ſubordinate to the Viceroy of Lima, is Governor and Captain General of all Chili, reſiding one half of the year at Conception, and the other at Santiago. In his abſence the Corregidor acts as his repreſentative over all the other towns of Chili, and he is at the head of the magiſtracy of the city. Here is an office for the royal revenue, a tribunal of Croiſade, and a commiſſion of inquiſition from that at Lima.

The temperature of the air here is nearly the ſame with that of Conception: and here you ſee an exuberance of all kinds of proviſions, briſk commerce, &c. See CHILI.

The juriſdiction of Santiago is limited to the boundaries of that city, which lies ten miles W. of the mountains of the Andes.

JAGO, St. or St. JAMES'S ISLAND, one of the principal of the Cape de Verd iſlands belonging to Africa, being the moſt fruitful and beſt peopled; and yet it is mountainous, and has much barren land in it; and is ſubject to the King of Portugal. It lies four or five leagues to the weſtward of Mayo iſland.

JAGO, St. the capital of the laſt-mentioned iſland of its name, on the S. W. part of it, lying ſcattered againſt the ſides of two mountains, with a deep valley between; being not forty yards wide, within a quarter of a mile of the ſea, where is a ſandy bay, with a good watering and landing-place at any time; though the road be rocky. Near the landing-place is a fort, and on the top of the hill is another. The town conſiſts of between 2 and 300 houſes built of rough ſtone, and here is a church and a convent. The people in general are black, or at leaſt of a mixt colour, except ſome few of the better ſort. Here being but little trade, the people are moſtly poor; but more orderly than thoſe in the town of Praya. Beſides chance ſhips of other nations, here come annually a Portugueſe ſhip or two, in their way to Brazil: theſe vend among them ſome European commodities, and take off thither a great quantity of their principal manufacture of ſtriped cotton cloth: the remainder they uſe themſelves. Another ſhip comes alſo from Portugal for their ſugar, and returns directly home with it, having near 100 tons every year. They likewiſe have ſome vines. Their principal fruits, beſides plantanes in abundance, are oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, guava's, pomegranates, quinces, cuſtard-apples, papa's, &c. Their land animals are bullocks, horſes, mules, and aſſes; alſo deer, goats, hogs, and black-faced monkeys with long tails. Of fowls they have the common domeſtic ones, Guiney-hens tame and wild; likewiſe paroquets, parrots, &c. Their fiſh is the ſame as in the reſt of the Cape de Verd iſlands; and in ſhort they have all moſtly the ſame beaſts and birds.

The road of St. Jago, Dampier ſays, is one of the worſt he ever was in. St. Jago lies in lat. 15 deg. 7 min. N. long. 22 deg. 35 min. W.

JAGO DEL ESTERO, St. the capital of Tucuman, a province of Rio de la Plata and Peru, in South America. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and ſtands on the banks of a river of its own name, here pretty large and navigable, with plenty and variety of fiſh: its inundations greatly contribute to the fertility of the ſoil. The town however conſiſts but of about 300 houſes, and only 500 families; being entirely defenceleſs. The inhabitants are moſtly Meſtizzo's and Mulatto's, lazy and ſickly, being more addicted to pleaſure than traffic or work. The ſite being flat and ſurrounded with foreſts, occaſions a ſtagnation of the air.

The women are generally handſome, but moſtly troubled with wens in their throat. The neighbouring country produces plenty of wheat, rice, barley, and all ſorts of fruit, particularly figs and raiſins. The foreſts yield abundance of game, but are alſo infeſted with tygers and wild beaſts, particularly guanacos, of the magnitude of a horſe, in whoſe maw is found the occidental bezoar.

Beſides the cathedral, here is a Jeſuits church, and two others belonging to monaſteries. The inquiſitor or governor of the province, who reſides here, is a ſecular prieſt. It lies about 160 leagues E. from Potoſi, in Peru, and the ſame S. of Plata. Lat. 27 deg. 40 min. S. long. 64 deg. 55 min. W.

JAGO DE LEON, St. a town of Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, in South America. It lies about eighteen miles from the ſea-coaſt to the S. and 120 from Coro, to the S. E. To it are two ways from the ſea; the one ſhort and eaſy, which can be guarded by a ſmall number of people, as about the middle, it is ſo pent in by inacceſſible mountains and groves, as to be hardly twenty-five feet broad. The other road is through craggy mountains and precipices, which the native Indians commonly uſe. After paſſing theſe mountains is a plain, in which the town is built. Here ſometimes the governor of the province reſides. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1595, after they had made themſelves maſters of the Carraccas.

JAGO, St. which the Sanſons call *St. George d'Olencho*, a town of Honduras, and audience of Guatimala, in New Spain, in North America. It lies in a delightful valley, on the E. ſide of the river Xagua, with Indian inhabitants, whom the Buccaneers had deſtroyed, and plundered their habitations.

In Laet's time this town and neighbourhood was inhabited by 4000 Spaniards, who had 16,000 tributary Indians under them: but when Captain Cook was was here, the Spaniſh families were only about forty. It lies about 108 miles N. E of Valladolid.

JAGO DE NEXAPA, St. having the addition given to it from the valley of that name; it ſtands on the ſide of a river, which falls into the Alvarado. It lies in the province of Guaxaca, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain, North America; in the moſt wealthy part of the province. Here is a convent of Dominicans, much enriched with preſents from people who come far and near to ſee a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary. It lies eighteen miles S. of Ildefouſo, and ſixty-five S. E. from Antequera.

JAGO DE LOS VALLES, St. in the province of Panuco, on the river of the latter name, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain, in North America. Here the Spaniards have a garriſon, and there are ſalt-works in its neighbourhood. It lies five leagues S. W. of Panuco.

JAGO, St. the capital, though not the principal city, of Cuba, one of the Antilles iſlands, in the Atlantic ocean and Weſt Indies, in America. The Spaniards call it *St. Jago de Cuba*, in contradiſtinction from the others above-mentioned. It ſtands at the bottom of a ſpacious bay, on the S. E. ſide of the iſland, and about two leagues from the ſea. The entrance into this bay is narrow for ſeveral miles; but within it are ſmall iſlands, which form a commodious harbour, and ſhelter it from ſtorms. It was built by Velaſquez, the firſt conqueror of the iſland, who made it the ſeat of his government, where he cauſed many thouſands of the Indians to be butchered. The city ſtill exiſts as a Biſhop's ſee, with a cathedral, where the canons are reſidentiary; but their mitred head is at the Havannah. It had once a good trade, but that too has been removed to the laſt-mentioned city: ſo that St. Jago has dwindled almoſt to nothing, though it has juriſdiction over one half of the iſland.

After the Engliſh had left this iſland, about 400 men were employed conſtantly for ſome time in repairing its fortifications.

At Covery, within three leagues of the city, is a rich copper-mine. It lies in lat. 20 deg. 15 min. N. long. 76 deg. 40 min. W.

JAGO DE LA VEGA, St. ſo called by Chriſtopher Columbus, who founded it; but now known under the name of *Spaniſh Town*. It is a town in the iſland of Jamaica, in the Weſt Indies of America. See SPANISH-TOWN.

JAGODNA, a town of Servia, in European Turkey. It lies on the Moraw, ſeventy-five miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 43 deg. 41 min. N. long. 22 deg. 18 min. E.

JAITZO, in Latin *Jaycza*, or *Gaitia*, a town of Lower Boſnia, and formerly the capital of the whole province, and the royal ſeat, near the confines of Croatia, in European Turkey. It lies near the confluence of the rivers Plena, Boczuta, and Worwacz, into one channel,

which united ſtream runs into the Save. The Turks having taken it, the Hungarians recovered it in the 15th century; but it was at length reconquered by the Turks in 1530, who made it the ſeat of a ſangiac. It is now only a garriſon, conſiſting of a ſtrong caſtle and other fortifications for its defence. It lies fifty-ſix miles N. E. of Boſnaſeraio. Lat. 45 deg. 22 min. N. long. 17 deg. 45 min. E.

JOLOIFFS, a country and people ſo called, in Negroland and Guiney, in Africa, lying S. of the lake Panier-foule, and N. of the river Niger or Gambia, and near its mouth. The King, who ſtyles himſelf Bur Joloiff (Burbagiolof), was formerly very powerful: but the governor of the province of Cajor, which was then ſubject to him, revolting and ſetting up for himſelf, ſeveral others of his governors took that opportunity to do the ſame for themſelves.

JAMA, or JAMAGOROD, a town and fortreſs of Ingria, in Sweden; but now belonging to Ruſſia, upon the river Jama, which a little below the town divides itſelf into two branches forming an iſland: the moſt northern branch runs into the gulph of Finland, not far from Coporio; and the ſouthern branch falls into the ſame gulph near the iſſue of the river Narva. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Narva-town, and the ſame from Iwanogorod, on the N. E. Lat. 59 deg. 36 min. N. long. 27 deg. 47 min. E.

JAMAICA, one of the Greater Antilles of the Weſt Indies, and in the Atlantic ocean, in North America. This iſland having been diſcovered in 1493, by Columbus, in his ſecond voyage to the Weſt Indies, he changed the name Jamaica to St. Jago, which it retained while in the hands of the Spaniards for 150 years, during which time they deſtroyed moſt of the natives; but after they were diſpoſſeſſed by the Engliſh, it recovered its old appellation. It lies between lat. 17 and nearly 19 deg. N. and between long. 76 and 79 deg. W. It is in length from E. to W. 140 Engliſh miles, and about 60 in breadth from N. to S. Its form is oval. This country is interſected from E. to W. with a ridge of lofty mountains, rugged and rocky, which are called the blue mountains; on each ſide of theſe are chains of ſmaller mountains gradually lower. The larger mountains are little better than ſo many rocks; and where there is any earth it is only a ſtubborn clay. The mountains are very ſteep, and the rocks tumbled upon one another ſtupenduouſly, occaſioned by the frequent earthquakes which have ſhaken this iſland in all times; yet barren as they are, they are all covered to the very top with a great variety of beautiful trees, flouriſhing as it were in a perpetual ſpring, from the rains frequently falling, and the miſts perpetually brooding upon them. The rocks are the parents of about 100 fine rivulets, which tumble down their ſides in cataracts, forming amidſt the precipices and verdure of the trees, a wildly pleaſing imagery, and carrying down with its torrent ſtones and timber: but none of them are navigable.

On the S. ſide of the iſland are ſavannah, or level meadow-grounds, cleared of wood; the ſoil of which, augmented by the waſh of the mountains for ſo many ages, is prodigiouſly fertile. None of our iſlands produce ſuch good ſugars. Cacao was formerly in great perfection here, a vegetable which delights in a rich ground: ſo that upon the whole, were not this iſland troubled with great thunders and lightenings, hurricanes and earthquakes, and if the air was not at once violently hot, damp, and extremely unwholeſome in moſt parts, the fertility and beauty of this country would make it as deſirable for pleaſure, as it is for the profits, which in ſpite of theſe diſadvantages draw hither ſuch a number of people. Many of the river-waters are unwholeſome, and taſte of copper; but there are ſome ſprings of a better kind. In the plains are found ſeveral ſalt fountains; and in the mountains, not far from Spaniſh-town, is a hot bath of excellent medicinal virtues, relieving in the dry belly-ach, one of the moſt dreadful endemial diſtempers of Jamaica, and in ſeveral other complaints.

This iſland came into our hands during Cromwell's uſurpation, who fitted out a formidable fleet under the

command of Penn and Venables, with a view to reduce the iſland of Hiſpaniola: but though they failed in this attempt, their taking of St. Jago de Vega, or Spaniſh-town, the capital, and with that the whole iſland of Jamaica in 1656, with little or no oppoſition, made us ſome amends.

After the reſtoration, the Spaniards ceded the whole iſland to our court. Cromwell had ſettled there ſome of the troops employed in its reduction, and ſome royaliſts ſought an aſylum here; and the extraordinary fertility of the ſoil, with other advantages, invited thither not a few planters from Barbadoes, who taught the former ſettlers the method of raiſing the ſugar-cane, and making ſugar. For at firſt they had wholly applied themſelves to the cultivating of cacao, as the Spaniards had done before. But the groves planted by the latter began to fail, and the new plantations did not anſwer: ſo that the cacao has never ſince equalled the reputation of the Spaniſh, but given way to the more profitable cultivation of indigo and ſugar.

The pirates called Buccaneers, gave the greateſt life to this new ſettlement, and often brought thither 2, 3, and 400,000 pieces of eight at a time; which were immediately ſquandered away in all manner of exceſſes. Vaſt fortunes were made, and the returns of treaſure to England were very great: they had by this means raiſed ſuch funds in the iſland, that when the ſource of this wealth was ſtopped by the ſuppreſſion of the pirates, they were enabled to turn their induſtry into better channels. They encreaſed ſo faſt, that if the computation in the beginning of this century of 60,000 whites, and 120,000 blacks, be certainly too large; the inhabitants however were very numerous, till reduced by earthquakes; one of which in 1692 entirely ruined Port-Royal, and killed a vaſt number of perſons in all parts of the country; and by very dreadful epidemical diſeaſes, which ſwept away vaſt multitudes. Now the white inhabitants ſcarcely exceed 20,000 ſouls, and the blacks are about 90,000. So that at preſent Jamaica ſeems to be upon the decline. For that a country, containing at leaſt four millions of acres, with a fertile ſoil, an extenſive ſea coaſt, and many very fine harbours, ſhould fall ſhort of its former numbers, and not have above 3 or 400,000 acres employed in any ſort of culture, ſhews clearly that ſomething muſt be very wrong in its management.

The wind here generally blows all day from the ſea, and in the night from the land. It rains and thunders for the moſt part every day in the mountains; but ſnow is a thing unknown here. The rainy ſeaſon in the flat country is periodical in the months of May and October; which laſts a fortnight: and then is the time for planting.

The natural produce of Jamaica, beſides ſugar, cacao, and ginger, are chiefly piemento, or allſpice, from its having a mixt flavour of all kinds of ſpice, or Jamaica pepper. The tree bearing it grows to the height of above thirty feet, and is ſtraight, its leaves in all things reſembling thoſe of the bay-tree. It grows moſtly upon the mountains. Beſides this plant, here is the wild cinnamon-tree, whoſe bark is ſo ſerviceable in medicine; the manchineel, a very beautiful tree with the faireſt apple, and a very ornamental wood for the joiners; but the apple and their juice in every part contain the rankeſt poiſon. Here is the mahogany too, the cabbage-tree, the wood of which is extremely hard, and when dry is incorruptible; the palm, from which is drawn oil, much eſteemed by the negroes both for food and medicine; and the white wood, which never breeds the worm in ſhips; the ſoap-tree, whoſe berries anſwer all the purpoſes of waſhing; the mangrove and olive bark, uſeful to tanners; the ſuſtic and redwood, to dyers; and latterly, the logwood. The foreſts here ſupply the apothecary with guiacum, ſalſaparilla, china, caſſia and tamarinds; they have aloes too, and are not without the cochineal-plant, though they know nothing of the method of managing it; nor perhaps is the climate ſuitable for it. The indigo was formerly much cultivated, and the cotton-tree is ſtill ſo: and they ſend home more of its wool than all the reſt of our iſlands together.

The whole product of the iſland may be reduced to theſe heads, 1. 20,315 hogſheads of ſugars, ſome a tun weight, were exported in 1753, and cannot be worth leſs in England than 424,725 l. ſterling: moſt of this ſent to London and Briſtol, and ſome part of it to North America; in return for the beef, pork, cheeſe, corn, peaſe, ſtaves, plank, pitch and tar, which they have from thence. 2. Rum, of which they export about 4000 puncheons. This is eſteemed the beſt, and moſt generally uſed in Great Britain. 3. Molaſſes, in which they make a great part of their returns for New England, where are vaſt diſtilleries. All theſe are the produce of their grand ſtaple the ſugar-cane. 4. Cotton, of which they ſend out 2000 bags. The indigo formerly much cultivated, is now but inconſiderable. Some cacao and coffee are alſo exported; which latter is in no great eſteem, though it is ſaid to be little inferior to that of Mocha, if kept for two or three years. With theſe they ſend home a conſiderable quantity of piemento, ginger, drugs for dyers and apothecaries, ſweatmeats, mahogany and manchineel plank. But ſome of the moſt conſiderable articles of their trade, are with the Spaniſh continent of Old Mexico and Terra Firma: for in the former they cut great quantities of logwood, which we avow and claim as our right. See CAMPEACHY and HONDURAS. And both in the former and latter they drive a vaſt and profitable trade in negroes, and all kinds of the ſame European commodities as are carried thither from Old Spain by the Flota.

New-England veſſels, in which the logwood trade is generally carried on, take what goods they want in Jamaica. Another branch of commerce, yet more profitable, is carried on between this iſland and the Spaniſh continent, eſpecially in time of peace. It is managed thus: a ſhip from Jamaica having taken in negroes, and a proper aſſortment of goods there, proceeds in time of peace to a harbour called Grout, within Monkey-point, about four miles from Porto-Bello. Notice is directly ſent to the merchants of the arrival of the veſſel, and likewiſe to thoſe of Panama, who come diſguiſed like peaſants, with their ſilver in jars covered with meal; here the ſhip remains trading for five or ſix weeks. The Spaniards come on board, leave their money, and take their negroes and goods packed up in ſmall parcels, fit for one man to carry. If the whole cargo is not diſpoſed of here, they bear off eaſtward to the Brew, a harbour about five miles diſtant from Carthagena; where they ſoon find a vent for the reſt. Here the goods ſell higher than they would at any other market, and the payments are made in ready money. It is not only on this coaſt, but every where on the Spaniſh main, that this trade is carried on; nor is it by the Engliſh only, but by the French from Hiſpaniola, the Dutch from Curaſſoa, and even the Danes have ſome ſhare in it. When the Spaniſh guarda coſtas ſeize upon one of theſe veſſels, they make no ſcruple of confiſcating the cargo, and treating the crews as pirates.

This commerce, in time of peace, with the prizes that are made in time of war, pour into Jamaica an immenſe quantity of treaſure: all which, added to the productions of the iſland itſelf, is hardly more than ſufficient to anſwer the calls of their neceſſity and luxury on Europe and North America; together with their demand for ſlaves, for which this iſland muſt have an annual recruit, for its own uſe, and that of the Spaniſh trade, amounting to upwards of 6000 head, which ſtands them one with another 30 l. a piece, and often more.

The whole iſland is divided into nineteen diſtricts or pariſhes, each of which ſends two members to the Aſſembly, and allows a compleat maintenance to a miniſter. The pariſhes are St. Catherine's, Port Royal, Kingſton, St. Dorothy's, Clarendon, Vere, St. Elizabeth's, Weſtmoreland, St. Anne's, St. Thomas's in the Eaſt, St. Andrew's, St. John's, St. Thomas's in the Vale, and St. David's. Each of which have a parochial church; and the aforeſaid St. Catherine's, Clarendon's, and St. Anne's, have likewiſe each a chapel of eaſe. But the pariſhes of Hanover, St. George, St. James. St. Mary's, and Portland, have neither church nor chapel.

The number of forts in Jamaica, anno 1736, were ſix; as fort Charles, at Port-Royal; the Rock-fort, upon the harbour of Kingſton; a fort at Port Antonio;

fort

fort William: fort Morant; and the fort at Carliſle-bay. The forces of the iſland conſiſted then of 3000 militia-men, whoſe officers are appointed by the Governor, and eight independant companies in his Majeſty's pay, being 800. All men from ſixteen to ſixty are obliged to liſt in their militia.

The Governor and council are appointed by the King; and the repreſentatives of the people in that called the Aſſembly, are choſen by the freeholders: in which three the whole legiſlative power conſiſts. The commander in chief (Governor) is Captain General, Admiral and Chancellor of the iſland. He acts with ſovereign authority, under his Majeſty, always taking advice of his council; and he has a negative in all acts of the Aſſembly. This government, next to that of Ireland, is the beſt in the King's gift. The ſtanding ſalary is 2500 l. a year. The Aſſembly vote him as much more; the Jews yearly contributing alſo a very large ſum: all which, with the other great perquiſites of his office, make it in the whole little inferior to 10,000 l. currency.

The council conſiſts of twelve, who are generally men of the beſt eſtates and quality in the iſland; and are appointed by letters of Mandamus from the King: the Governor nominates to a vacancy. This forms the upper houſe in the Aſſembly, and claims a negative voice like our houſe of Lords; and the other members are the houſe of Commons.

The grand court takes cognizance of all civil pleas, and criminal matters. They ſit four times a year; but their ſeſſions are limited to twenty-one days. The chief juſtice preſides, with a ſalary of 120 l. and he has ſix aſſiſtants, but they have none at all: beſides many inferior courts, deciding on cauſes under 20 l.

The puniſhment of the negroes in this and the other iſlands, are not leſs ſevere than they are in the colonies on the continent. Their owners ſet aſide for each a ſmall parcel of ground, and allow them Sundays to manure it, for yielding them food. It is common to ſee theſe poor creatures, about twelve o'clock at noon till two, ſcraping the dunghills for bones, which they pound very ſmall, boil them, and eat the broth. They generally believe there are two Gods, a good and a bad one. They love the one dearly, and fear the other as much. They have no idea of heaven, further than the pleaſure of returning to their native country. For further particulars, ſee Sir Hans Sloan's hiſtory of Jamaica. None of them are allowed to touch any arms, unleſs by their maſters command; or go out of the bounds of the plantation they belong to, without ſpecial licence of the owner or overſeer.

The way of trafficking for them uſed to be by ſending ſhips to Africa with beads, pewter-jars, cloth, hats, copper-bars, knives, and toys: but now it is by perpetuanas, gums, powder, flints, tallow, and ſpirits. They are very ſubject to the yaws, a diſeaſe firſt brought hither from Guiney. It is a great while before the morbid matter, which is contained in little hard boils, breaks out, and then they are one blotch of ſore, from which iſſues a putrid white matter; and two years is the ſooneſt before they can be cured: and that which they call crab-yaws, is never removed. The work of white ſervants here, is much leſs than that of the day-labourers in England. They who have no trades, are only employed in overſeeing the negroes, or boiling of the ſugars. Some of them who behave well, are very much encouraged.

There is hardly a place in the world where ſilver is in greater plenty: but the current coin is entirely Spaniſh. They uſe no copper, the loweſt piece being a bit or royal, which paſſes here for ſeven-pence half-penny; but a ſingle half-penny in Great Britain will go a great deal further. Bartering is the eaſieſt way of living on ſhore; or rather, no man can live without it; Madeira wines, refined ſugars, linens, and all kinds of neceſſaries, ſelling from 100 l. to 150 l. per cent. advance. Here rum may be had for three bits a gallon, and a hundred weight of ſugar from four to ſeven dollars, reckoning each at ſix ſhillings.

The common ſuddling liquor of the vulgar is rum-punch. Madeira wine, which is the wholeſomeſt liquor, and moſt uſed by the better ſort, is 20 l. a pipe; and ſold at 15 d. a quart. Near 10,000 pipes of it are imported hither yearly, either for home conſumption, or ſale to the adjacent colonies. On every pipe there is a duty of 40 s. to the King; which is duly paid. The ordinary expences for a day's eating and lodging here, is between 19 and 20 s. ſterling. Chocolate is drank here at all times, but eſpecially in the morning.

The Engliſh here eat much the ſame food as in England; beſides which, they have yams or Indian potatoes, rice, bread made of Indian corn, caſſava-root, turtle or tortoiſe, together with the roots common in the torrid zone; namely, guavas, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, and plantanes. Beſides the liquors already-mentioned, they have palm-wine, &c. The water, particularly near the ſea-coaſt, is unwholeſome; having deſtroyed ſeveral thouſand Engliſh ſeamen at Port-Royal.

The epidemical diſtempers of this iſland are fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes.

Maſters are obliged to furniſh their ſervants, both whites and blacks, with three pounds of ſalt beef (generally Iriſh) pork, or fiſh; beſides caſſava-bread, yams, and potatoes. The negroes have herrings and ſalt-fiſh at very eaſy rates. With theſe they make their oglios, or pepper-pots. They take callilu, which is the top of a ſmall root, and boiling it with beaten maize (called fufu) herring, ſalt-fiſh, and red pepper, they eat it as we do broth.

The iſland is quite over-run with rats, to the incredible damage of the ſugar-plantations; ſo that the planters are not only forced ſeveral times a year to ſcatter poiſon among their cane-pieces, but allow the negroes a bottle of rum for every fifty they deſtroy; which they broil and eat with a great deal of pleaſure. They alſo feed on cats, and their feaſts are ſeldom without one nicely fricaſſeed; nor do they diſdain a racon, which is a ſmall quadruped. The Indians and negroes eat ſnakes or ſerpents, and a ſort of worms called Coſſi.

The dreſs of the men here is very light and thin, by reaſon of the extreme heat of the climate: and the ladies are as gay as any where. It is common for merchants in Jamaica to keep their coaches and ſix; ſo that their equipages, cloaths, furniture, and table, all bear the tokens of the greateſt wealth and profuſion imaginable.

This, and all the Britiſh colonies of America, are under the inſpection of the Biſhop of London. But learning here is ſaid to be at the loweſt ebb, there being no public ſchool in the whole iſland; tho' ſeveral large donations have been made for ſuch purpoſes. The office of a teacher or tutor is held in contempt; to read, write, and caſt accompts, being all the education generally required: ſo that planters of fortune ſend their children for polite learning to Great Britain. Except a few gentlemen, well educated and acquainted with the moſt valuable branches of ſcience, the generality are ſaid to prefer a pack of cards to the belles lettres; and no wonder, for they are brought up to play with the negroes, and acquire too much of their brogue and manners: and when young maſter has learned a little reading, he is ſent to the dancing-ſchool, where he commences beau, and too often turns rake. Some of the ladies too are as little well-bred; but they all dance and coquet.

The Creoles, namely, thoſe born in Jamaica, who are properly the natives of the iſland, the Aborigines being all extirpated, or having fled off from the cruelty of the Spaniards, before the Engliſh poſſeſſed it: theſe are ſaid to be a ſpurious race; the firſt change by a black and a white, they call mulatto; the ſecond, a muſtee or meſtizo; and the third, a caſtee or caſt, the difference of their complexion ſhewing their diſtinction.

New comers are adviſed to eat and drink nothing at their firſt arrival that is inflammatory; to drink much ſage-tea, as very cooling and diluting; not to expoſe themſelves to the ſultry heat of the ſun in the day, nor to the piercing dews of the night. Frequent blood-letting, and gentle doſes of phyſic, are much recommended. Such are apt to break out in ulcerous boils, which are excellent ſymptoms, and the phyſicians generally keep them long open.

The buildings of the Engliſh are commonly of brick, and

and often pretty high: whereas the Spaniards uſed to build of timber, and ſeldom more then one ſtorey high. Their kitchens and ſugar-houſes are always at a diſtance from their dwelling-manſions; in which latter they have no chimneys nor fire-places. The negroes live in thatch'd huts. The better ſort in Jamaica generally lie upon matraſſes, without any more covering than gawſe to keep off the muſkettos or gnats, which are very troubleſome, eſpecially after rain. The Indians and negroes lie on the floors, and commonly on ruſh-mats, with little or no covering, and have a ſmall fire near them.

This iſland is of great importance to the crown of Great Britain, not only for its trade, but for its ſite in the very heart of the Spaniſh acquiſitions in America: ſo that no veſſel can come to or go from the continent, but muſt neceſſarily ſail within ſight of Jamaica. It abounds with ſeveral fine bays, which are convenient and ſafe for any number of ſhipping.

JAMAICA TOWN, a place of good ſtrength in Malagata or the Grain-coaſt, a province of Guiney, in Africa; it lies below York iſland, near the mouth of the river Sherbro; and here the Engliſh have a factory.

JAMAICA, a town in Queen's county, on the W. ſide of Long iſland, in New York, North America. Here is a church.

JAMANA, a province lying about the middle of Arabia, in Aſia, with a capital of the ſame name, which is 125 miles S. W. of Alcatiff and the gulph of Perſia. Lat. 25 deg. 25 min. N. long. 47 deg. 51 min. E.

JAMBA, or JENBA, one of the midland provinces of the Hither India, or Indoſtan and Mogul empire, in Aſia. It is bounded by Naugracut and Siba on the N. Bacar on the S. Penjab and Dely on the W. and Gor on the E. Its extent is 320 miles from E. to W. where longeſt, and 180 from N. to S. where broadeſt.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands on a little river, which empties itſelf into the Ganges. It lies 231 miles N. E. of Delli. Lat. 31 deg. 21 min. N. long. 81 deg. 55 min. E.

JAMBEE, a town with a fortreſs in the iſland of Sumatra, and on its E. ſide, in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. It lies fifty miles up a river of its name, which falls into the ſea, and in a country producing only pepper and canes, and thoſe hardly procurable by the indolent inhabitants.

Here the Dutch had a factory, once the moſt conſiderable of all their ſettlements on this coaſt, from which they exported pepper and the moſt genteel canes; but they withdrew from it in 1710.

The Engliſh had alſo a factory upon an iſland near the iſſue of its river, called Barella; but they alſo removed on account of the obſtructions their trade met with from the Dutch.

Jambee is about 100 miles N. W. of Palimbam, and 151 N. of Bencoolen. Lat. 1 deg. 39 min. N. long 76 deg. 57 min. E.

JAMES-ISLAND, more commonly called *Northmain*, in the northern countries of America. See NORTHMAIN.

JAMES-COUNTY, in Virginia, in North America: it lies to the eaſtward of Charles-county, extending itſelf on both ſides of the river of its name. It contains 108,362 acres of land, in five pariſhes; namely, Wallingford, Wilmington, James city or town, Merchants-hundred on the N. ſide of the river, and Bruton on the S. ſide.

JAMES-TOWN, once the capital of the county of its name above-mentioned. It ſtands in a peninſula, upon the N. ſide of James river, or, according to the Indians, Powhatan, forty-two miles W. of its mouth. It contains only a few diſcontiguous houſes, and thoſe principally inhabited by ſeafaring people. Here were formerly two or three forts and many fair ſtreets; but they have ſince been ruined, what by fire, and what by the removal of the ſeat of the government, aſſembly, and courts of juſtice, by Governor Nicholſon, to Williamſburg, lying eight miles N. of it, and that principally on account of the brackiſhneſs of the river-water, which was obſerved to produce ſlow intermitting fevers and agues.

Near James-town is a handſome ſeat of Sir William Berkley, called Greenſpring, ſo called from a ſpring of water ſo cold, that it is dangerous drinking of it in the ſummer-ſeaſon. Lat. 37 deg. 36 min. N. long. 76 deg. 51 min. W.

JAMES-RIVER, the moſt ſouthern in all Virginia, in North America. The Indians call it *Powhatan*; and here the Engliſh made their firſt ſettlement, and built two forts for their defence, which have been demoliſhed, as is ſaid above. It runs up into the county of the ſame name for 140 miles; and is near a mile broad as high as the town of the ſame name. It opens directly W. from Cape Henry, and is navigable about 100 miles for large ſhips.

JAMES' BAY, the moſt ſouthern part of Hudſon's bay, in New North Wales, and the northern countries of America. The coaſt of Cape Henrietta Maria, lat. 55 deg. 15 min. where James' bay begins, to the bottom of it, is about 100 leagues, and nearly the ſame breadth all the way, being between fifty and ſixty leagues over.

JAMETZ, a ſmall town in the government of Metz, belonging to France, and the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It was formerly fortified; but ceded by Lorrain to France in 1641, and afterwards given by Lewis XIV. to the houſe of Condé.

JAMNIA, or JAMNES, a place belonging to the tribe of Dan, in Judea, and Turkey in Aſia, a few miles S. of Joppa, upon the ſame ſea-coaſt, and in a pleaſant champaign country. In the Chronicles it is mentioned under the name of Jabneh, among the cities taken by Uzziah from the Philiſtines, and which ſtood on the ſame coaſts. It is placed about 290 ſtadia from Jeruſalem; and in the time of Chriſtianity became an Epiſcopal ſee under that of Cæſarea; but is at preſent quite ruinated.

JAGU, or JOGA, a place in the province of Tombuto and Negroland, in Africa. It is in the route which the caravans take to the town of Tombuto, and five days journey from Caignou, the latter being ſeven miles below the fall of Felu, and the laſt village where the river Senegal is navigable.

JANAGAR, or JANAGAT, the capital of Soret, one of the weſtern provinces of Indoſtan and Mogul empire, in Aſia. It is a populous and rich city, on account of its commodious ſituation for trade near the river Padder, which falls a little below it into the gulph of Indus.

JANEIRO, RIO DE, a capitania or government of Braſil, in South America. It is ſo called from the famous river or Rio de Janeiro, and lies between the tropic of Capricorn and lat. 22 deg. S. and between long. 44 and 49 deg. W. It joins to the captainrie of Eſpiritu Santo on the N. and to that of St. Vincent on the S. extending itſelf along the coaſt from Cabo de S. Thoma to that of Ubatuba on the W. of the bay of that name; ſo that it has the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. It is bounded on the W. by the mountains which divide it from Guaira, in Spaniſh America. On the N. W. are the barbarous natives called Guatigues, Aropes, and Tupinikinſi.

This is the moſt valuable province belonging to the Portugueſe, out of which they drove the French. They export annually from hence to Europe, gold, precious ſtones, and other rich commodities, to a very great amount.

JANEIRO, RIO DE, more properly the name of a conſiderable river in the province of Braſil, in South America. It riſes in the weſtern mountains, and running eaſtward, falls into the Atlantic ocean in lat. 23 deg. S.

The mouth of this river, or rather bay, as its water is ſalt, hath its mouth guarded by forts, and a parcel of ſmall iſlands, which render the entrance into it difficult, and ſurrounded with hills of a moderate height. As you advance further in, there is a ſtreight to be ſailed thro', which is bounded on the left or W. ſide by a pyramidal rock, to which the French gave the name of Butter-pot, and a little further up is another rock,

about

about 120 yards in circuit, called the Rake. You next meet with an iſland about half a league in compaſs, but ſix times longer than it is wide, and ſurrounded with ſmall rocks, which hinder veſſels coming nearer than within cannon-ſhot, ſo as to be naturally very ſtrong: even ſmall barges cannot come up to it, but by a little haven facing the inland. This iſland has two mountains, one at each end, and a rock in the middle about fifty or ſixty feet high; and here Villegagnan ſettled with eighty Frenchmen, and called it Coligni. This river abounds with fiſh and oyſters; and about four or five leagues above fort Coligni is a very fertile iſland, inhabited by natives formerly in amity with the French, who, from its largeneſs, called it L'Iſle Grande.

JANEIRO, RIO, a city of Braſil, ſo called from the river above-mentioned, and now by the Portugueſe *St. Sebaſtian.*

JANIKAW, or JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in Germany. In its neighbourhood the Swedes gained a great victory over the Imperialiſts in 1643. It lies twelve miles S. E. from Czaſlaw, and fifty-two in the ſame direction from Prague. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 15 deg. 26 min. E.

JANNA, or JANNINA, a town in a province of the ſame name, the ancient Theſſaly, in European Turkey. It is ſeated in a little iſland formed by the Peneus, near its ſource, and almoſt on the ſite of the ancient Caſſiope. It is populous, being inhabited by rich Greek merchants; it is alſo well-built, and the ſee of an Archbiſhop, with four ſuffragan Biſhops under him. It lies forty-ſix miles N. of Lepanto. Lat. 39 deg. 12 min. N. long. 22 deg. 17 min. E.

JAPAN, or HIPHON as it is called by the inhabitants, is an empire of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, divided into ſeveral diſtinct kingdoms under one monarch of the whole. It is the moſt eaſterly part in all our hemiſphere; and conſequently the place where the riſing ſun is firſt ſeen, at leaſt eight hours before us. It conſiſts of ſeveral large iſlands, beſides many ſmall ones, lying between lat. 30 and 40 deg. N. and between long. 130 and 144 deg. E.

The largeſt of theſe iſlands is Japan, which gives its name to the reſt, being 600 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. Its capital and the imperial ſeat is Jeddo. The ſecond iſland in magnitude is Sacock, and ſeparated from the other only by a very narrow channel. It is about 500 miles in circuit, and its principal city is called Bougo. The third is Touſa. Round theſe is a great number of ſmaller. In theſe are about fifty or ſixty Kings, who are vaſſals under one Emperor, who can puniſh or depoſe them at pleaſure. They are obliged one half of the year to attend his court, upon which account each of them has a houſe within the verge of the Emperor's palace. The eldeſt ſons of the nobility are alſo brought up at court, where they continue till they are advanced to ſome public poſt.

The Emperor himſelf, when he appears abroad, is attended by 5 or 6000 of his guards; and he keeps up an army of 20,000 horſe and 100,000 foot: though he ſeems to have no neceſſity for ſo large a body of men, unleſs it be to keep his vaſſals in awe, or to obviate any attempts from them. His revenues, if we may believe the accounts given of this country by the Portugueſe and our own merchants who traded thither, exceed thoſe of all the monarchs upon earth put together, and its riches correſponding thereto; for their palaces are covered, it is ſaid, with plates of gold, inſtead of tiles.

No Chriſtians of any denomination have been ſuffered to ſettle in Japan for above 100 years paſt, upon pretence of a conſpiracy formed by the Portugueſe, in conjunction with their proſelytes, againſt the government.

The Dutch alone were admitted to traffic afterwards, upon their declaring, it is ſaid, that they were no Chriſtians, and then trampling upon the croſs, in order to confirm the Japaneſe in this opinion, unleſs this be a calumny and falſity. They are however ſo jealous of the Dutch, that, upon the arrival of any of their ſhips, they carry aſhore their guns, ſails, tackling, and rudder, into the Emperor's ſtore-houſe, till they are ready to depart. And this is the footing upon which they are now admitted into this country, not without a conſiderable diminution of the vaſt gains which they made of their traffic before; for the government hath ſo lowered the prices of their goods, and added to thoſe of their own, that they are now dwindled to one third of the former amount, which was reckoned at 150,000 pounds Sterling per annum; and, inſtead of a magazine, are forced to take up with an old Portugueſe church in the iſle of Kiſma, near Nangaſaki, now their principal ſtaple of trade.

The goods which the Dutch import into Japan, are ſpices, ſugars, ſilks, woollen and linen manufactures, elephants teeth, and haberdaſhery; for which they have in return, gold, ſilver, fine copper, cabinets, and other curious Japan works and laquered wares.

All the coaſts in general of this extenſive empire are ſurrounded with ſuch high and craggy mountains, and ſuch ſhallow and boiſterous ſeas, as make the navigation extremely hazardous; and the creeks and bays are choaked with rocks, ſhelves, and ſands.

Whilſt the Chineſe are looked upon as crafty, cunning, covetous, and knaviſh; the Japaneſe are admired for their ſtrict honeſty, faithfulneſs, and generoſity: and no people are more careful than they are, to breed up their children to a love of theſe and every other virtue.

The women are celebrated for their extraordinary modeſty, as well as for their fine ſhape and complexion: and it is to them the education of the children is committed.

Japan poſſeſſes the fifth and ſixth climates: ſo that their longeſt day is between fourteen and fifteen hours long; and their heat exceeds ours by many degrees: nevertheleſs, the winters are extremely cold, from the vaſt quantities of ſnow which fall, the great winds and bleak rains to which they are expoſed. They are likewiſe much troubled with violent ſtorms and hurricanes, and eſpecially with earthquakes, thunder, and lightening.

The ſoil is fertile, well-cultivated and peopled; producing, beſides corn, rice, &c. a great variety of fruit: and it breeds vaſt numbers of cattle. Some parts are encumbered with large woods and foreſts, and interſected by long ridges of high mountains: yet theſe are made fit for paſture; and ſome of them have very rich mines of gold, ſilver, very fine copper, tin, lead, iron, marble, &c.

In Hiphon are ſeveral dreadful volcano's; but to make amends, theſe afford a variety of medicinal waters in their neighbourhood.

Among its artificial rarities is the famed coloſſus of Meaco, all of gilt copper, of a prodigious bigneſs, its thumb being fourteen inches in circuit, and the reſt in proportion.

Their religion here is downright groſs Paganiſm and idolatry, eſpecially among the vulgar. They believe a future ſtate, and the reigning opinion is that of tranſmigration. Their bonzes or prieſts are either ſecular or regular. They differ much in their religious opinions and outward worſhip; they agree in acknowledging Amida and Xaca to be the two grand deities.

The people are not only abſolute vaſſals to the Emperors, but likewiſe to their petty Princes, who have power of life and death over them all.

The Emperor's palaces are ſtately, grand, ſpacious, and ſumptuous; but among all of them Jeddo is the moſt noble.

In Japan there is ſcarce a crime but what is puniſhed with death, except the criminal be a Prince or petty King; and even theſe have only the privilege of diſpatching themſelves: and not only the criminal himſelf, but his parents, brethren, children, and even relations, are all put to death, and that at one and the ſame hour.

The Japaneſe are much addicted to the liberal ſciences, in which they excell all the other orientals. The bonzi not only ſtudy philoſophy, mathematics, ethics, &c. as well as various kinds of theology, but they teach

teach theſe to the youth in their academies, of which here are great numbers. They excel in their morality; and are ſuch admirable orators, that they commonly draw tears from their audience, whenever they diſplay their ſkill that way: unleſs all this be exaggerated by the Portugueſe and other miſſionaries.

Among its many univerſities the principal is Frenajam or Frenoxama, about nine or ten miles from Meaco.

The Japaneſe language has ſome affinity with the Chineſe, is very grammatical, polite, and copious; abounding with ſynonyma's: and they write it in columns as in China, from top to bottom; but their characters are ſo different that the one cannot read the other. Several profeſſions have their peculiar ways of writing; one in particular, which runs from right to left, and again from left to right, ſomething like what the ancients called *bouſtrophein*, or "ploughing with oxen."

In their buildings they affect a beautiful ſimplicity and neatneſs; the private ones are moſtly of wood, but commonly low, on account of the frequent hurricanes and earthquakes. The public ſtructures are of ſtone, and elegantly adorned; their temples are magnificent to a degree of extravagance: and the monaſtries are well built and large. Their furniture is commonly plain, but neat withall. Their porcelain veſſels are exquiſitely fine and large: their tea-equipage is of the richeſt and moſt curious ſort. The cielings of their halls, ſtair-caſes, which are commonly of fine cedar, are covered with plates of gold, and ſilver of the moſt curious workmanſhip, and with a great variety of other ornaments. In their retinue and equipage they affect to make the greateſt figure they can; but more eſpecially at court. The Japaneſe dreſs is commonly of ſilk or cotton, woollen cloth being ſcarcely known there. They commonly go bare-headed, tho' ſhorn, with only a tuft of hair on the pole; but generally make uſe of an umbrella. Both gentle and ſimple wear a ſword, or at leaſt a dagger by their ſide, and a fan in their hand. And they wear, contrary to the mode among Europeans, black in their feſtivities, and white in their mournings. In their eating they are very temperate, feeding moſtly on the fleſh of wild beaſts, fowls, &c. with variety of herbs and fruits. But their principal and common food is rice, which they have in the greateſt plenty, and of the whiteſt and fineſt kind. In their kitchens and dining-rooms they are extremely neat, and ſit croſs-legged at their meals, and feed themſelves with two ſmall ſticks, and with ſuch dexterity as to take up the ſmalleſt grain. In drinking they likewiſe affect a ſingular nicety, and holding the cup at ſome diſtance, let the liquor run into their mouths, without ſpilling a drop. Their chief drink at their meals is water, made a little warm; but ſoon after they drink plenty of tea. They make alſo variety of ſtrong liquors, commonly uſed in their feaſts, marriages, &c. But the women ſeldom taſte any of theſe ſtrong liquors, and not even the men except on the public occaſions juſt mentioned, Their marriages are uſually celebrated before ſome of the bonzi, and at the foot of an idol: and after ſome victims ſacrificed, the company are led to the bridegroom's houſe, where the feaſt laſts a week. It is then cuſtomary to have dances, and every thing that promotes mirth, particularly ſtrong liquors: and they do much the ſame at their funeral feaſts.

The Japaneſe uſe no tables, beds, or chairs, but ſit and lie upon carpets, in the ſame manner as the Turks and Perſians do.

JAPANZIN, a place of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia, on the river Tora: it was built as a ſtage for travellers on this road; is the reſidence of a Governor and numerous garriſon, who yearly diſtribute out the corn and other proviſions to the fortreſſes and garriſons in thoſe countries that are not cultivated. It lies 45 leagues N. W. of Tumen. Lat. 58 deg. 10 min. N. long. 63 deg. 25 min. E.

JAPARA, a town of Java, one of the Indian iſlands in Aſia, with a good harbour. It was the capital of a conſiderable kingdom, before the Dutch poſſeſſed themſelves of it: but is now a colony of that nation, as are the other towns on its north-coaſt. It lies 246 miles E. of Batavia. Lat. 6 deg. 15 min. S. long 110 deg. 27 min. E.

JARDINET, a Ciſtertian abbey of Namur, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. See WALCOURT.

JARGEAU, or GERGEAU, a town of Orleanois in France, on the S. banks of the river Loire, over which is a ſtone-bridge. Here is an ancient and noble caſtle, formerly fortified; but its works have been demoliſhed. The Biſhop of Orleans is temporal Lord of this place. Beſides a parochial, here is a collegiate church. This city was taken by the Engliſh, under the Earl of Saliſbury, in the year 1428; but retaken the year following by the Duke of Alençon and the Maid of Orleans, at which time they cut off the Earl of Suffolk and 400 Engliſh.

JARISLAW, or JAROSLAWL, a duchy and circle in the government of Muſcow, in Ruſſia. It is bounded to the S. by the duchy of Roſtow, to the N. by the province of Volga, to the W. by the duchy of Belozero, and to the E. by that of Suſdal, and the principality of Galikz. It lies on the high road between Moſcow and the river Volga, which divides the province into two parts, from S. to N. It is a fruitful country, abounding in corn, cattle, honey, &c.

JARISLAW, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy of the ſame name. It is a large and populous city, containing, it is ſaid, 4000 inhabitants, is ſtrongly fortified, and ſtands on the river Volga. It drives a conſiderable trade in corn, Ruſſia leather, for which latter article it is famous, linen and woollen manufactures, cattle and honey. Here the unfortunate Erneſt John, Duke of Courland, was kept priſoner. It lies near the confines of the duchy of Roſtow, 149 miles N. E. of Moſcow. Lat. 58 deg. 31 min. N. long. 41 deg. 51 min. E.

JARISLAW, a trading town of Little or Red Ruſſia, in Poland, on the river Saa. It is defended by a caſtle, and on Lady-day has annually the moſt noted fair in all Poland, frequented by merchants with goods from Perſia, Conſtantinople, Venice, Ruſſia, and Holland. Here are commonly at that time about 400,000 head of black cattle, and half that number of horſes. The Jeſuits have a college here, and without the town is a handſome nunnery. Jariſlaw is ſubject to the republic of Poland, lying 116 miles E. of Cracow, and about 62 W. of Lemberg. Lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 12 deg. 36 min. E.

JARNAC, a town of Angoumois, in the government of Saintonge, in France; it lies on the river Charante. In the neighbourhood was a memorable battle fought in 1569, between King Henry III. and the Reformed, commanded by the Prince of Condé, who was ſlain in it, and the Hugenots defeated. Jarnac is twenty-ſix miles W. of Angouleſme, and the ſame number E. of Saintes. Lat. 45 deg. 56 min. N. long. 20 min. W.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia: it lies thirty miles S. W. of Glatz. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E.

JARROW, formerly GIRWY, a place above South-Shields, on the river Tyne, in the biſhopric of Durham; where was anciently a Benedictine monaſtery, founded in the fifteenth and laſt year of the reign of King Egfrid, in the year 644; as appears from an inſcription on the wall of St. Paul's church there. This was the birth-place of the venerable Bede, and he was alſo a monk in this convent, and from him it obtained a great name; but he never went out of his cell at Jarrow, tho' Oxford and Cambridge have boaſted of his reſiding among them. He died in 733, and was firſt buried here; though his corpſe was afterwards removed to, and very ſumptuouſly enſhrined at Durham.

JASQUES, a town of Kherman, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, with a harbour, on the gulph of Ormus, 151 miles S. E. of Gombron. Lat. 25 deg. 30 min. N. long. 58 deg. 27 min. E.

JASON's Promontory, ſo called from the famous adventurer, whoſe name it bears: it is a headland in the Euxine, or Black ſea.

JASSY, or YASSI, a conſiderab'e town, and the capital of the Lower Moldavia in European Turkey; alſo the ſeat of its Prince. It lies on the Pruth, and is defended by a caſtle. The neighbouring parts are famous for wine.

The

The Ruſſians took it in 1711 and 1739; and it was greatly damaged by a fire in 1753: it lies 128 miles S. E. of Caminiec, and 80 miles from Bender to the N. W. Lat. 47 deg. 22 min. N. long. 28 deg. 56 min. E.

JAVA, an Indian iſland in Aſia. It lies between lat. 5 and 8 deg. S. and between long. 102 and 113 deg. E. being about 721 miles in length from E. to W. and 105 in breadth from N. to S. It is ſeparated from the S. E. point of Sumatra, by the Streights of Sunda, not above five or ſix leagues over. Here are many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and goodly towns on the north coaſt; with ſeveral ſmall iſlands near the ſhore. It had formerly a great number of kingdoms in it; but is now divided principally between the Emperor of Mataram, who has the eaſt part; and the Dutch and King of Bantam, who poſſeſs the weſt parts, where the dominions of the latter lie to the S. of thoſe belonging to the Dutch; but their King is properly a vaſſal to them. The capital of the Dutch is Batavia or Jacatra, about which eſpecially the air is temperate and healthy. Beſides Javaneſe, this iſland is inhabited by the Chineſe, natives of Malacca, or their deſcendants by Amboyneſe, Topaſes, Bugdes, whoſe anceſtors came from Macaſſar, and by Tymoreans, &c. tranſported hither by the Dutch from diſtant parts. And out of theſe the Dutch have formed a body of between 10 and 12,000 troops, beſides a conſiderable corps of European forces, nearly equal to theſe, in order to keep their ſubjects in awe: ſo that they have the moſt conſiderable families in their power, which they ſpared in their inhuman maſſacres in the Spice-iſlands, and elſewhere. Beſides they have a powerful fleet in their ports of Java, which command all the coaſts of Aſia and Africa, giving law to the European nations which trade in thoſe ſeas, not ſuffering them to carry on any commerce with the Eaſt Indies without their leave. They have excluded the Engliſh, and all others, not only from the Spice-iſlands, but likewiſe from Java, Macaſſar or Celebes, and the continent of Malacca; near the Streights of which, as well as thoſe of Sunda, their fleets and garriſons can exclude all nations from trading to China. The middle parts of Java are mountainous and little known, by reaſon of their impaſſable foreſts; but the parts towards the coaſt are level, but full of marſhes, except near Batavia and Bantam, and ſome other Dutch ſettlements; though it does not appear that they have any towns or garriſons above fifteen or twenty miles from the coaſt. But the north part betwixt Bantam and Batavia is populous. Beſides rice, the only corn produced in this iſland, they have alſo here plantations of ſugar, coffee, tobacco; with pulſe and all ſorts of culinary vegetables in their gardens. All the fruit growing in the torrid zone are likewiſe commonly here; beſides which, the iſland yields a great deal of good timber, particularly oak, coco, bamboo, and a red wood like cedar. They have alſo grapes; but the climate is too hot for making of wine. The Dutch levy what taxes they pleaſe on the inhabitants. But the Chineſe, who were ſome of the expert merchants here, brought them in conſiderable revenues, by the duties which they paid; and yet they grew extremely rich, and entered, as the Dutch pretended, into a conſpiracy to diſpoſſeſs them of the iſland: ſo that the latter were obliged to ſecure themſelves by a general maſſacre of the former: and this horrid deſign they put in execution in the year 1740, though the Chineſe had delivered up all their arms, and the Dutch had a well-fortified town. It is ſaid, that not only the Governor, but many of his ſoldiers, and others concerned in this bloody affair, in which 20,000 men, women, and children were deſtroyed, became afterwards immenſely rich: whence it was ſhrewdly ſuſpected, that the wealth of that people was the principal motive for taking of this ſtep; notwithſtanding the Dutch in Europe pretended to be alarmed at the barbarity of the action, and ſent orders to Batavia for trying the Governor upon this fact.

The Javans on the coaſt drive a conſiderable trade from port to port, and from one iſland to another, particularly to Borneo: but they are a thieving, cheating, and murdering race. They carry with them ſtrings of coral, or coral-beads; and ſometimes the Dutch buy diamonds of them, which they get at Borneo. Beſides ſupplying Batavia and the Spice-iſlands, the Dutch ſend great quantities of ſugar to Holland; alſo coffee. Their rice they ſell to the Malayan merchants, who export it. They have alſo a very great trade among themſelves in the conſumption of European goods; of which they bring much more to the Indies than the Engliſh, it being computed that the Dutch have no leſs than half a million of people under their government here and in the Spice-iſlands.

They have naval ſtores, partly the produce and manufacture of this iſland, and partly imported; namely, copper from China and Japan; iron from Pegu, damer or pitch from Malacca, brimſtone from Formoſa, ſaltpetre from Surat and the coaſt of India, and wheat from Bengal; though the Europeans, &c. prefer boiled rice to bread. The only military ſtores they can want is ſmall-arms, great quantities of which they bring from Europe; tho' as they have enough of very good iron, they might manufacture theſe on the ſpot.

JAVA the Leſs, in contradiſtinction to the laſt-mentioned, which is Java the Greater, alſo called Bally, lying to the E. of it, the two iſlands being ſeparated from each other by a narrow channel.

JAUAC. See JAUXA.

JAVAROW, or JAVERISVIA, a place of Red or Little Ruſſia, in Poland, famous for a natural bath, the virtues of whoſe waters are deſcribed by one Sixtus Leo, a Poliſh phyſician. Here the court often reſides. It lies thirty-five miles W. from Lemberg.

JAUXA, JAUAC, or JOUXA, a juriſdiction in the audience of Lima, belonging to Peru, in South America. It confines on the ſouthern extremity of Tarma, another diſtrict of the ſame audience, and begins about forty leagues E. of Lima, extending forty more along the ſpacious valleys and plains between the two Cordilleras of the Andes. In the middle of it runs a large river, alſo called Jauxa, the ſource of which is in the lake of Cincay-cocha, in the province of Tarma; and is likewiſe one of the branches of the river of Amazons. It divides the whole juriſdiction of this province into two parts, in both which are ſeveral handſome towns, well-inhabited by Spaniards, Meſtizos, and Indians. The ſoil produces plenty of wheat and other grain, together with a great variety of fruits. It has likewiſe a conſiderable ſhare of trade, being the great road to the province of Cuſco, Paz, Plata, and others to the ſouthward, here called Tierra d'Ariba, or the upper country. It confines, as Tarma does, on the wild Indians of the mountains; but among them the Franciſcans have eſtabliſhed ſeveral miſſions, the firſt being in the town of Ocoda. Within its dependencies are ſeveral ſilver mines; ſome of which being worked, greatly increaſe the riches of the province.

JAWER, a duchy of Sileſia in Germany: it is bounded by Bohemia to the S. Upper Luſatia to the W. the duchies of Sagan and Glogaw to the N. and thoſe of Lignitz and Schweidnitz to the E. The river Bober, which has its ſource in this duchy, runs through it from N. to S.

JAWER, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy of the ſame name, lies in a pleaſant valley and good air, near the rocky mountains, which divides Sileſia from Bohemia. It has ſtrong walls, with high ramparts and deep ditches. It has a fair pariſh-church, a convent of Barnardines, and a large citadel, in which reſides the Bailiff or Lieutenant of both duchies of Jawer and Schweidnitz. Here is a handſome town-houſe, in the middle of a large ſquare of houſes, which are built with galleries for people to walk under. This place ſuffered much by the civil wars of Germany in 1648, when the church was burnt down; ſince which it has been rebuilt more ſtately. Jawer lies about ten miles S. of Lignitz, and thirty W. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 16 deg. 27 min. E.

JAZY. See JASSY.

IBERIA, the ancient name of the kingdom of Spain, in Europe; as alſo of Caket or Gaguetia, a province of the Eaſtern Georgia or Gurgiſtan, in Aſia or Aſiatic Turkey, lying between the Euxine and Caſpian ſeas.

IBURG,

IBURG, a town in the county of Diepholt, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany, only noted for a commodious caſtle, in which the Biſhop of Oſnaburg formerly reſided. It was taken and plundered in 1553, by Philip the Great of Brunſwic; lying about fourteen miles S. of Oſnaburg-city. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 7 deg. 36 min. E.

ICELAND, in Latin *Iſlandia*, ſo called from its extreme coldneſs, a large iſland in the northern ocean, belonging to Denmark. It lies between lat. 64 and 67 deg. ſo that the Artic circle paſſes through its northern parts; and between long. 10 and 27 deg. W. about 500 miles W. of Norway, and nearly the ſame from the moſt northern iſles of Scotland. Its Governor or Viceroy reſides at fort Beſſeſtid, on the S. W. part of the iſland.

In the N. part of this iſland, for two months, namely, while the ſun is in Gemini and Cancer, it never goes entirely below the horizon; and one half of it remains above the ſame during the longeſt day, from ten at night till two in the morning, when it riſes quite above the horizon. And about the winter-ſolſtice, while the ſun is in Sagittarius and Capricorn, that is, for the ſpace of two months, it does not riſe entirely above the horizon; but one half of it is only to be ſeen from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon, when it ſets entirely.

The natives live in little huts covered with turf, and half under-ground. The cold is very intenſe; between which and ſummer is a ſhort ſpring and autumn: and yet the ſoil is ſaid to be not ſo barren as that of Norway under the ſame parallel; and affords ſome paſture for cattle. The heat in ſummer, for the ſhort time it laſts, is very conſiderable; the ſun being only between three and four hours under the horizon.

The natives are ſtrong and hardy; the poorer ſort among them are clad in coarſe woollen and linen cloth; but the better ſort are dreſſed as they are in Denmark. The rivers and the adjacent ſea abound with fiſh; and the land, particularly towards the coaſts, with birds of various ſorts.

In Iceland are ſeveral chains of mountains, ſome of which are perpetually covered with ſnow: and yet ſeveral of them have volcano's, from which continually iſſue flames and ſmoke. The moſt noted of theſe is Mount Hecla: but this has ceaſed burning for ſome years. The Danes have ſeveral ſettlements upon the coaſt; and the natives, who are a plain and tractable people, are now all Chriſtians.

In Iceland are ſeveral warm and hot baths, and, among many of the rocks, cryſtals are ſometimes found.

The ſoil, as we find from our Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 111. is moſtly clay, and in ſome places ſandy; but they have no tillage. Their horſes and ſheep live in winter upon what graſs they can ſcrape from under the ſnow, and upon the moſs called *muſcus marinus* or ſea-vraic, and for want of theſe on dried fiſh. The King's revenue is raiſed in dried fleſh and fiſh, coarſe cloth, and brimſtone; for which he ſends about eight ſhips every year, who carry them neceſſaries in exchange for their commodities.

Beſides the Danes, ſome other neighbouring nations trade with the Icelanders for their hides, tallow, butter, whale-bone, oil, dried fiſh, and ſea-horſe teeth; which are reckoned equal to ivory.

This iſland is divided into four quarters; namely, the N. quarter, or Norlendinga Fiordung; the ſoutherly, or Sudlendinga Fiordung; the weſterly, or Weſtlendinga Fiordung; and the eaſterly, or Oſtlendinga Fiordung.

In the northern quarter, which is the largeſt and beſt peopled, is Hole or Holar, on the gulph of Skaga, and the ſee of a Biſhop: here is a grammar-ſchool, where youth are taught Latin and Greek, after which they go to Copenhagen to ſtudy philoſophy and divinity.

In the S. quarter lies the town of Skalholt, the capital of the whole iſland, and where the chief court of juſtice is held; and alſo a Biſhop's ſee. In this diviſion Haner and Keplawic are two commodious and well-frequented harbours.

ICKWORTH, a place in Suffolk, in the former part of which is retained the name of the Iceni. It was once a pariſh, but is now converted into a park, in which ſtands the ſeat of the Earl of Briſtol, to whom it gives title of Baron.

In this park are fine plantations of timber, and a ſort of white deer with black ſpots, called harlequins. In Dr. Battley's time a large pot of Roman coins was found here. It lies ſeven miles from St. Edmund's-Bury.

ICLEFORD, a part of the Ikening-ſtreet, in Hertfordſhire, whoſe name it retains, which at this place paſſes a rivulet, with a ſtrong ford that wants ſome reparation.

ICONIUM, the ancient name of the preſent COGNI, the capital of Lycaonia, in Aſia.

IDA, now *Monte Giove*, a celebrated mountain of Candia or ancient Crete, an iſland in the Mediterranean, lying S. of the Archipelago. At preſent it exhibits nothing but a huge bald-pated eminence, with not a ſpring nor the leaſt landſcape to be ſeen in it. It breeds a few ſcrubby horſes, ſome ſheep and ſtarveling goats. On it plants cannot live for ſnow and ice. It takes up the middle of the iſland; and on whatever ſide you turn your eyes from one height to another, there is nothing but bottomleſs quagmires, and deep abyſſes filled with ſnow, ever ſince the reign of King Jupiter the firſt of that name.

From the top of Mount Ida you diſcover the ſea S. and N. and hence its name, ſay ſome, from the Greek *idein*, to ſee.

In a little hill at the foot of Mount Ida ſouthward is the famous labyrinth, ſee Tournefort, which is a ſubterraneous paſſage in the manner of ſtreets, which by a thouſand windings, without any regularity, pervade the whole inſide of the hill.

Of the ſame name is alſo another famous mountain of Phrygia, the N. part of Aſia Minor, highly celebrated by the ancient poets, and particularly for the judgment of Paris given there on the beauty of the three goddeſſes; and determining the prize of the golden apple in favour of Venus, preferably to Juno and Pallas. Upon this mountain, not far from Troy, is neither ſnow nor ice.

IDANHA À VELHA, or the old IDANHA, in Latin *Igædania*, a town of Beira, in Portugal, from which the Epiſcopal ſee was tranſlated to Guarda. By ſome of its ruins, and its ſtill retaining the title of an earldom, it appears to have been a conſiderable place on the river Pouſul; but having been deſtroyed by the Moors, has not now above half a hundred poor inhabitants. It lies fifty-one miles N. E. of Portalegre. Lat. 39 deg. 55 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. W.

At ſome diſtance from this is another town called *Idanha à Nova*, or *New Idanha*, containing 800 inhabitants, about forty miles S. E. from Guarda, and 110 N. E. from Liſbon.

IDLE, a pleaſant river of Yorkſhire, and on the confines of Nottinghamſhire, running by Beautry, which, contrary to the import of its name, is full and quick, though not rapid or unſafe, with a deep channel, bearing lighters and flat-bottomed veſſels into the Trent to Stockwith.

IDLESTREY, or ELSTREE, a village of Hertfordſhire, on the Roman Watling-ſtreet, and on the very edge of Middleſex; it is principally noted for its ſituation near Brockley-hill.

IDRA, a town of Dalecarlia, in Sweden Proper. It ſtands on the river Elſinam, one of the ſources of the Dela or Dalecarlia, which runs into the Silian-lake. This town is 126 miles from Hudwickſwald to the W.

IDRIA, a town of Carniola, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany, very conſiderable for quickſilver-mines, which were diſcovered by accident, namely, by water running into a caſk; upon emptying of which, this mineral was found at the bottom. It lies 18 miles N. E. of Goritz. Lat. 46 deg. 32 min. N. long. 14 deg. 12 min. E.

IDSTEIN, a town in a lordſhip of the ſame name and the Wetteraw, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It lies fifteen miles N. of Mentz, and ſubject

to a Prince of the houſe of Naſſau. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

IDUMÆA, anciently EDOM, and therefore ſhould be written *Edumæa*; the country of Eſau and his poſterity, a territory of Arabia Petria, in Aſia, lying between Paleſtine and the Red ſea: The Romans, after the reduction of Judæa, made this the ſixth diſtrict in their diviſion of Syria. The Turks are now in poſſeſſion of of it, though they maintain no government in it, except on the ſea-coaſt, for ſecuring the roads from Egypt to Judea; and where ſtand ſome caſtles or villages. It is at preſent inhabited by a wild and roving kind of Arabs, rude and unpoliſhed.

Anciently it lay for the moſt part on the S. of Judah, having part of the Mediterranean on the W. and Arabia Petræa on the E. and S. A great part of it was a dry and ſandy ſoil. On the N. towards Judæa runs a long ridge of mountains, called Mount Seir. Theſe, and their valleys eſpecially, were much more fruitful; but the nearer they draw towards the ſea, the more rich they are found to be. They alſo anciently yielded the balm of Gilead, a plant long ſince rooted out of all that territory.

JEAN D'ANGELY, St. in Latin *Angeriacum*, or *Fanum St. Johannis Angeriaci*, a city of Lower Saintonge, in France, on the river Boutonne. Formerly the Dukes of Aquitaine reſided in a ſtately caſtle here. Philip the Auguſt in 1204 eſtabliſhed here a mayor and aldermen, whom, with their poſterity, he ennobled, for driving out the Engliſh. It was populous and well-fortified by the reformed; but Lewis XIII. took it in 1621, and demoliſhed its works: he alſo deprived the corporation of their privileges, and ſubjected the inhabitants to pay the taille or poll-tax. Here are ſeveral convents, and an abbey founded in 942, whoſe abbot is Lord of the city. It is ſtill famous for its brandy, and lies forty miles S. E. of Rochelle, and not far from the frontiers of Poitou. Lat. 46 deg. 12 min. N. long. 26 min. W.

JEAN DE LUZ, St. in Latin *Luiſium*, or *Fanum Sancti Johannis Luiſii*; the Baſques call it *Luis* or *Loitzun*, i. e. a boggy place, a town of Soules and Gaſcony, in France. This is the laſt place of that kingdom on the ſide of Spain. It lies at the mouth of the rivulet Ninette, or Urdacury. This was the reſidence of Cardinal Mazarine: it is ſeparated from the borough of Sibour by a rivulet, over which is a bridge; and the inhabitants of both places have cauſed the port of Sicoa to be built at their common expence, for the ſecurity of their fiſhing-boats. Juſt by is the Iſland of pheaſants or of conferences, where the peace of the Pyrennees in 1659 was concluded, as in a neutral place between France and Spain.

St. Jean de Luz lies twelve miles E. of Fontarabia, and fourteen S. W. of Bayonne. Lat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long. 1 deg. 34 min. W.

JEAN DE MAURIENNE, St. in Latin *Fanum Sancti Johannis Maurianni*, a city in the county of Maurienne and duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It lies about the middle of a ſmall plain, nearly at an equal diſtance from Chamoux and Mount Cenis, the river Arche running juſt by. It is a fair town, but neither walled nor fortified, and the ſee of a Biſhop under Vienne. In its cathedral, which is a handſome ſtructure, are the tombs of ſeveral of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy. It lies twenty-ſeven miles S. E. of Chamberry. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT, St. in Latin *Fanum Sancti Johannis Pedeportuenſis*, ſo called from its being at the foot of one of the paſſes or defiles of the Pyrennean mountains; a town, and formerly the capital, of Lower Navarre, in France. It lies on the river Nive, not far from the frontiers of Spain. It has a citadel upon an eminence, which commands the road hither from that kingdom; and lies twenty-five miles S. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 21 min. N. long. 1 deg. 18 min. W.

JEDBURGH, the capital of the ſhire of Roxburgh or Teviotdale, in the S. of Scotland, near the confluence of the Tevy and Jed, from the latter it takes its name. It is one among the diſtrict of royal boroughs, which with Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder, ſends one member alternately to the Britiſh parliament. It is a pretty large place, well-inhabited and frequented, and is the ſeat of a preſbytery. Here is a good weekly market for corn and cattle: it has likewiſe annual fairs. Its church and town-houſe are handſome buildings. It ſuffered greatly in the troubles of 1715; upon which account, and for promoting its manufactures and public-works, together with clearing the debts of the burgh, it has had the benefit of the two-pennies Scots act, which paſſed in 1720. It gives title of Lord to the eldeſt ſon of the Marquis of Lothian.

In the neighbourhood are the ſeats of many perſons of quality. It lies 25 miles from Berwick, 37 S. of Edinburgh, and 256 N. of London.

JEDDO, now the principal city of all Japan, as being the reſidence of the Cubos or preſent Emperor, and that of the petty Kings and nobility for ſix months in the year. It lies on a bay in the Indian ocean, and on the E. ſide of the iſland of Niphon or Japan Proper, and in the province of Muſaſi.

This city which is of a vaſt extent, ſtands in a ſpacious plain on the river Tonkow, and in the form of a creſcent along the bay, which abounds with fiſh, but is very ſhallow, and veſſels are unloaded lower down from the town. It is not ſurrounded with walls, but interſected with ramparts planted with trees, not ſo much for defence or ornament, as to prevent the ſpreading of conflagrations which frequently happen here. On the ſide of the caſtle however, the ramparts are ſhut up with ſtrong gates. Through it runs the large river above-mentioned, from the W. into the haven by five different ſtreams, over each of which is a ſtately bridge. From the fineſt and largeſt of theſe, called Nephonbas, the diſtances of places in the whole empire are computed.

The city is ſo crowded with inhabitants, that their numbers cannot be reckoned; for the Japaneſe themſelves ſay, that it is twenty one miles in length, fifteen in breadth, and near ſixty in circuit. It is not regularly built, excepting in thoſe parts which were demoliſhed by a terrible earthquake in the year 1703, which ſhook the whole iſland, deſtroyed the greateſt part of the city and palace, and buried near 200,000 inhabitants under its ruins: ſince which the ſtreets have been built more uniform, and the temples, palaces, &c. more beautiful. The private houſes are moſtly low, and made of deal covered over with clay, but extremely neat within.

The imperial palace is magnificent beyond all deſcription, ſurrounded with three high walls and as many deep ditches, with large plains between each, and eight or nine ſtately gates oppoſite to each other diagonally. In the centre of all are the imperial apartments magnificently furniſhed, and adorned with gardens, groves, water-works, &c. in the moſt exquiſite manner; the cielings are plated with gold and ſilver, curiouſly raiſed and enriched with a great variety of gems. The tapeſtries are of the richeſt ſilk, flowered with gold and ſilver, pearl, &c. The buildings are nine ſtories high, terminating in pyramids; with large dolphins over them plated with gold. In the hall is a throne of maſſy gold, enriched with invaluable gems. The roof of it alſo plated with gold and richly enamelled, is ſupported by noble pillars finely gilt. Round the Emperor's palace are thoſe for his relations, chief counſellors, petty Kings, &c. In ſhort, the whole palace and gardens belonging to the Emperor in the middle of the city, are five miles in circuit.

Among the magnificent temples here that of Amida is wholly covered with gold; and an equeſtrian ſtatue of that deity upon an altar, is plated over with the ſame metal.

The city is governed alternately by two principal officers choſen every year, with ſubordinate ones under them over the reſpective wards, which are again ſubdivided into ſtreets, the principal of which is above fifty paces wide, and running in the middle of the town

from one end to the other, has not only the fineſt houſes and ſhops, but is prodigiouſly crouded in the day-time.

The city is extremely well furniſhed with proviſions, and water from the river, with canals to every part of the town, and ſeveral bridges over them, beſides the five already mentioned. Jeddo lies 315 miles N. E. of Saccai. Lat. 35 deg. 39 min. N. long. 141 deg. 27 min. E.

JEKYL SUND, a road in the mouth of the Alatamaha river, and near the iſland of St. Simon, in Georgia, in North America, where a ſtrong battery is erected for its defence, and ten or twelve forty-gun ſhips may ride with ſafety in it.

JEMTIA, or JEMTLAND, a province of Sweden Proper, about twenty-ſix miles in length, and twenty-four in breadth. It is nearly circular, and bounded to the N. by Angermannia, to the E. by Medelpadia, to the S. by Helſinglandia, and to the W. by Norway; where is a chain of mountains covered with ſnow. This province is watered by two conſiderable rivers; namely, the Judal, forming in the middle of this province a large lake, which runs into Medelpadia; and the Hamerdal, which runs from N. W. to S. E. and enters into Angermannia. In it are only a few villages and hamlets, the moſt conſiderable of which is the fortreſs of Reſſund.

JENA, a handſome town in the duchy of Saxe Eiſenach, or Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the river Sala, over which is a ſtone bridge. Here is a flouriſhing univerſity, and one of the moſt conſiderable in the empire, as having bred many eminent men, particularly J. Lipſius, and a celebrated library. The town is well-fortified with walls and towers; ſtanding in a pleaſant vale, in which grows plenty of vines. It is ſubject to the Duke of Saxe Eiſenach, or Weimar, fourteen miles from Thuringia. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 11 deg. 56 min. E.

JENDA, a conſiderable inland lake of Finland, in Sweden.

JENGAPORE, or JENUPAR, one of the midland provinces of Indoſtan or Mogul Empire, in Aſia. It is bounded to the S. by the Hendowns, to the N. by Penjah and part of that province, to the E. by Deli, and to the W. by Multan. It is 270 miles E. and W. and 125 where broadeſt, N. and S. Here the river Chaoul or Shoul, has its ſpring, and runs through it into the Indus.

JENISAI, or JENISKOI, a conſiderable river of Aſiatic Ruſſia, running through Siberia, from S. to N. and parallel to the Oby: has its ſource likewiſe from ſeveral lakes near the mountains S. of Siberia, and from hence to its mouth is 1600 Engliſh miles. It conſiſts of the united ſtreams of the two rivers Ulu-kem and Bri-kem: after which junction, it runs almoſt in a courſe nearly N. and in lat. 70 deg. forms a large lake or bay, containing ſeveral iſlands: after which it falls into the Frozen ocean E. of the Oby. In this long courſe it receives ſeveral rivers and ſmaller ſtreams, is generally rapid, and has a rocky and ſandy bottom, with ſeveral water-falls: it is navigable from its mouth for ſome diſtance above Abakan. In ſpring it overflows its banks towards its iſſue. Of the ſame name is a town, where the river is 1500 paces over; whence its breadth downwards near the ſea may be conjectured, after ſwallowing up ſeveral other large rivers. The north-ſide of the mouth of this river has not yet been diſcovered by the Ruſſians, partly on account of the extremity of the cold, and partly for fear of the ſavage Samojeds.

This town is a large and well-peopled place, on the banks of the river of the ſame name, is ſaid to be well-ſupplied with proviſions, if we may credit that, though the ſame account ſays, that the climate is ſo exceſſive cold, that ſcarcely any thing will grow in it. The juriſdiction of the town extends over a long territory of the Heathen Tonguſi, who have villages along the river and parts adjacent, and pay the Czar a tribute of furs. The town is bounded all along upon one ſide with high mountains, and the other ſide is moſtly a level country, overflown in ſpring by the river.

JENIZZAR, in Latin *Jenizzaria*, a ſmall town in Macedonia and Turkey in Europe, not far from the ruins of ancient Pella. It ſtands on the gulph of Salonichi, twenty-five miles from the city of that name to the W.

JENKOPING, a ſtaple town of Smaland, in East-Gothland, in Sweden. It ſtands on the weſtern bank of the ſouth-point of the Vetter lake, between that and the lakes Munck and Rock. It has neither walls nor ditches, but defended by a citadel, ſurrounded with ramparts, which has been ſeveral times demoliſhed and repaired. At laſt it was deſtroyed by a fire, together with the arſenal, in 1737. Its ſituation on the above-mentioned lakes affords it ſome trade. It lies about ſixty miles from Calmar to the N. W. and ninety-five S. E. of Gottenburg. Lat. 57 deg. 41 min. N. long. 14 deg. 42 min. E.

JENO, or GENO, a town of Upper Hungary. It lies twenty-four miles S. of Great Waradan, and fifty-two N. E. of Segedin. Lat. 46 deg. 56 min. N. long. 21 deg. 52 min. E.

JERBY, or IREBY, thought to be the Arbeia of the ancients, a conſiderable market-town of Cumberland, near the head of the river Ellen, conſiſting of two manors; namely, the High and the Low, the latter being frequently called Market Ireby, from its having a weekly market, which is kept on Thurſday; but the other has none. It has alſo two annual fairs, February 24, and September 21, for horſes and horned cattle. It lies four miles from Wigton, and about 290 from London. This place gives name to a Baronet family.

JERICHO, once a large, populous, and royal city of Judæa, in Aſiatic Turkey. It lies in a wide and fertile plain. It was the firſt city Joſhua took after croſſing the Jordan, from which it lay ſix miles W. Here Herod had a magnificent palace, where he cauſed the High-prieſt Ariſtobulus to be ſmothered in a bath. Our bleſſed Saviour often viſited it, and here he was nobly entertained by Zaccheus. Among the great variety of trees and plants, that grew in the plains of Jericho, the roſe called by its name has been often celebrated both by the ancient and modern travellers: alſo the famous balm-tree was produced in this neighbourhood. Jericho, as moſt of the places in Paleſtine, is now greatly reduced from its former ſplendor. It lies twenty-three miles almoſt E. from Jeruſalem.

Of the ſame name is a town on the north ſide of Long-iſland, in New-York, in North America.

IERNE, the country, contiguous to which is *Claudinus glacialis Ierne*, a river iſſuing from Lochierne, in Perthſhire, and the north of Scotland; which runs thro' a valley, hence called Strathiern: as there is further north a river and country of the ſame name, in Inverneſſhire, not far from the town of Inverneſs, which the natives call Strathern. Locherne is one of the inland lakes in Scotland, which is ſaid never to freeze.

This alſo is the name given to Ireland, by the natives and Scots Highlanders.

JERSEY, one of the iſlands and old remains of the duchy of Normandy, in France, belonging ever ſince the conqueſt to the Engliſh crown. It lies in the Engliſh channel, pretty near the coaſt of France. This, with the other iſles of Guernſey, Alderney, and Sarke, from being members of the biſhopric of Coutance, in Normandy, were transferred from that dioceſe to Winchester by the Pope's Bull in 1499, and further annexed to the latter ſee by Queen Elizabeth: and conſequently may be reckoned a part of Hampſhire. They lie in the great bay called Mount St. Michael's, between Cape La Hogue in Normandy, and Cape Frebelle in Bretagne. Jerſey, in the time of the Romans, was called Cæſarea, probably from the Dictator, in confirmation of which the name of one of its preſent forts is Le Fort de Cæſar; and in the north of the iſland at Roſel is an entrenchment retaining the appellation of La petite Cæſarée. That the Romans, were here, is evident from an ancient camp near the manor of Dilament, and from ſeveral of their coins found in different parts of the iſland. The modern name is only a corruption of the old one; as *Jer* for Cæſar, and *ey*, an iſland, or Cæſar's iſland. Augia was a name of ſtill earlier date than that given by the Romans.

Jerſey

Jerſey lies in lat. 49 deg. 7 min. N. and long. 2 deg. 26 min. W. from the Meridian of London; eighteen miles W. of Normandy, and eighty-four S. of Portland, in Dorſetſhire. It is not above twelve Engliſh miles in length; and its greateſt breadth at each extremity is but between ſix and ſeven; being about thirty in circuit: it is defended by rocks and quickſands; but theſe prove dangerous to its navigation. The north-ſide, by reaſon of its cliffs, which are forty or fifty fathoms perpendicular from the ſea, is difficult of acceſs that way; but the ſouth-ſide is much lower, and almoſt level with the water. In the weſt part of the iſland is a large tract once cultivated, but now rendered barren by the weſt wind contiually throwing up of ſand from the bottom to the top of the higheſt cliffs. The upper lands are diverſified by gritty and gravelly, ſtony and rocky, fine and ſweet mould; the lower parts by a ſoil deep, heavy, and rich. The mid-land is ſomething mountainous, and full of all ſorts of trees, hedge-rows, and orchards, abounding with apples. The valleys are well-watered with brooks, which drive ſeveral corn and fulling-mills. Here they have plenty of cattle and ſheep; ſmall indeed, but their wool is fine, and their fleſh is ſweet. The horſes are good for draught, but few of them fit for the ſaddle. The only wild game here is hares and rabbits. The iſland produces roots and herbs, but not corn enough for the inhabitants, who have it either from England or France; and ſometimes for cheapneſs, they ſend to fetch it from Dantzic; the woollen manufactory of ſtockings, caps, &c. and the culture of cyder, together with the increaſe of incloſures and highways, taking them off the tillage of the land. The fields here are incloſed with large mounds of earth, from ſix to eight or ten feet high; proportionally thick and ſolid, planted with quickſets, trees, and many of them faced with ſtone.

The ſea-weed called vraic, as it is alſo in Scotland, (alga or fucus marinus) growing plentifully on the rocks round the iſland, ſerves them both for fuel, and is the common manure uſed on their land. In ſome years they have reckoned to make 24,000 hogſheads of cyder; but being very fond of it themſelves, they export but little. French wine and brandy being very cheap, it is not worth their while to ſet up malting and brewing. The whole iſland being one entire rock, hardly a houſe even on the higheſt hill, but has ſome ſpring near it: and here is one impregnated with a purging mineral. Their butter is very good, and honey incomparable. They have here abundance of ſea-fowl, alſo ſoland geeſe or barnacles. This iſland abounds with fiſh; beſides ſuch as are common in England, they have ſeveral peculiar ſpecies.

The climate of Jerſey is in general ſalubrious: tho', as luxury among the inhabitants has gained ground, diſeaſes unknown to former ages have been its conſtant attendants; but the temperate live to a great age, tho' ſometimes the ague attacks them. The tides here are rapid and ſtrong; and by reaſon of the vaſt chain of rocks round the iſland, the waters is at no time ſtill, as in the reſt of the Engliſh channel. The cold is not ſo violent in Jerſey as in other places of the ſame latitude, it being tempered by breezes almoſt continually blowing from the ſea: but ſubject to ſtorms by weſterly winds. This iſland is extremely well-ſituated for trade in time of peace, and for annoying the French by their privateers in time of war. The inhabitants, who are computed to be about 20,000, are principally deſcendants from French anceſtors, with ſome mixture of Engliſh: and ſeveral French Proteſtants have at different times fled hither; particularly in the years 1748 and 1750, many families from Lower Normandy, were received into this iſland. French is the language both of the pulpit and the bar: and though it is not ſpoken with the ſame purity as in Paris, yet it is not ſo barbarous as in the ſouthern provinces of that kingdom: however, with ſomething of the old French ſtill retained, at leaſt among the common people; who alſo have a good ſmattering of Engliſh, from the intercourſe of the ſoldiers in the garriſon of St. Helier, in the church of which town prayers are alternately read in French and Engliſh. They are governed by the Norman laws, the courts of judicature in England having no juriſdiction over them.

The whole iſland is divided into twelve pariſhes; ſo laid out, that all have a communication more or leſs with the ſea: and theſe are, Trinity's, St. John's, and St. Mary's, in the North; St. Laurence's, St. Helier's and St. Saviour's, in the South; St. Owen's, St. Peter's, and St. Breland's, in the Weſt; St. Clement's, Gronvilla, and St. Martin's, in the Eaſt. And theſe are ſubdivided into fifty-two vintaines, ſo called from the number of twenty houſes, which each formerly contained; juſt as ten houſes in England anciently made a tything. Theſe vintaines are called cueillettes, only in the pariſh of St. Owen. The principal town in Jerſey is St. Helier or St. Hillary, containing about 400 houſes, diſpoſed into divers wide and well-paved ſtreets; with a market, or rather fair every Saturday. The number of inhabitants, excluſive of thoſe in the out-vintaines, is ſuppoſed to amount to 2000; being ſhop-keepers, artificers, and retailers of liquor; and ſcarcely any thing wanting for the uſes either of neceſſity or conveniency. Here is a good harbour, and a caſtle to defend it. The buildings in Jerſy are all of ſtone, and the common ſort rag-ſtone: that on Mount Mado, of a rediſh white colour, may be wrought to the poliſh of marble. Their churches and fineſt edifices are covered with blue ſlate, and the ordinary dwellings thatched with long wheat-ſtraw. Their principal trade is that to Newfoundland, whither, particularly in the year 1732, they ſent twenty-ſeven ſhips, thence to proceed to the Mediterranean in order to diſpoſe of their fiſh. Another branch of trade is knit-hoſe ſtockings and caps, &c. ſold at St. Helier to the merchants; and many thouſand pairs of the former are made weekly in the iſland.

The chief officer, who repreſents the King's perſon, is the governor. On the iſland are five well-diſciplined regiments of militia. The civil government is adminiſtered by a bailey, aſſiſted with twelve jurats. This iſland underwent ſeveral revolutions, and its inhabitants behaved very valiantly in defence of King Charles I. and his ſon King Charles II. till obliged at laſt to ſubmit to the irreſiſtible power of the parliament; but by a capitulation equally advantageous and honourable. The mace born before the bailey has the following inſcription, *Tali haud omnes dignatur honore*, i. e. not all are with ſuch honour graced. This was granted by King Charles II. to Sir Phillip and Sir George de Carteret, for their loyalty to King Charles I. and his Majeſty, the latter having twice met with ſhelter in Jerſey, when excluded from the reſt of his dominions; and thence forward to be borne before the baillies of this iſland.

St. Magloire, the Apoſtle of Jerſey, lies buried in a little chaplel near a free-ſchool in St. Helier. And the iſland gives title of Earl to a branch of the Villier's family.

Here are ſeveral Druidical monuments, which are flat rag-ſtones of vaſt weight, raiſed three or four feet from the ground, and ſuſtained by others of leſs bulk: the natives call them poquelays: and beſides theſe are ſome monuments of Popiſh ſuperſtition.

JERSEY, New, ſo called from the laſt-mentioned iſland of the ſame name in the Britiſh channel, of which Sir George de Carteret was one of the original proprietors: a province of North America, belonging to the crown of Great Britain. It is bounded by a line drawn from Delawar river to Hudſon's river, in lat. 41 deg. 4 min. N. which divides it from New York on the N. it has the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. and the Delawar bay and river divide it from Penſylvania on the W. It lies between lat. 39 and 41 deg. N. and between long. 74 and 76 deg. W. being about 120 miles in length from N. to S. and 100 in breadth from E. to W. The whole is divided into two parts; Eaſt Jerſey, or that part which borders on New York, and Weſt Jeſey, or that which borders on Penſylvania: though both now form but one royal government, of which the King appoints the governor and council; and the freemen of the province chuſe the members of the aſſembly or repreſentative body of the commons. Sometimes the governor of New York is alſo governor of

of New Jerſey, but by diſtinct commiſſions: the principal towns in it are, Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth-town.

Eaſt Jerſey, the largeſt and moſt populous diviſion, is in ſome places much indented by Weſt Jerſey; however, it is the moſt valuable part of the country; and is ſubdivided into Monmouth county on the S. of Raritan river, Middleſex and Eſſex counties on the N. of it, and and Berghen county on Hudſon's river.

Weſt Jerſey has not ſo many towns, nor is it ſo well-planted as Eaſt Jerſey; yet on account of its navigable creeks, it is as commodious for trade as the other: for they lie at a convenient diſtance, and ſome of them run up a pretty way inland. Here is no county except Cape-May county; being a tract of land between Cape-May, near its moſt eaſterly point at the mouth of Delawar bay, and Little-Egg harbour, dividing the two Jerſey's.

On this neck of land are ſeveral ſtraggling houſes, the principal of which is Cox-hall. Moſt of the inhabitants are fiſhermen, there being a whale-fiſhery on both ſhores of the mouth of Delawar bay. From Maurice-river, the next ſtream to Cape-May, Delawar bay and river water all the S. E. and S. and S. W. parts of Weſt Jerſey. The plantations, ſome of which are ſo cloſe, that they are called a town, lie along on that bay and river, and moſt of them on creeks.

Maurice river, betwixt Cape-May and Cohanzy river, is the largeſt in all the country; and the latter of theſe, though a ſmall river, is deep and navigable for ſmall-craft, and has a town of the ſame name, ten or twelve miles up the river, where dwell about eighty families.

The climate of both the Jerſey's is ſomewhat warmer than that of New England or New York, by lying more to the S. Their produce is all ſort of grain, with horſes, black cattle, hogs, furs, ſkins, and pipe-ſtaves. To the Engliſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies they export bread, corn, flour, beef, pork, and fiſh; for which they receive rum, ſugar, &c. in return. They alſo export tobacco, furs, ſkins, and other productions, to England. The New York and Jerſey ſhipping alſo often take whales, the oil and bone of which are likewiſe ſent to England; beſides pitch and tar, &c.

The inhabitants are computed at about 16,000 Engliſh, men, women, and children; of whom, about 3000 are men able to bear arms. The number of Indians are but ſmall. The increaſe of its trade and produce may be judged from the negroes here, who are more than ten times as many as they were forty years ago.

JERUSALEM, anciently *Salem* and *Jebus*; among the Greeks and Latins it was known by the name of *Solyma* and *Hieroſolyma*, the capital of Judæa or Paleſtine, in Aſia. It was a very famous city while the Jews inhabited the country; and in its moſt flouriſhing ſtate, it conſiſted of four parts, each being incloſed within its own walls; namely, 1. The Old city, which ſtood on Mount Zion, where King David built a palace. 2. The Lower city, ſtyled alſo the Daughter of Zion, as being built after it; where King Solomon's palace ſtood, alſo Herod's theatre and amphitheatre, the latter capable of containing 80,000 perſons. 3. The New city, moſtly inhabited by tradeſmen and numbers of merchants. And 4. Mount Moriah, where Solomon's magnificent temple ſtood. But all this glory has long ſince been laid in the duſt, in exact conformity to our Saviour's prophecy, particularly with regard to the latter, "that one ſtone of it ſhould not be left upon another."

It lies thirty-five miles E. of the Levant ſea, and and ninety-four S. of Damaſcus; and ſtands on a high rock, the aſcents to which, on all ſides, are exceeding ſteep, except that on the N. and ſurrounded with a deep valley encompaſſed with hills.

At preſent the city is three miles in circuit, and has changed its ſituation conſiderably: for Mount Calvary which was formerly without the city, is now in the middle of it; and Mount Zion, which ſtood near the centre, is now without the walls: theſe, together with the fortifications, ſeem pretty antique, though the private buildings are but mean and thin of inhabitants. The reſort of pilgrims to this place is the only thing which at preſent renders it conſiderable; and the furniſhing theſe with proviſions and lodgings is the principal buſineſs of the place.

For the protecting of the pilgrims againſt the depredations of the Arabs, and receiving the tribute exacted from them, a Turkiſh Baſha, with a guard of janizaries always reſide here.

Upon Mount Calvary ſtands the church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims chiefly viſit, being a very ſtately ſtructure, in which almoſt every Chriſtian nation has a chapel. Over the middle of it is an open cupola at which the light is received; and directly under it is the holy ſepulchre. In this church alſo are conſecrated about twelve or thirteen places on account of ſome actions done in them relating to the death and reſurrection of our Saviour. And annually on Good Friday our Lord's paſſion is ſolemnized in this church, and the ſeveral parts of it acted. Here alſo is ſtill to be ſeen the miraculous cleft of the rock, made by the earthquake, when our Saviour gave up the ghoſt. Jeruſalem lies in lat. 31 deg. 46 min. N. long. 32 deg. 31 min. E.

JESI, anciently *Æſis*, an old city of the marquiſate of Ancona and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies on the river Eſino, and is the ſee of a Biſhop, twenty-ſix miles W. of Ancona, and five from Oſimo. Lat. 43 deg. 56 min. N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. W.

JESSELMERE, one of the weſtern provinces of Indoſtan and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It is ſubject to the Mogul, and bounded on the N. by the Hendowns country, on the W. by Tatta, on the E. by Bando, and on the S. by Soret and part of Guzuratte. It lies between lat. 25 and 28 deg. N. extending about 310 miles N. E. and S. W. and 251 E. and W. The N. E. parts of it are mountaiouns; but the S. is watered by the river Padder; and the greateſt part of it produces plenty of corn and cattle, eſpecially ſheep.

JESSELMERE, or GISLEMEER, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name. It ſtands very delightfully on the N. part: and though inland, has a briſk trade for indigo, cotton, and woollen cloths. It is alſo defended by a ſtrong caſtle; and lies 352 miles N. of Surat. Lat. 27 deg. 21 min. N. long. 73 deg. 34 min. E.

JESSO, or YEDSO, a country of Aſia, lying N. of Japan, which is thought to extend N. E. as far as the continent of America. But hitherto the country and people who inhabit it are little known.

JESUAL, or JESUAT, a province in the eaſtern diviſion of Indoſtan, in Aſia. It is bounded on the W. by Patna, on the N. and E. by Udeſſa and the kingdom of Aſem, and on the S. by Mevat (others ſay Bengal). It is commonly reckoned a ſubdiviſion of Bengal, and ſubject to the great Mogul. It extends 300 miles from N. E. to S. W. and 180 from N. to S. It lies on both ſides the river Gundrunk.

JETHOW, a ſmall iſland, not far from Sarke, in the Engliſh channel, which is about half a mile over every way; and inhabited by nothing but rabbits.

JEVER, a town of Embden or Eaſt Frieſland, in Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Embden. Lat. 53 deg. 48 min. N. long. 7 deg. 22 min. E.

JEWERIES, or CUMILIRIES, a groupe of ſmall iſles on the Tuneſe coaſts, in Africa; it is Ptolemy's *Cercina*, pretty near the mainland.

JEZREEL, a very rich valley of the tribe of Iſſachar, in Paleſtine and Turkey in Aſia. It was formerly famed as the ſcene of many battles.

JEZREEL, the royal ſeat of King Ahab, in the tribe of Iſſachar, in Paleſtine and Turkey in Aſia. It ſtood on the W. foot of Mount Gilboah, near the frontiers of Manaſſeh; and infamous for the compliance of its governors with Jezebel's orders, in cauſing Naboth to be put to death, and for her diſmal cataſtrophe.

IGLAU, a pretty large, ſtrong, and well-built town, in the marquiſate of Moravia, in Germany. It lies on a river

of

of the ſame name, and on the frontier of Bohemia, in the road to Hungary; and therefore much frequented. In the Huſſite war this place obſtinately adhered to the Popiſh ſide, but was the firſt town of Moravia ſubject to Bohemia, which received the Augſburg confeſſion. In 1645 it ſurrendered to the Swedes, who, to render it the more tenable, burnt down its large ſuburbs, and defended it for a whole year againſt all the Emperor's forces, and even repulſed them. At other times, it was alternately taken and retaken in the wars of Bohemia and Germany.

Its principal trade is in beer, and coarſe woollen cloth manufactured here. In this town is a Jeſuits college handſomely endowed by the Emperor Ferdinand II. and a gymnaſium alſo, together with a Dominican and Franciſcan monaſtery, all worth ſeeing. It lies ſeventy-two miles S. W. of Olmutz, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 49 deg. 28 min. N. long. 15 deg. 21 min. E.

IGLESIAS, or VILLA D'IGLESIAS, i. e. Church-town, the ſee of a Biſhop under Cagliari, on the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Sardinia, in Upper Italy, and on the weſtern coaſt, upon a gulph of its own name. It roſe out of the ruins of Sylci, the capital of the Sylcitani, from whence the biſhopric was tranſlated hither in 1504. It lies oppoſite to the little iſland of St. Pietro, about twenty-four miles S. of Oriſtagni, and forty N. W. of Cagliari. Lat. 39 deg. 25 min N. long. 8 deg. 52 min. E.

IHOR, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Malacca and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It lies near the S. cape of the further peninſula of India, and about eleven miles S. E. of Malacca, and is ſubject to the Dutch. Lat. 3 deg. 22 min. N. long. 104 deg. 1 min. E.

JIGAT, a ſea-port of Cambya, a kingdom in the S. diviſion of Indoſtan, in Aſia. It lies on a point of low-land of its own name. Here a governor of the Mogul reſides. It ſhews four or five tall ſteeples when viewed from the ſea; but is a place of little trade, and conſequently little known.

JIGERI, or JIGEL, a province of Algiers, in Africa. It is a large territory, extending itſelf to the frontiers of Numidia, and along the ſea-coaſts. It has Bona on the E. Conquo and Algiers on the W. and Labez on the S. It is moſtly dry, barren, and mountainous; yielding nothing but a little barley, flax, hemp, and a few nuts. It has no walled towns, but its capital of the ſame name; the reſt are adowars or villages, inhabited by a fierce people, who make ſlaves of all that fall into their hands without diſtinction, eſpecially ſince the expedition of the French in 1660, in which thoſe who were not cut off, were carried into ſervitude. Here is a ridge of mountains between twenty-five and thirty miles long, called Auraz by Procopius, and inhabited by a breed of Arabs called Cabeltezen, who are fierce, cruel, and miſchievous; and can retire into the moſt craggy parts, whither no body can purſue them.

This province, with ſeveral more, the famed pyrate Barbaroſſa conquered for the King of Algiers in 1514: but the inhabitants, like the coaſters even in more civilized countries, as one would expect, ſpare no wrecks at ſea, whether friends or foes; only if the crew be Mahometans they give them ſome ſmall viaticum to bring them on in their way home; and even the Dey can ſave nothing to the owners by any other means than a friendly compoſition. The town of Jigeri ſtands on the ſea-coaſt, defended by a caſtle or fortreſs, which is almoſt inacceſſible, and commands all the country. It is upon a narrow ſlip of land jutting into the ſea, and forming two commodious harbours; one on the E. ſide, and the other on the W. In the town are about 200 houſes, inhabited by ſuch as live on the wrecks of ſhips. It lies forty leagues E. of Algiers, and in lat. 36 deg. 55 min. N. long. 6 deg. 35 min. E.

IKENILD-STREET, an old Roman way, which paſſes through the town of Alcheſter in Worceſterſhire, and not far from Stratford.

IKENING-STREET, leading from Dunſtable to Royſton, in Hartfordſhire, appears at Baldock only like a little field-way. Between it and Icleford, which latter retains part of the name, it goes through an entrenchment, conſiſting of the remains of a Britiſh town, now called Wilbury-hill.

ILA, or ISLA, one of the Hebrides, and the furtheſt of all the weſtern iſles of Scotland, and even of all Great Britain. It lies in Argyleſhire, is twenty-four miles long, and from eight to eighteen in breadth, about a mile from the Iſle of Jura, which lies to the northward of it. It abounds with corn, cattle, and deer; has ſeveral rivers on every ſide, and freſh water lakes well-ſtored with ſalmon and other fiſh; and in ſeveral of theſe loughs are iſlands with forts now in ruins. That in the middle of Ila, called Lough-Finlaggan, three miles in circuit, which has abundance of ſalmon, bull-trouts, and eels, empties itſelf by an outlet called Laggan, into the ſea: and in an iſland here was the royal ſeat of the famous Macdonald of the Iſles, whoſe vaſſals had him crowned and anointed King of Scotland by the Biſhop of Argyle, aſſiſted by ſeven prieſts, in the preſence of the heads of the tribes, in the iſles, and on the continent. The ruins of his palace, and the offices for his court and guards, which are ſtill to be ſeen, ſhew this to have been a ſpacious ſtructure. Mr. Martin was informed, that one Briow of Ila, a famous judge, as the word *Briow* imports, was, according to his own deſire, buried ſtanding at the brink of the above-mentioned river Laggan, with a trout-ſpear in his hand.

Among the many caves in Ila, one is large enough to hold 200 men, and ſeems divided into chambers. Here is a medicinal well much reſorted to by the natives for all kinds of diſeaſes, and near it is a chapel for the devotion of ſuch as come to drink the waters. The E. and N. ſides of Ila are full of heaths and hills. The S. W. and W. are pretty well cultivated.

In a road between Kilrow on the W. and Port Eſcock on the E. being a tract of about ſix miles, well-inhabited, there are 1000 hillocks, all abounding with lime-ſtone: among theſe there is a lead-mine with a mixture of ſilver in it. In the whole iſland are four churches, beſides two chapels; and the inhabitants are all Proteſtants. As it lies lower, and conſequently more marſhy, than the iſle of Jura, it is not ſo healthy. It gave title of Earl to the preſent Archibald Duke of Argyle, before the demiſe of his late brother John; though the property of the iſland belonged to Mr. Campbell of Cathell in Inverneſs-ſhire in Scotland, and Stackpool in Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales: but a few years ago the latter ſold it to the Earl of Ila.

In Lochnadawl bay, which is eight miles long, and two broad, on the S. ſide of the iſland, there is a good harbour; and on Lough-Gruynard bay, which is four miles and a half long, and two and a half broad, on the W. ſide, there are ſeveral iſlands at its mouth. Upon the coaſt are great numbers of little iſlands, ſome of which are inhabited. One of theſe, called Overſea, on the S. ſide, near the mouth of Lochnadawl, is remarkable for a firth between it and Ila, which is not navigable but at certain hours, by reaſon of very ſwift and adverſe tides.

ILANTZ, a community, with a town of the ſame name, in the Upper or Grey league of the Griſons, in Switzerland, upon the Rhine. Here in its turn meet the aſſemblies of the three leagues, as do thoſe of the Griſon league in particular often; and near it are the ruins of three old caſtles, of which there are many more all over the country. It lies fifteen miles S. W. of Char.

ILCHESTER, a parliament-borough of Somerſetſhire. See IVELCHESTER.

ILCUSSIA, or ILCUSIC, a royal town in the palatinate of Cracow, in Poland. It is noted for mines of ſilver and lead in its neighbourhood, and for having the beſt bread and beef in all the kingdom. It is ſurrounded with a brick wall, and the houſes in it are moſtly of the ſame materials. The citizens are very luxurious, and equally devout.

ILDEFONSO, a palace belonging to the King of Spain, ſix miles from Madrid, to which the late King Philip V. had retired for the ſhort time that he had abdicated the throne, in the year 1724.

ILFARCOMB, or ALFRINCOMB, a populous and trading place, eſpecially in herrings. It lies in Devonſhire, on the Briſtol channel. It is particularly noted for the conſtant lights it maintains for the direction of ſailors, for the conveniency of building and repairing ſhips here, as alſo for the ſhelter it affords veſſels from Ireland in bad weather, when it is very dangerous for them to run into the mouth of the Taw called Barnſtable-water: for which reaſon the merchants of Barnſtable do great part of their buſineſs at this port. The harbour, with its quay or pier, 850 feet long, and forty high, the warp-houſe, light-houſe, pilot boats, Taw boats, &c. had all gone to decay through length of time and the violence of the ſea; but an act of parliament paſſed in 1731, for repairing and enlarging the harbour and piers, &c. ſo as to be now a convenient port.

The town conſiſts principally of one ſtreet; but the houſes are ſcattered, and is almoſt a mile in length from the church to the harbour. It is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, &c. lies 8 miles from Barnſtaple, 40 from Exeter, and 179 from London.

ILHEOS, or RIO DE ILHEOS, a captainrie of Braſil, in South America. It is ſo called from the ſeveral iſlands lying before its main bay, upon one of which is its capital of the ſame name. It is ſeparated from Báhia to the N. by the river Serinhaim; on the S. from Porto Seguro by that called Rio Grande, having the Atlantic ocean to the E. and the Vaymores and Quirigujes, two barbarous and unconquered nations, to the W. Some other rivers croſs it from W. to E. particularly Rio des Contas, dos Ilheos, de Duna and Juſſia. It is ſubject to Portugal.

ILHEOS, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province, of the ſame name. Here the Jeſuits have a college, and teach the Portugueſe youth, and ſuch of the ſavages as will hear them. The other inhabitants are chiefly employed in cultivating their plantations, and conveying their produce by ſea to Pernambuco and other provinces. About ſeven leagues W. of it is a freſh-water lake, about three leagues long, and near as many in breadth, with fifteen fathom water, out of which iſſues a river that flows into the ocean; but its mouth is ſo narrow that boats can hardly ſqueeze through it into the lake. The fiſh here is plentiful and very good, particularly that called manatis, ſome of which weigh from twenty to thirty pounds weight; it likewiſe breeds a large kind of tuberones: but the worſt of all its productions is the crocodile, which preys upon the reſt, both in and out of the water. It lies thirty leagues N. E. from Porto Seguro, and about the ſame diſtance S. W. from the bay of All-ſaints. Lat. 15 deg. 40 min. S. long. 34 deg. 28 min. W.

ILL, anciently ELL, a conſiderable river of Alſace, in Germany. It riſes in the village of Winckell, in the Sundgaw, near Baſil in Switzerland, at a league diſtance from Ferette; it runs through the whole province of Alſace lengthwiſe, when, after receiving ſeveral ſmaller ſtreams, it paſſes by Colmar and Schlechtſtadt, from which it begins to be navigable, but not by large veſſels, as having ſeveral iſlands in its channel. This river then falls into the Bruſch at Straſburg; after which they both run into the Rhine below Wantzenau, and about a league from Straſburg-bridge. The overflowing of the Ill does almoſt as much harm as that of the Rhine.

ILLENOIS *Lake*, a large collection of inland waters in Canada, North America. It lies between lat. 41 and 46 deg. N. and between long. 89 and 94 deg. W. having a communication by a narrow channel with Huron lake. The people, who live near the lake and river of that name, which latter iſſues from Dauphin lake, and after a courſe of about 200 leagues, excluſive of its windings, falls at length into the great river Miſſiſſippi, call it Albini, ſignifying a man grown up, with which title they compliment their own nation above all their neighbours. Theſe live in villages at a great diſtance from one another, upon the marſhy plains on both ſides of the river Illenois, beyond which are large woods and ſloping hills, covered with a delightful verdure for at leaſt nine months in the year; whilſt its current, which is moſtly S. W. is ſo ſmooth and agreeable, that veſſels of a conſiderable burthen may ſail up and down upon it with eaſe and ſafety, during a courſe of 120 leagues, before it falls into the Miſſiſſippi. The land on each ſide yield ſuch plenty of paſture, that they are covered with herds of large and ſmall cattle; as well as goats, deer, and other beaſts of the wilder kind. The river itſelf ſwarms with water-fowl, ſuch as ſwans, geeſe, cranes, ducks, &c. all which thrive vaſtly by the vaſt quantities of wild oats that grow along its banks, and on the adjacent plains.

The villages are large, and the huts neatly built, of an oblong form, and covered with mats, ſo well interwoven as to be proof againſt all weathers. Every hut has five or ſix fire-places, each of which ſerves two or three families, who all live harmoniouſly together. The largeſt of theſe villages contain between 4 and 500 huts: one of theſe, called Poſt Dalamia, M. Salle, who was there in 1679, found quite abandoned, the carpentry being ordinary, but the matting of the inſide neat enough; and under them were repoſitories for their Indian wheat, which is commonly laid up after harveſt; that, with ſome roots and the fleſh of the game they kill in the woods, being their principal food.

In their temper and manners they are quite oppoſite to the Iroquois; and, inſtead of their brutal fierceneſs, put on an affable behaviour, cajoling thoſe they are in friendſhip with, but withall are very cunning, quick-ſighted and reſentful. They are tall, ſtout, well-ſhaped, but tawny, and extremely nimble and alert at moſt bodily exerciſes, being very fond of hunting. They allow themſelves more wives than one. Their nation does not only ſpread itſelf along the river of their own name, but likewiſe a good way ſouthwards on each ſide of the Miſſiſſippi; and many of them are ſaid to have been converted and greatly civilized by the French miſſionaries. They are indeed found to be very amicable with that nation, as protecting them from the Iroquois and Outagamis. Though Charlevoix aſſures us, that the Illenois he ſaw, are no leſs ſavage then the Iroquois, uſe the ſame horrid cruelties againſt their priſoners, and, from their manners and language, concludes them to be of the ſame extraction with the ferocious Miamis.

Theſe are intermingled with them along the Illenois, eſpecially above La Fourche, or the Fork, the confluence of that river, which is ſtill but ſmall; and that of Piſticoni, which is by much larger and deeper, and falls from the country of the Maſcoatins. A league below the junction of theſe, and on the right-ſide, ſtands the round high rock, with a flat top, on which ſtands the village of Fort Miamis: and about another league below, upon the left-ſide, is another, ſimply called the *Rock*; which by the palliſadoes ſtill ſtanding, appears to have been a ſort of retrenchment. At the foot of this rock is an iſland in the middle of the river, ſurrounded with a number of others, all very pleaſant and fertile, upon which ſtands a village, where one of their chiefs reſides. None of theſe nations have either courage or conduct in their ſkirmiſhes, the fierceſt of which conſiſts only of a furious onſet, accompanied with dreadful ſhouts, and in which if once put to route, all is irrecoverably loſt. Their principal talent is in ambuſcades, in which they will patiently wait eight or nine days for the ſake of killing and ſtripping an enemy or paſſenger, or take him priſoner.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which riſing in the mountains of Tirol, whence it runs N. through Suabia, by Kempton, Meniniungen and Kirchberg, then falls into the Danube at Ulm.

ILLINISA, a mountain in the Cordillera of the Andes, South America, and five leagues to the W. of Catopaxi-mountain. Its ſummit is bifid, and continually covered with ſnow. From it ſeveral rivulets derive their ſource: of which thoſe flowing from the northern declivity perſiſt in that direction; as thoſe from the ſouthern ſide run likewiſe ſouthward. The latter pay their tribute to the Atlantic ocean through the large river of the Amazons, while the former diſcharge themſelves into the South-ſea by the river of Emeralds.

ILLOCK, the capital of Sirmia, a province of Sclavonia, in Hungary, with a caſtle upon a high hill. It lies near the Danube, about ten miles N. W. of Carlowitz, and fifty-ſix N. W. of Belgrade. Uladiſlaus took it in 1494, and

and Solyman Emperor of the Turks retook it in 1526. It fell afterwards into the hands of the Auſtrians, to whom it is ſtill ſubject. Lat. 45 deg. 57 min. N. long. 20 deg. 46 min. E.

ILLUSE, a town of Orixa, a province of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It ſtands three miles E. of Ganjam, at the end of the ridge of mountains dividing this province from Golconda. Theſe terminate within piſtol-ſhot of the ſea, where centinels are ſaid to be poſted, in order to demand the poll-tax for every paſſenger coming in or going out of this province. The ſouth part of Orixa is called Talengand.

ILMEN *Sea*, a lake of Great Novogorod in Ruſſia, from which the river Wolchow iſſues, and by means of it has a communication with the Ladoga-lake.

ILMINSTER, or ILMISTFR, a market-town in Somerſetſhire. Its pariſh is five miles long, in which a pretty conſiderable woollen manufacture is carried on, and has a very good church, as its name ſeems to import. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on Auguſt 26 and 27, for bullocks, horſes, pigs, ſheep, and cheeſe. It lies 7 miles from Taunton, 26 from Wells city, and 138 from London.

ILMSTADT, a famous rich monaſtry of Auguſtines, founded anno 1075, in the very heart of the Wetteraw in Germany, and the beſt ſoil in the country. During the civil wars of Germany, it was for ſome time the head-quarters of the Imperialiſts and Bavarians.

ILTEN, one of the towns in the duchy of Lunenburg-Zell, and electorate in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

ILLYRICUM, or ILLYRIA, in a large acceptation includes almoſt the whole Roman provinces in the eaſt part of Europe. It is ſubdivided into the weſtern and eaſtern: to the former belong Dalmatia, the three Pannonias, Savia, Noricum Mediterraneum, and Ripenſe: to the latter, namely, the eaſtern diviſion, belong Macedonia, Achaia, Theſſaly, Epirus and Crete, Dacira Ripenſis and Mediterranea, Mœſia prima, Dardania and Prevalitana. Turkiſh Illyricum extends from Sclavonia to Romania and Bulgaria, between Croatia, and the Danube.

ILS, a river, whoſe ſource is in the mountains of Bohemia, a kingdom of Germany; which after running S. falls into the Danube at Paſſau.

ILSLEY, *Eaſt*, a market-town of Berkſhire, twelve miles from Reading, and fifty-one from London. Here is kept an annual fair on Auguſt 6 for ſheep and lambs.

ILZA, a neat town of Sandomir, a palatinate of Poland, on a river which falls into the Viſtula. It is built of brick, and belongs to the Biſhop of Cracow, who has a ſtately palace in it. This place furniſhes all Poland with earthen-ware, and is defended by an old caſtle: it lies ſeventy miles N. E. of Cracow.

IMBROS, the ancient name of an iſland now called LEMBRO, in the Ægean ſea and European Turkey. It lies S. E. of Samandrachi, near the Streight of the Dardanelles; and is about twenty-five miles in circuit.

Of the ſame name is its capital, with a port, citadel, and ſee of a Greek Biſhop.

IMENSTADT, a town of Suabia in Germany. It lies ſixteen miles S. of Kempen, and twenty-one E. of Lindow.

IMERITIA, or IMMERETIA, a province or ſmall kingdom of Georgia, in Aſiatic Turkey. It lies next to Mingrelia, from which it is divided by the Phaſis, and between Georgia Proper and the Euxine ſea. It is computed to be about 120 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It has the Mingrelians and the inhabitants of Mount Caucaſus to the N. W. the Turks and Georgians to the S. the Odiſe to the N. and N. E. and the Caraccioli, or Circaſſians, as the Turks call them, or Hunns as they are ſtyled by the Europeans, among whom they are ſufficiently known for their dreadful irruption into Gaul, Italy, &c. to the W. This is a woody and hilly country, but abounding with nobler villages than Mingrelia, which produce corn, pulſe, cattle, and other neceſſaries in a greater degree. Their mountains have alſo iron-mines, which yield large quantities of that metal, and very good in its kind. Here money is coined, being current, eſpecially in towns, of which there are many good and large ones, where a general commerce

is carried on. In other reſpects, their cuſtoms, manners, &c. differ but very little from thoſe of the Mingrelians. The Kings of Imeritia were formerly not only maſters of that, but of ſome other provinces which revolted in the laſt century, and have been at war ever ſince: thoſe provinces neareſt to the Turk craved his aſſiſtance, and obtained his protection; but have by that means become tributary to the Grand Signior; namely, the Kings of Imeritia, ſend eighty boys, and as many girls, between ten and twenty years of age; the Prince of Gueril, forty-ſix children of the ſame age; the Prince of Mingrelia, 60,000 fathoms of linen; the Prince of Abcaſſia pays likewiſe a tribute to the Porte, but what and when he thinks fit.

Though the Turks keep Cotatis, the capital of Imeritia, in their hands, they ſuffer the Prince to hold three ſtrong fortreſſes, namely, Scander, and two on Mount Caucaſus, called Regia and Scorgla, both very difficult of acceſs. All theſe countries, though the Turks did not think fit to reduce them, are ſo far of uſe, that they can conſtantly draw from thence ſlaves amounting to between 7 and 8000.

IMOLA, or JUMOLA, the ancient *Forum Cornelii*, was formerly a city of the Lingones, in Gallia Ciſpadana; and ſometimes called *Forum Syllæ*. It is at preſent a neat place of Romagna, in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Middle Italy; is ſurrounded with walls, towers and ditches. It has alſo an old ſtrong caſtle, with four tolerable baſtions, and a tower in the middle of it, and is waſhed by the river Santerno, which is dry part of the ſummer, but overflows its banks in winter. Imola is the ſee of a Biſhop, under Ravenna: nineteen miles E. of Bologna. Lat. 44 deg. 38 min. N. long. 12 deg. 21 min. E.

IMPERIAL, a biſhopric of Chili, in South America.

Of the ſame name is a city belonging to it, pleaſantly ſituated on a river anciently called Cauten, and now Imperial. It has a harbour at the confluence of two rivers, but not ſafe for ſhips of any burden. All its territory bears corn, and all ſorts of fruits and pulſe; though the black grapes do not ripen ſo kindly as the white and muſkadine ſort. The country is partly hills and partly valleys; the former are of gentle aſcent, and yield good paſture, with ſhelter for cattle. The city was the ſee of a Biſhop, but was deſtroyed by the Indians; upon which it tranſlated [to Conception. It lies twelve miles E. of the South-ſea, and eighty-one N. of Baldiva. Lat. 39 deg. 41 min. S. long. 84 deg. 12 min. W.

IMPERIAL, a river on which the city of its name ſtands in Chili, South America. It is large, and runs a great way up into the country, and its banks very well inhabited by Indians.

INCHARVY, a place lying between two promontories, near the Queen's-ferry, in the Firth of Forth. It was formerly fortified, and its guns could reach the ſhore on both ſides: ſo that no ſhips could paſs it without leave.

INCHDAVANAN, an iſland in Lochlomond, in the ſhire of Lenox, in the W. of Scotland. It is noted for broom, abundance of wild berries, pleaſant habitations, gardens, and fruit-trees.

INCHKEITH, an iſland further up than the Baſs, in the Firth of Forth, in Scotland. It is a mile and a half long, and about half a mile broad. The ſoil is rich, and produces good graſs, with abundance of phyſical herbs. Here are four freſh-water ſprings, and the like number of harbours, one towards each quarter. In the middle is an eminence, where Queen Mary of Scotland built a ſtrong ſtone-fort. In this iſland there is a quarry, which emits a ſtrong ſulphurous ſmell when any pieces are broken off; but very fit for building. Round the coaſts of this iſland are vaſt ſhoals of fiſh, and abundance of oyſters during the winter.

It takes its name from the noble family of Keith, the founder of which had the iſland, with the barony of Keith-Mareſchal in Lothian, and hereditary dignity of Earl Marſhal in Scotland, conferred upon him by King Malcom II. in the year 1010, for his valour in the battle fought againſt the Danes, at Bar, in Angus. It afterwards fell to the crown, and was given by King Robert II. to John Lord Lyon, of Glames (predeceſſor of the

Earl

Earl of Strathmore) the chief of that family, with the barony of Kinghorn, upon his marrying that Prince's daughter. Since that it has been in other hands. Here horſes are obſerved to grow fat in a little time.

INCHMURIN, the principal of the iſlands in Lochlomond and Lenoxſhire, in the W. of Scotland. It is about two miles and a half in length, fruitful in corn and graſs, abounding alſo with deer, which the Kings of Scotland uſed to hunt there.

INCHNOLAIG, another iſland in the above-mentioned Lochlomond: it is noted for yew-trees, which grow no where elſe in theſe iſles.

INCHONNAUGAN, another iſland in the ſame inland lake, which is remarkable for birch-trees, and has likewiſe corn-fields.

INDALVIA, a large town in the province of Balagnate, and peninſula within the Ganges, in the Eaſt Indies, Aſia. It lies on its frontiers; and here it is ſaid are made the beſt ſword-blades in all India.

INDIA *Proper*, or the EAST-INDIES, was anciently bounded by the country of the Sinæ on the W. and S. by the Montes Emodi on the N. and by the Montes Damaſii and the Meander on the E. It had alſo the river Indus on the W. and the Indian ſea on the S. into which it runs out by two peninſula's.

Its preſent boundaries are Uſbeck Tartary and Thibet on the N. another Thibet, the kingdoms of Aſem, Ava, and Pegu, on the E. the bay of Bengal and the Indian ocean on the S. and the ſame ocean and Perſia on the W. being about 2043 miles long from N. to S. and 1412 broad from E. to W. but the ſouthern part of the peninſula is not 312 in breadth. All the countries within this extent are ſubject to the Great Mogul, and lie between lat. 7 and 40 deg. N. and between long. 66 and 95 deg. E.

It is often called Indoſtan, from the river Indus on its weſtern limits; alſo Mogulſtan, from the imperial family which now poſſeſſes the throne, and deſcended from Tamerlane, a Mogul Tartar. The Emperor Aureng-zebe conquered Golconda, Viſiapour, and all the ſouthern kingdoms of India, in the year 1685.

According to the opinions of the beſt writers, and the common acceptation now, by the Eaſt Indies are underſtood only the empire of the Great Mogul, the peninſula's on both ſides of the river Ganges, and the iſlands in the Indian ocean: and it is called the Eaſt Indies to diſtinguiſh it from America, which has the appellation of Weſt Indies.

The firſt knowledge of India ſeems owing to the expedition of Alexander the Great into that country, where he defeated and made Porus his captive, who poſſeſſed the beſt part of what is now called the Mogul empire; but Alexander reinſtated him ſoon after into his dominions, though in ſubordination to himſelf.

Before the year 1498, the Europeans had little or no intercourſe with India; but that year the Portugueſe under Vaſco de Gama diſcovered the way thither round the Cape of Good Hope, and enjoyed the traffic almoſt without any rival, till 1600, when the Engliſh and Dutch put in for ſome ſhare in it: ſo that ever ſince theſe three nations have had forts and factories on the continent of India. But the Dutch have driven both the others from the Spice-iſlands, and engroſſed that trade upwards of 100 years ago.

What goods theſe Europeans import from thence are principally chints, callicoes, muſlins, ſome ſilk, pepper, and diamonds, which moſt of them purchaſe with ſilver: but the Dutch often barter ſpices for them, which to them is a double advantage.

Its principal rivers are the Indus and Ganges. The mountains of India are many: a great ridge, called by the ancients Taurus and Imaus, runs along on the W. ſide between Indoſtan and Perſia, as does another on the N. betwixt Indoſtan and Tartary. In the peninſula within the Ganges, the mountains of Gate or Balligate, extend through the whole country, from Narſinga to Cape Comarin.

The climate in the northern part of India is temperate and healthy; but the ſouthern countries are extremely hot, eſpecially when the warm winds blow in April or May; but are conſtantly refreſhed with breezes from the ſea about noon; for in the night, and early in the morning, the wind ſets off the ſhore, and blows on it the reſt of the day. In June the periodical rains come on, and continue till October, when they plant and ſow their lands towards the S. where rice is the only grain. In the northern parts is good wheat, and almoſt every other grain: ſo that in one part or other of the Mogul's dominions, every thing that can render life deſirable is produced, except liberty. For though the ſubjects at a diſtance from court live as eaſy as thoſe of moſt monarchies; yet the Mogul, being abſolute, can command their lives and fortunes at his own pleaſure.

The ſouthern part of India is inhabited by blacks, who have been lately conquered. Thoſe in the northern countries are either white, or of an olive complexion, and are the governing part of the nation, and of the Mahometan religion. The reſt worſhip idols of various ſhapes, and ſome very monſtrous: there is hardly any animal but what they adore, eſpecially the ox and monkey.

The forces of the Mogul are ſaid to amount to 300,000 horſe, beſides the forces of the numerous Raja's or tributary Princes, who are obliged to attend the Emperor with them when required. In the fair and dry ſeaſon the Mogul takes the field, making a tour round part of his dominions; when tradeſmen, merchants, and mechanics of all ſorts, follow his camp, where markets are regularly kept; ſo that hardly any body is left in the large towns: and upon the return of the rainy ſeaſon, they repair to the cities and towns again.

The annual revenue of the Emperor is computed at between 40 and 50,000,000 Sterling, ariſing from the produce of the ſoil, of which he is proprietor as well as ſovereign; by duties and cuſtoms on goods; by forfeitures and eſcheats, he being heir to all his great officers; and by preſents from all his governors, and ſuch as have any dependance upon him: and laſtly, from the diamond-mines of Golconda.

The Danes and French have alſo endeavoured to get a ſhare of traffic to the Eaſt Indies. The former in the bay of Bengal, and on the Pegu-coaſt; as alſo in ſome little iſlands towards the S. being maſters only of two places on the coaſt of Coromandel; namely, Tranquebar and Daneſburg, with Erwa on the fiſhing-coaſt. The French fixed their chief factory in the iſle of Madagaſcar, in order to traffic from thence to Perſia, India, China, Japan, &c. but not ſucceeding, this company was in 1719 united to the Weſt Indian; and they have a factory ſettled at Pondicherry on the Coromandel coaſt, and made ſome intereſt in the court of the King of Siam. They have alſo a ſettlement on the iſle of Haynan in the Tonquin bay, beſides one or two more in that of Bengal.

The ſeveral governments and factories both of the continent and iſlands of the Eaſt Indies are as follows:

To the Engliſh belong on the weſtern coaſt, or that of Malabar, Surat, and its ſubordinate factories of Agra, Lahor, Amadabat, Dumbaſs, Nunfaree, and Gundavee, Bombay in the iſland of Salſette, Carwar, Telichery, Anjengo, Fort St. David, Fort St. George, or Madraſs, Viſagapatan, Ganjam and Ballaſore, all on the Coromandel coaſt; Fort William or Calcutta in Bengal, Bencouli in the iſle of Sumatra, together with the ſubordinate factories of Ticou, Marlborough-fort, &c.

To the Portugueſe on the W. coaſt belong Diu, Damaan, Baſſaim, near Salſette iſland, Chaul, Bandara, Elephants iſland, Carronjaa iſland, Goa iſland, Anjediva iſland, Annanor, Cavarda, Managolore and Moors fort, Meliapour or St. Thomas on the Coromandel-coaſt, and Timor iſland.

To the Dutch belong alſo on the W. coaſt, Rajapore, Dundee, Barceloar or Baſſadore, Cananore, Panane, Cranganor, Cochin, Porcah, Carnapole, Coulan or Quilon, Tegnapatan, Manapaar, Tutecarin, Ceylon iſland, Manaar iſland; theſe laſt four on the fiſhing-coaſt: On the Coromandel coaſt they have Negapatam,

THE
EAST INDIES,
distinguishing the
EMPIRES and KINGDOMS
on the Continent commonly call'd
INDIA:
By the Sr. Robert
with Improvements.
COBY or Sandy Desert
CABOUL
CANDAHAR
LAHORE
DELLI
AGRA
BUCKOR
MULTAN
SINDI
MALVA
GUZERAT
BERAR
DECAN
GOLCONDA
VISAPOUR
BIJANAGAR
CARNATIC
MALABAR
COROMANDEL
ORISSA
BENGAL
ASSEM
PATNA
KING. OF THIBET
KING. OF ARACAN
KING. OF PEGU
KING. OF SIAM
CAMBOJA
CHINA
DESERT
MOUNTAINS
OR MOGULS EMPIRE
INDIAN OCEAN
BAY OF BENGAL
GULF OF SIAM
MALDIVA I.
CEYLAN I.
Lakdiva I.
Pracel
Hainan I.
Cecir I.
Natuna I.
Borneo
These Islands are divided into thirteen Governments, called Attols.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Habit of an Indian Chief.

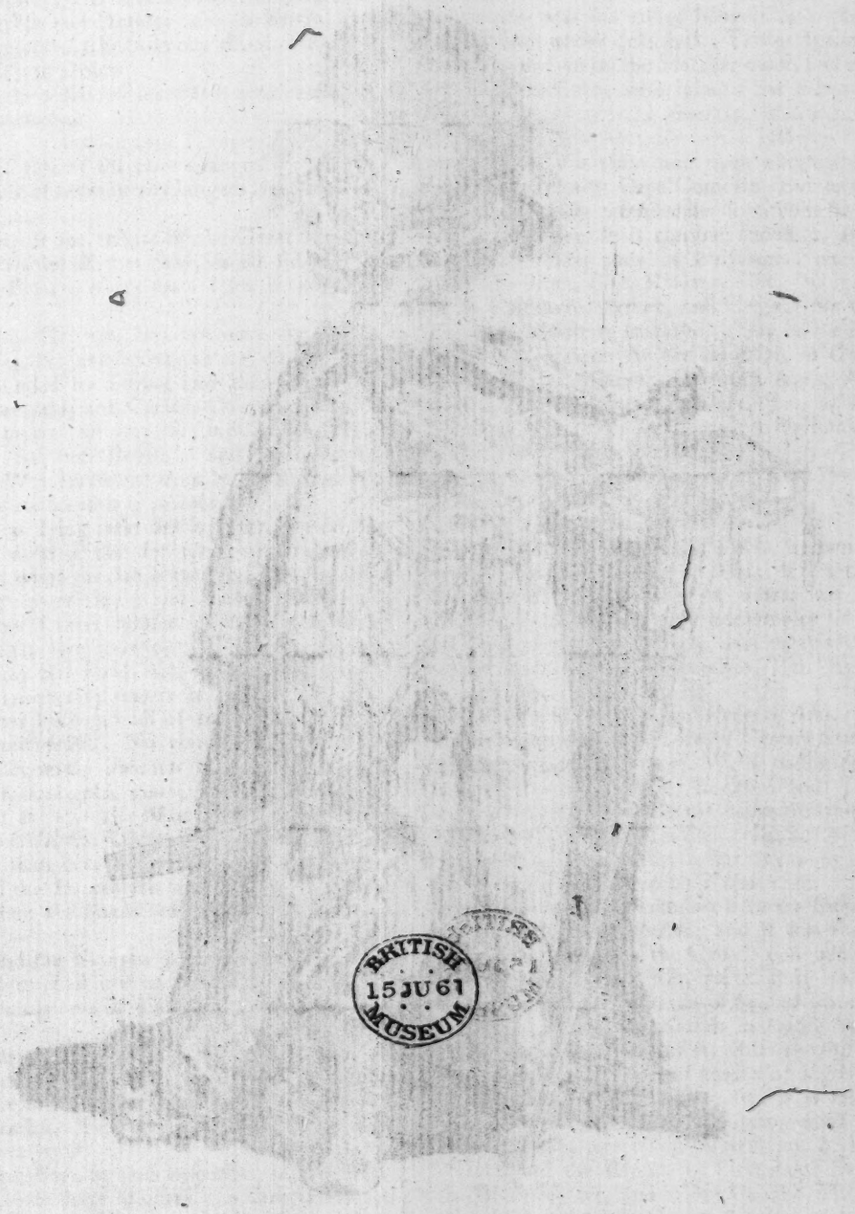
Engraved by the King's Authority, for the New Geographical Dictionary.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

The Habit of a Dervise of India.

Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary. Printed for T. Cooke, in Pater Noster Row.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM



BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Habit of an Ambassador from the Great Mogul.

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary, / Printed by the King's Authority / for J. Coote at the King's Arms, in Pater-Noster Row.

gapatam, Porto Novo, Sadraſſpatan, Cabelon, Policat, Caletore, Matſulipatan and Bimlipatan; beſides, in Bengal belong to them Hugeley, Barnagul and Chinchura; Malacca, in the peninſula of that name, Padang, Pallimbam, Priaman, Bankalis, and Siacque; theſe five in Sumatra iſland. In Java they have Bantam, Batavia, Cheruboan, Tagal, Japara, Rambang, and Sorobay, Solor iſland, Coupang in Timor iſland, Banda iſland, Loutore, Pulloron, Noro, Ternate and Amboyna iſlands, Ceram iſland, with Amhay, Buro iſland, Macaſſar in the iſle of Celebes, Ligore in the dominions of Siam, Siam-town, Arracan, Cambay and Surat on the W. coaſt: the former belonging to the Engliſh and Dutch; the latter to the Engliſh, Dutch, and French. In Bengal belong Ballaſore or Bankſhall, to the Engliſh, French, and Dutch; Caſembazaar and Malda to the Engliſh and Dutch; alſo in Bengal belong Patana, Daca and Atcheen in the iſland of Sumatra, to the Engliſh and Dutch.

Ancient geographers divided the whole continent into two parts only; namely,

I. The peninſula of India extra Gangem, i. e. beyond, or on the E. ſide of the river Ganges.

II. The peninſula of India intra Gangem, i. e. within, or on the W. ſide.

But as Indoſtan, or the empire of the Great Mogul, which lies on both ſides of that river, is all ſubject to one and the ſame Prince, it has ſince been reckoned a diſtinct diviſion.

INDIA beyond the Ganges, lies between the equator and lat. 30 deg. N. and between long. 92 and 106 deg. E. It is bounded by Thibet and Boutan on the N. by China, Tonquin, and Cochin-China, on the E. by the Indian ocean on the S. and by the Hither India, the bay of Bengal, and ſtreights of Malacca, on the W. Its extent from N. to S. is about 2026 miles; but its breadth is various.

This country, as lying near the equator, would be intolerably hot, were it not for the periodical rains which overflow it when the ſun is vertical, and the ſea-breezes blowing every day: yet theſe inundations oblige them to build their houſes upon high wooden pillars; ſo that they live four or five months in the upper rooms during the flood, and can only communicate with one another by means of boats. The natives of the Further India are all of an olive hue, and Pagans of different ſects. No country having more elephants, it conſequently abounds with ivory. Here our merchants alſo find gold, gems, canes, opium, and ſuch other traffic as is uſually to be met with in countries which lie within the limits of the tropics. Here is no other corn than rice, which is planted when the rains begin, and the inundation increaſes as it grows up; ſo that when the floods retire, then it is their harveſt.

India beyond the Ganges is divided into

1. The kingdom of Anna or Annam, under which is included the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Cochin-China.

2. The empire of Siam, containing the kingdoms of Cambodia or Camboia, Malacca, Siam, and Martaban.

3. The empire of Ava comprehends the kingdoms of Pegu, Ava, Arracan, Tipra, Acham or Aſem, and Boutan.

All theſe are governed by their reſpective Indian Princes, only the Dutch have uſurped the ſovereignty of Malacca. We know little or nothing with certainty of the revenues and forces of theſe ſeveral monarchs, as having intercourſe only near the coaſts.

The longeſt day in the moſt northern parts of the Further India, is about thirteen hours and an half; and the ſhorteſt in the moſt ſouthern about twelve. The principal of the Indian tongues in this peninſula is the Malayan, moſtly uſed in Malacca: yet the Portugueſe is the common language in moſt of the maritime towns of trade.

INDIA within the Ganges, conſiſts of the provinces of Decan, Cuncan, Malabar, including Cananor and Calicut, Cranganor, Cochin, Porca, Marta or Marten, Coilcoiloan, Coiloan, Travancour, Coromandel, Madura, and Marava.

INDIES, Weſt, ſo called at firſt, in contradiſtinction to the Eaſt Indies above-mentioned, upon a preſumption that the former extended, and even joined the latter, though diſtant therefrom about half the circumference of the terraqueous globe.

INDION, the ancient Alexandria Margianæ, mentioned by Dr. Heylin, as the capital of Aſtrabad, a province of Perſia, in Aſia.

INDOSTAN, or the empire of the Great Mogul, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. This country, which is the mainland of India, had its firſt name from its original inhabitants the Hindows: but the late race of its Monarchs, who have had the dominion here for about 300 years, being of Tartar extraction, after Tamerlane's invaſion of it, the Indians called them Moguls, from Maghul, which in Arabic ſignifies foreigner: from which the country was alſo called Moguliſtan; the ſame with India Proper above deſcribed. Excepting ſome Rajas or Indian ſovereigns on the Malabar coaſt, and others in the very heart of India, who inhabit the mountainous and inacceſſible parts of the country, which have not yet ſubmitted to the Mogul's yoke, he may be ſaid to be maſter of all the plain and open country, as far as its ſouthern extremity Cape Comorin. But as ſcarcely any geographers have extended his dominions farther S. than lat. 20 deg. we ſhall confine Indoſtan, as they have done, to its forty parts or kingdoms; namely, nine to the N. as Pitan, Gor, Karares, Siba, Naugræcut, Bankiſch, Caſſimere, Attock, and Cabul. Six to the W. as Hajacan, Moultan, Buckore, Tatta or Sindi, Jeſelmere and Soret. Fifteen in the midland, as Chitor, Raga, Ranas, Malva, Narvar, Gualeor, Agra, Aſmer, Hendowns, Jenupar, Pengab, Dely, Jamba, Bacar, Sanbal, and Maroucha. In the eaſtern diviſion are five provinces, namely, Kanduana, Patna, Jeſual, Nevat, and Udeſſa. And five more in its ſouthern diviſion, which make up the forty; namely, Bengal, Orixa, Berar, Candiſh, Guzurat or Cambaya.

INDRAPOUR, or INDRAPURA, a town of Sumatra, one of the Indian iſlands in Aſia: it is a Dutch ſettlement on the W. coaſt of it, where was formerly an Engliſh factory. Its only commodity is pepper, of which it affords great plenty, and cheap withal. It lies 169 miles N. W. of Bencoolen. Lat. 23 deg. 2 min. S. long. 101 deg. 2 min. E.

INDUS, one of the principal rivers of Aſia. Its ſource is in the mountains which divide Tartary from India; and running from N. E. to S. W. it paſſes through Caſſimere, Attock, Moultan, Buckore and Tatta, emptying itſelf by ſeveral outlets into the Indian ocean below the city of Tatta. It is a fine, deep, and navigable river, for veſſels of any burthen; but its mouth is ſo choaked up with ſand, that no ſhip can enter it. Kouli Kan made this river the boundary between India or the Mogul's country and Perſia; and it was alſo the utmoſt limits of Alexander the Great's conqueſts. This river yields many ſorts of fiſh, particularly excellent carp; ſome of which are upwards of twenty pounds weight. It overflows all the low grounds in April, May and June, leaving a fat ſlime behind it, which they till eaſily before it dries, and never fails of producing a good crop. The bar going into the river has not, it is ſaid, above two fathoms and a half of depth at ſpring-tides.

INGELHEIM, a town of Oppenheim, in the Electorate Palatine of the Rhine, in Germany. It lies ten miles S. W. of Mentz, and belongs to the Elector Palatine. Lat. 40 deg. 27 min. N. long. 7 deg. 49 min. E.

INGESTRE, near Stafford, in the ſhire of the latter name, has a very fine church built by Mr. Chetwynd at his own charge, and where the late Lord Chetwynd has laid out the fineſt park and gardens in all this part of England.

INGERSTONE, or INGATSTONE, a large thoroughfare town of Eſſex, in which are ſeveral good inns. It is principally maintained by the numbers of carriers and paſſengers continually paſſing this way to London, with droves of cattle, proviſions, manufactures, &c. Its maket, which is kept on Wedneſday, is conſiderable for live cattle, brought from Suffolk and other parts. It has an annual fair on December 1, for cattle of all ſorts. In its neighbourhood is one of the ſeats of the ancient

and noble family of the Petres, whoſe anceſtor Sir William, that lies buried under a ſtately monument in the church, founded, in the reign of King Henry VIII. eight fellowſhips in Exeter college, Oxon, called the Petrean fellowſhips: he built an alms-houſe in the town for twenty poor people, and left a ſalary to a chaplain to read ſervice to them every day. The manſion called Ingatſtone-hall lies a little way from the public road on the right-hand, about a quarter of a mile ſhort of the town of Ingatſtone, which is five miles from Chelmſford, and twenty-three from London.

INGLEBOROUGH, a very high hill in Lancaſhire, quite barren and wild; from which, when great rains fall in winter, the water brings down into the ſubjacent villages vaſt quantities of large pebbles, ſometimes above a thouſand load of them in one night; the rumbling noiſe of which is frequently heard eight or ten miles off. Here, and in the neighbouring hills of Penigent and Pendlehill, were formerly ſome copper-mines, worked to good advantage, but long ſince diſcontinued.

INGLEFIELD, a plain juſt by Theale, in Buckinghamſhire; where King Ethelwolf routed the Danes, and obtained a ſignal victory over them.

INGLESTOWN, a place W. of Edinburgh in Scotland, where Roman antiquities have been dug, as in ſeveral parts of the neighbourhood.

INGOLSTADT, a conſiderable town of Bavaria, in Germany. It lies on the Danube. After the battle of Hochſtet it ſurrendered to the Duke of Marlborough. It was taken and retaken in the late wars between the Elector, who was then the Emperor Charles VII. and the Queen of Hungary: twenty-ſeven miles W. of Ratiſbon, and fifty N. of Munich. Lat. 48 deg. 65 min. N. long. 11 deg. 45 min. E.

INGRIA, or INGERMANLAND, a province of Ruſſia, called the Peterſburg government, as that city and capital ſtands in it. It is bounded on the N. by the Ladoga lake, the river Nieva and the gulph of Finland on the E. and S. by Novogorod, and on the W. by Livonia. It is upwards of thirty miles long, and the ſame in breadth. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with wild-game, particularly rein-deer.

INGRIN, the laſt town of the Jolliffs, in Guiney and Negroland, in Africa, that we know of. It lies on the N. of the river Senega, and on the W. bank of the channel; by which lake Cajor empties itſelf into that river. The place belongs to a Lord, who is related to the King of the Jolliffs. It is about three leagues from the Senega, and twelve from Endel to the N.

INHAMBANE, a province or pretty kingdom of the empire of Monomotapa, in Africa. It lies under the tropic of Capricorn; where the heat is ſo exceſſive, that the Portugueſe can hardly bear it. The inhabitants are moſtly idolaters, but a few of them have been converted by the Jeſuit miſſionaries. Its capital is Tongue.

INHAMIOR, a province of Monomotapa, in Africa. It is bounded by Monomotapa Proper on the S. the river Cuama on the W. and N. as alſo on the N. E. and by part of Sofala on the E.

The town of the ſame name lies about fifteen leagues from Sena to the S. a village ſituated on the confluence of the rivers Suabo and Cuama; about a league from which latter is the principal reſidence of the King: it is alſo ſixty leagues from Monomotapa to the N. E.

INIS MEDICANTE, the name given by the Britons to Holy Iſland, near Berwick upon Tweed, which was alſo called Landisferne, as being a retiring place for Biſhops, Monks, &c.

INN, a large river riſing among the Alps, and in the country of the Griſons, in Switzerland: from which taking a N. E. courſe through Tirol, it runs by Inſpruck; and continuing in the ſame N. E. direction through Bavaria, paſſes by Kufſtain, Oetingen, and Brunaw, emptying itſelf at laſt into the Danube at Paſſau.

INNERARY, or INVERARY; the former is the proper name, and it is to be obſerved, all the other places in Scotland which follow with the ſame prefix, are originally Inner rather than Inver. See INVERNESS. It is the principal town of Knapdale, one of the ſubdiviſions of the ſhire of its own name or of Argyle: it lies on the little river Eira, near its outlet into the bottom of Loch-fyne. It gives title of Baron to the Duke of Argyle, was made a royal burgh, it is ſaid, by Robert Bruce; is a market-town, and the ſeat of a preſbytery, conſiſting of twelve pariſhes. Innerary is in the ſame diſtrict of royal burghs with Aire, Irvine, Rothſay and Campbell-town, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament. In its neighbourhood ſtood the old caſtle of Innerary, which is now-rebuilding in a very grand taſte, by his preſent Grace Archibald Duke of Argyle, with vaſt improvements in the gardens and parks, to the great emolument of the inhabitants of the country; great numbers of whom he conſtantly employs in theſe extenſive works: beſides his encouragement of the fiſheries, and trade of Scotland in general, theſe parts more particularly feel its good effects. This town held out under his Grace, when Earl of Ila, againſt the Pretender's forces in 1715; being then a Colonel in the army, which he has quitted long ſince.

Lochfyne, near this town, is a bay or kyle (rather than a river) in which the tide comes up, being about ſixty miles long, and four in breadth where narroweſt. Innerary is forty-eight miles N. W. of Glaſgow, and ſeventy-eight in the ſame direction from Edinburgh.

INNERARYSHIRE, the ſame with ARGYLESHIRE, which ſee. It includes Knapdale, Cowal, Kintyre, and Lorne; with the weſtern iſles of Coll, Ycolumkyle, Ila, Jura, Liſmore, Mull, Tereff, and Uiſt.

INNERAVAN, a pariſh in the preſbytery of Aberlow, in the ſynod of Moray, and N. of Scotland. Here is one of the ſociety's ſchools. The pariſh is nine miles long, and three broad; having in it 1665 examinable perſons, and 548 Papiſts.

INNERBERVEY, a royal burgh, made ſo by King Alexander III. It lies on the coaſt of the ſhire of Kincardine or Mearns, and on the German ocean, in the N. of Scotland. It is in the diſtrict of burghs with Montroſe, Aberdeen, Brechin, Aberbrothock or Arbroth, which ſend one member alternately to the Britiſh parliament.

INNERESK, a village in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, on the river Eſk, and in the S. of Scotland; where is the pariſh-church belonging to Newbigging and Godſpeed-all; theſe having had none ſince the reformation. The river, though ſometimes ſo full of water as to overflow it banks, and a rapid current, yet it has not been made navigable. The air which Inneresk enjoys is ſo good, that the celebrated Doctor Pitcairn called it the Montpelier of Scotland. It is very full of people, and there are ſeveral very handſome houſes and gardens in it; which invite the citizens of Edinburgh to take lodgings here in ſummer, as the Londoners do at Kenſington-gravel-pits, Chelſea, Marybone, Hampſtead, Hackney, and Highgate, &c. But the great ornament of this pariſh is Pinkey-houſe, which formerly belonged to the Setons, Earls of Dumfermling; but now to the Marquis of Tweedale, who uſually reſided here before his houſe of Yeſter was finiſhed.

INNERKEITHING, a royal burgh of Fifeſhire, on the bay or firth of Forth, towards the bottom of it. It was formerly a place of conſiderable trade, having a very good road for ſhipping; only the W. part, which is called St. Margaret's, bay, is a rocky ſteep ſhore, there being twenty fathom water within a ſhip's length of the rocks: ſo that it is dangerous riding there if a S. E. wind blow hard. The town is large, and ſtill populous. It is in the diſtrict of burghs with Stirling, Dumfermling, Culroſs, and Queen's-ferry, which ſend alternately one member to the Britiſh parliament. In the reign of Queen Anne happened the following tragical affair in this town: the Maſter of Burleigh, who was the eldeſt ſon of the Lord of that title, having returned from his travels, ſhot a ſchool-maſter dead with a piſtol at noonday, having gone to his houſe for that purpoſe; in revenge that he had married a young woman, which was a ſervant in the family, with whom the maſter of Burleigh before his departure had been in love. He then went off unmoleſted; but upon offering 200l. reward for taking him, he was apprehended, tried, and condemned for this fact at Edinburgh, to loſe his head; but he made his eſcape out of the Tolbooth, diſguiſed in his ſiſter's cloaths, the night before his execution: he was afterwards

wards ſeen in the rebellion of 1715, and again eſcaped with his life (being no better than a lunatic) though his eſtate, which was ſmall, became forfeited. Innerkeithing lies two miles from Dennibriſtle, three from Dumfermling, and twelve from Edinburgh.

INNERLOCHY, an old caſtle and garriſon in Lochaber, a ſubdiviſion of Inverneſsſhire, in the N. of Scotland. It lies at the outlet of Lochlochy, into a bay communicating through Lochaber with the Weſt or Ducaledonian ſea. It was anciently as a curb on the Highlanders, was formerly a place of great ſtrength, and yet often deſtroyed by the Danes and Norwegians. But at the revolution King William built a new fort here, called Fort William, from his Majeſty; as the village adjacent had the name of Maryburgh from his conſort. Here is always kept a good garriſon, and is ſo ſituated, that though it may indeed be blocked up by land, and diſtreſſed by a ſiege: yet as it is open to the ſea, it may conſtantly receive ſupplies, ſays the Tour, by ſhipping; though he does not conſider, that ſhips can hardly come round ſo far, with any degree of ſafety, through a ve y dangerous ſea, thick ſown with rocks and iſlands, which hardly any maritime chart has yet aſcertained. It was in vain beſieged by the Highlanders in the turbulent year of 1745; the then Deputy-Governor Mr. Campbell, having previouſly pulled down the village of Maryburgh, and thereby prevented the enemy taking ſhelter in it. This fort lies twenty-eight miles (commonly reckoned twenty-four) from Fort Auguſtus, or the weſtern extremity of Loughneſs, and this about twenty-four more from Inverneſs, as it is upwards of a hundred N. W. of Edinburgh. From Fort William to Fort Auguſtus, is part of General Wade's military road, and from thence it is continued to Inverneſs, and thence again to Perth; which is made all along very commodious: ſo that the Highlands may now be eaſily traverſed by the King's forces, and travelling become more eaſy for the inhabitants in general. It was currently reported, that Wade, when about the roads in Scotland, intended to cut a channel between Lochlochy and Lochneſs, and thereby make a communication between the E. and W. ſea, or the Deucaldonain ſea, and the German ocean.

INNERMORISTON, a ſeat of the Laird of Glenmoriſton, a branch of the family of Grant, who is head of a clan here, and that under the Laird of Grant, in Strathſpey. It lies near the N. ſide of Loughneſs, in Inverneſsſhire, and N. of Scotland, twelve miles N. W. of Inverneſs.

INNERNESS. See INVERNESS.

INNERURY, in Garrioch, and country of Mar, in Aberdeenſhire, and N. of Scotland. It was made a royal burgh by Robert Bruce, in memory of a victory obtained there; for though ſick, and carried in a horſe-litter, he defeated John Cummins and his adherents, in favour of Edward I. King of England, who held Scotland in ſubjection. This was the firſt victory he gained; and it laid the foundation of the overthrow of the Engliſh uſurpation in that kingdom: ſo that hence it is called the Scotſman-boaſt. This is a ſmall town, but very delightfully ſituated on the ſmall river of Urry, which here joins the Don, and is ſheltered almoſt on every ſide with trees. It belongs to the ſame diſtrict of burghs with Bamff, Elgin, Cullen and Kintore, which ſend one member by turns to the Britiſh parliament. Near this place likewiſe, in 1411, Alexander Stuart, Earl of Mar, defeated Donald of the iſles in the bloody battle of Harlaw; the tumuli on the field are ſtill viſible, and very numerous. Here alſo, about the cloſe of the year 1744, the ſix companies of the Inverneſs militia, with the Macleods, Munroes, and ſome others, were repulſed by the French picquets, commanded by Colonel Lauchlan Cuthbert, who thereupon advanced to Inverneſs, and took Fort George ſoon afterwards. It gives title of Baron to the Earl of Kintore, and is a market-town, lying two miles from the burgh of Kintore, fourteen W. of Aberdeen, and eighty-five N. E. of Edinburgh.

INNERUGIE, a ſmall town of Bamffſhire, in the N. of Scotland, near the mouth of the river Ugie. Here is a caſtle, which with another called Cragg's-tower, on the oppoſite bank of the ſame river, belonged to the late Earl Marſhal, who was proprietor of moſt of the neighbouring lands and manors, before he forfeited them in the year 1715. It lies ſix miles from Deer.

INNIS, or INCH, i. e. an iſland in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland; where, near Finnibrogne, are the ruins of Inch abbey, tranſlated thither from Carrick by John de Courcey, about the year 1180, and ſupplied with Ciſtercian monks from the abbey of Furneſs in Lancaſhire; and is thereby called a daughter of that abbey. The linen manufacture ſpreads here, as in moſt other places in this country.

INNISKILLING, ſo called, as being a colony of Angus's men. It is a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Fermanagh, and province of Ulſter, in the N. of Ireland.

INOWLOCZ, or INOWLADISLAW, a palatinate of Lower or Greater Poland. It extends from the lake of Goplo and the city of Cruſwick, to the river Viſtula and the confines of Pomerania. It is bounded by Pruſſia on the N. has the Viſtula on the E. Kaliſch on the S. and it lies N. W. from Brezeſty. It is divided into three territories, and ſends four Caſtellans to the diet, beſides the Palatine.

INOWLOCZ, the capital of the palatinate laſt-mentioned of the ſame name. It lies on the river Notez, is but a ſmall place, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle; lying thirty-eight miles W. of Uladiſlaw.

INSGARVY, or INCHGARVY, a ſmall rocky iſland in the middle of the firth of Forth, in the S. of Scotland, between Queensferry and the ferry of Kinghorn, where formerly ſtood a caſtle mounted with guns, which could reach both the oppoſite ſhores, and hinder ſhips from paſſing up the firth, but is now demoliſhed.

INSPRUCK, the capital of Tirol, in Auſtria, a circle of Germany, on the river Inn, from which river and brucke, i. e. a bridge over it, this place takes its name, by which latter it communicates with its large ſuburbs.

Though Inſpruck be ſmall, it is a fine city, with well-paved ſtreets, and ſtately flat-roofed palaces after the Italian taſte. It lies in a fertile plain, ſurrounded with mountains, the tops of which are always covered with ſnow; but the middle is well-cultivated. It was formerly the ſeat of the Archdukes of Auſtria, as it is at preſent of a governor which that houſe ſends thither.

Here are no leſs than twelve churches, including eight convents, and two ſuburbs, much larger than the city itſelf, both theſe finely built, where live perſons of high diſtinction: but this place is ſubject to frequent and violent earthquakes. The city is adorned with curious fountains, ſpacious market-places, and the caſtle, a very convenient and noble palace, furniſhed with a cabinet of curioſities; and though not very regular or beautiful, is adorned with paintings, particularly Hercules's exploits finely done in freſco, a picture of Mary Queen of Scots, ſtatues, &c. The Jeſuits college and Franciſcan monaſteries occupy whole ſtreets; the famous golden roof in the palace conſiſts of pieces of copper overlaid with plates of gold, at the expence of 200,000 dollars. The pariſh-church is remarkable for its beautiful ſtuco work, its lofty roof, and marble pillars. The Jeſuits have alſo laid out great ſums on their church. In the Franciſcan church is an exquiſite monument of the Emperor Maximilian I. whoſe body lies without any epitaph in the cathedral of Vienna. Over this monument is a braſs ſtatue of the Emperor kneeling, betwixt four other ſmaller ſtatues; round the tomb, which is of white marble, are his moſt remarkable actions expreſſed in baſſo relievo: and if the whole had been done in wax in the moſt delicate manner, it could not exceed the preſent performance. In the nef are eight and twenty ſtatues of braſs in two rows, many of them ten feet high.

The walls of the town are but weak, without any flanks, and lower by four or five fathoms than the houſes. The ſtrong caſtle of Ams is about a mile off, and the town of Halle defends it on the E. ſide, while

the other parts have walls and ditches. Here is a chapel called the Silver chapel, from an image of the virgin of ſolid ſilver as big as life, &c. This is one of the firſt rate on account of its indulgencies. The roof of the chamber of accounts, being about fifteen feet ſquare, coſt about 200,000 crowns.

Here is a good armoury, furniſhed for 30,000 men horſe and foot. Great ſtore of ſalt was formerly made in Inſpruck; but for ſome years the pits have been dry.

From the middle of the ſquare of this city may be ſeen its four gates, which are never ſhut, ſo ſafe do the inhabitants think themſelves by means of Fort Schernitz, which guards the entrance into Tirol: yet in 1703 the Elector of Bavaria took it, together with Inſpruck and moſt of the country; but was ſoon obliged to quit them. The Emperor Charles V. narrowly miſſed being taken here in 1552, by Maurice Elector of Saxony. Here Chriſtiana Queen of Sweden firſt abjured the Proteſtant religion in 1655, and here the Princeſs Sobieſki was detained in 1719, when going to Italy to marry the Pretender; whence however ſhe made her eſcape. It lies ſixty-one miles S. of Munich, and ſeventy-five N. of Trent; being computed ſeven poſts to Brixen, and fifteen and a half to Augſburg. Lat. 47 deg. 38 min. N. long. 11 deg. 39 min. E.

INVERNESS, originally INNERNESS, which, and Innerlochy, ſays Buchanan, denote harbours or places for veſſels to land at: but if this be true, then all the places above-mentioned, and all others in Scotland with the ſame prefix of *Inner*, commonly pronounced *Inver*, have plainly the ſame derivation, as harbours were not much reſorted to, nor ſhipping common in more early days. It rather ſeems to be a dwelling-place or habitation upon the Neſs, as if *Aight Innue ar Neiſh*: ſo that the Tour's definition, "a town on the inner bank of the river Neſs," cannot be admitted.

This is the principal town in the ſhire of its name in the N. of Scotland, and next to New Aberdeen, if not nearly on an equality with it, is the ſecond beſt town of the North, and of the ſecond claſs in the whole kingdom; being much larger than Perth or Montroſe, and its buildings more ſtately and ſpacious. It lies about half a mile from the bottom of Murray-firth, and S. W. of that of Beauley; the river Neſs being here not above three miles from the mouth of Lochneſs.

This is a very old royal burgh, and of earlier date than Dingwall, as the charter of the latter by King Alexander III. expreſsly grants it the ſame privileges as his town of Inverneſs, but does not mention theſe in it; and conſequently Inverneſs muſt be prior. This is in the ſame diſtrict of boroughs with Forreſs, Nairn, and Fortroſe, which by turns ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament. Its weekly market is on Friday, and very plentiful for fleſh, fiſh, fowls, eggs butter, &c. though every day, but Sundays, is a peat-market. Here are five or ſix annual fairs, as at Martinmas, Candlemaſs, Roodmaſs, &c. The ſheriff, and commiſſary or judge for probation of wills, hold their courts here; and it is the ſeat of a preſbytery, conſiſting of eleven pariſhes, including the three miniſters of Inverneſs. It ſtands moſtly on the S. ſide of the Neſs, over which is a handſome toll-bridge of hewn red ſtone from Redcaſtle, and conſiſting of ſeven arches. In one of the pilaſters of it is a priſon called the vault, that looks through an iron-lattice window into the river. On the entrance to it next the Brigg-ſtreet, is an inſcription, that it was erected about the cloſe of Queen Anne's reign, one Mr. Smith of Forreſs being the architect. Juſt below the preſent ſite of the bridge was a wooden one. As the current of the Neſs here is rapid and high when ſwelled by the freſhes in autumn and ſpring, the town is obliged every year to give it a thorough caoting of lime, and inſert ſtones with iron cramps where the force of the water has blemiſhed or broke them out; and often by the force of the water the bridge ſhakes very much. The town is almoſt of a crucial form, though only the Eaſt-ſtreet and Brigg-ſtreet are in a direct line, from which the Caſtle-ſtreet and Kirk-ſtreet ſomewhat deviate. The center of the town is pretty open, with genteel houſes all around; and in the little area of the croſs, which is walled round, grows an apple-tree with fruit; on which, after the battle of Culloden, ſome men were hanged. The buildings in this town have greatly increaſed within theſe few years from the ruins of the Sconce, being lofty, and of ſtone. The Kirk-ſtreet is of all the wideſt and beſt ſituated, the others being crowded up ſomething by the adjacent hillocks, particularly the Caſtle-ſtreet; cloſe to which ſtands that anciently called the Caſtle of Inverneſs, where ſeveral of the Scottiſh Kings reſided, or at leaſt came frequently in their circuits for adminiſtering of juſtice, or quelling commotions among the Highlanders, the Duke of Gordon being conſtable of ſeveral lands holding of it: the laſt who reſided here was Mary Queen of Scots, who alſo had a town-houſe in the Bridge-ſtreet, late Shipland's; over the entrance to which may ſtill be ſeen her arms, with towers and turnpikes.

In the Caſtle-ſtreet is another old houſe with towers alſo, and over the entrance a remarkable inſcription about the 15th century, "Feare God and a Robertſon." The town has ſeveral lanes called vennails, and the ſame as wynds at Edinburgh. The magiſtracy of this burgh conſiſts of a provoſt and four bailies, &c. Here are ſix incorporate trades under their reſpective deacons or wardens, and one of theſe is choſen annually deacon-conveener; who, with two more deacons, are adopted into the town-council.

Theſe built a very large and grand houſe in the Kirk-ſtreet, not far from the churches, called the Trades-houſe: and in this ſtreet are alſo many other lofty and elegant buildings. This town has had the two-pennies Scots act renewed ſeveral times; but it yields nothing now, in compariſon with what it did a few years after its commencement in the year 1719. Here are two churches contiguous, called the Lowland or High-kirk, and the Highland or New-kirk; in the former the worſhip is performed in Engliſh, and in the latter in Erſe; and the three miniſters officiate in them alternately.

In the Engliſh church is a ſmall, but neat Carrara marble tablet, with a Latin inſcription in memory of the pious Dr. William Hay, the laſt Biſhop of Murray.

In the Highland kirk a curiouſly carved pulpit, by a mechanic of the town, pretty much attracts the eye. As the two-pennies act has failed of producing what was expected from it, only the Engliſh church has been repaired and new-ſlated. At the end of the Kirk-ſtreet is the ſuburb called the Fiſher-town; next to that is the chapel-yard, a place of interment, over the entrance into which is the town-motto in large capitals (their arms being two camels) as a ſtanding memento and neceſſary leſſon to the living, who are not very famous for their unanimity, the venerable dead being already at reſt: *Concordia res parvæ creſcunt, diſcordia dilabuntur.* The other place for burying, and appropriated for ſome particular families, lies behind the church, where was anciently a monaſtery of Grey-friars; which latter name it ſtill retains, and part of one of its pillars is ſtill ſtanding. They bury alſo in the church-yard.

The monuments of ſome in theſe burying-grounds are pretty neat according to the country-manner; but the inſcriptions generally have nothing ſtriking. Beyond the chapel-yard is the ſhore, where are both the old and new piers, but hardly any veſſels in them, except two or three ſmall barks that trade chiefly to London. The commodious ſituation of this place for an American trade is not improved. Further on is the Sconce or Cromwell's citadel, which was formerly a very handſome pentagon, with draw-bridges, ditches, and high ramparts; great numbers of buildings within the area, and very regular ſtreets or cauſeways; all which Captain Skinner, of the Board of Works, traced. Here was kept a ſtrong garriſon all Cromwell's days: but upon the reſtoration it was demoliſhed, and the ground given to the Earl of Murray, who ſince ſold it to the town. Some part of Inverneſs lies on the N. ſide of the river, with the

the ſuburbs of the Little and Muckle Green; in the latter of which is commonly a Latin ſchool. The town has alſo a grammar-ſchool, in the form of an academy. One great improvement is the draining of a lough at the back of the town, levelling the ground, and alſo making all the avenues to it from the adjacent hillocks commodious for carriages: and this is intended for a market-place. The greateſt benefactors to this town were Provoſt Alexander Dunbar, who left them the building called the Hoſpital, where is kept the grammar-ſchool and the library; he, and Mr. George Duncan, a merchant of this place, &c. augmented that charity with conſiderable ſums of money and lands; from the produce of which decayed burghers are maintained. Here is likewiſe one of Mr. Raining of Norwich's charity-ſchools, with a handſome ſalary for two maſters: and a very elegant ſtructure has lately been erected by the town upon the Barnhills, as a ſchool-houſe, and dwelling for the head maſter. The other ſuburbs of Inverneſs are Caſtlehill's barony, and the Haugh.

A little N. W. of the town is a remarkable detached or inſulated hill, called Tomnahurich: it reſembles a large man of war overturned; and juſt by is a very high hill called Thor-a Vain, or, Bean's-hill; and that hero's burying-ground or chapel, ſtiled Kyle-a-vain, lies below it. About three quarters of a mile out of town eaſtward, are two remarkable eccentric circles, called Achna-glach, now Stony-field. The moſt weſterly ſtone of one of the circles is of prodigious magnitude; all the reſt in this circle diminiſhing gradually to a very ſmall bulk. The eaſt circle is of very ſmall ſtones. They ſeem to be mountain or rock ſtones, and muſt have been carried a pretty way thither, as none ſuch are to be ſeen within five or ſix miles of that neighbourhood: as there is a well juſt by, abounding with water, it ſhould ſeem to have been ſome druidical temple, Pictiſh or Scottiſh monument for the dead, or ſome ſuch thing of very high antiquity. Two miles from hence, ſtill eaſtward, is the caſtle of Culloden, one of the ſeats of the late Preſident Forbes, and on the level Muir, about a mile above it, was fought the battle of Culloden, in April 1746, in which the young Chevalier, his Highlanders, &c. were entirely defeated by the Duke of Cumberland.

The river Neſs produces excellent ſalmon, and in great quantity; the four principal quarters of which, as belonging to the like number of burghers, who are proprietors of this fiſhery, are now rented by a company in London; upon their firſt ſupplying the conſumption of the town at a certain price. The fiſh is taken by nets, dropt in ſelect places of the river from a ſmall flat-bottom'd veſſel called a coble, and when entangled in the net, and brought on ſhore, the fiſhermen knock them on the head with a little ſtick or a ſtone that comes next to hand: and ſome they catch with harpoons (ſpears having two or three prongs) after they have got into wooden frames called Kiſts, conveniently laid and ſtanding high on ſome particular parts of the river, or into the coſſacks.

The women in this town are remarkably handſome, and as genteel as any in the moſt ſouthern parts of the iſland, making a very elegant appearance on a Sunday, or when dreſſed to appear in public. This place, particularly all round the croſs, is full of merchants who deal in all ſorts of home, but chiefly Engliſh goods, with tobaccos; and moſt of them trade in brandies, rum, &c.

Inverneſs lies about eight miles S. of Dingwall, and about 110 miles N. of Edinburgh. Here not many years ago they burnt women for witches on the Heading-hill: and in 1666 happened a bloody fray there about a twopenny cheeſe, which was miſſing; hence called Lac na mulchach: for not quelling of which riot, the Provoſt Mr. Suthbert was fined at Edinburgh. Two plans have been publiſhed of this place; the one embelliſhed and inſcribed to the late Lord Lovat, when he was Governor; and the other taken ten years ago, under the direction of Mr. Skinner.

INVERNESS, *New*, ſo called, as a colony from the abovementioned town of the ſame name, with ſome Highlanders, was tranſported in the year 1736, by Captain William Macintoſh, under Captain Dunbar, into the S. part of the province of Georgia, in North America. It lies on the river Alatamha, about twenty miles from Frederica.

INVERNESSHIRE, one of the northern counties of Scotland, the town of which name is commonly reckoned the key into the North Highlands: and here, from Athol and Badenoch, the view of high mountains and hills continues N. and N. W. It formerly contained, we are told, all the country from the borders of Lorn in the W. Highlands to the iſles of Orkney, along the weſtern coaſt of Scotland, and the iſles likewiſe there. The ſheriffdom was then hereditary in the family of Gordon; but now it is lodged in the King, and long ago circumſcribed in much narrower limits. It contains that part of Murrayland which lies near Inverneſs, Strathnairn, Strathderin, Strathſpey, together with Badenoch, to the Stratherric; Lochaber on the W. the Aird on the N. W. and the Laird of Glenmoriſton's country on the N. ſide of Loughneſs, as alſo the Iſle of Skey, &c. It is bounded on the W. by Roſs-ſhire, or rather the adjacent part of Murray-firth, and that called Beauley-firth, ſeparating both ſhires: it has Nairnſhire on the E. the Weſter or Deucaledonian ſea on the W. with Lorn, Broadalbin, and Athol, on the S. Its extent from E. to W. is about ſixty miles; and from N. to S. fifty-five where broadeſt. See INVERNESS.

JOALLY, or JOAL, a conſiderable trading place in the kingdom of Sin, in Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. It has very good anchorage, and an eaſy landing-place. This is a very large village, and well peopled; the inhabitants of which, though clowniſh and inſolent, love trading: and when one is once uſed to their manner, there is a very profitable traffic to be carried on with them. Here the French have ſettled a factory, as they can buy yearly 200 ſlaves, with above 300 raw hides, 12 or 1500 pounds of ivory, and 4 or 500 of yellow wax: beſides theſe, they are always ſure to find here all ſorts of proviſions, for which the iſland of Goree, or their homeward-bound ſhips, may have occaſion. It lies twenty leagues from Rufiſco ſouthwards.

JOANNA, one of the Comoro iſlands, in Africa. It lies between the N. W. part of Madagaſcar and Zanguebar, where the Engliſh Eaſt India ſhips bound to Bombay in Aſia, take in water and freſh proviſions; the country being fruitful, and its inhabitants very ready to ſupply them. It lies in lat. 12 deg. 14 min. S. long. 45 deg. 18 min. E.

JOCELIN, or JOSSELINN, a town in the biſhopric of St. Malo and Upper Britany, in France: it lies on the river Ouſte: though ſmall, it ſends deputies to the ſtates of the province, and is ſituated about thirty leagues from the Rennes on the W. and as many from St. Brieux on the S.

JODDA, JEDDA, or ZIEDEN (ſee JAFFA) in the principality of Mecca, and province of Arabia Felix, in Aſia. It is the ſea-port of the city of Mecca; and conſequently ſtands on the eaſtern coaſt of the Red-ſea, and in the ſheriffſhip of that metropolis. This is the rendezvous of all the pilgrims which go from Aidzap to Mecca and Medina. Here commonly reſides a Turkiſh Baſhaw, whoſe authority is much limited. In this port the Turkiſh galleys, which uſually winter at Suez, at the bottom of the Arabia gulph, come to diſembark the goods they bring from Egypt, Syria, &c. and take in leather, eſpecially morocco, coffee, gums, and other drugs from Arabia. It is likewiſe the ſtaples of the caravans that go from Gaid-hab, a city of Egypt, to Mecca. It lies eleven ſtations (only forty miles) others only half a day's journey, from Mecca. The road is pretty ſafe, its bottom good, and deep enough for ſmall veſſels; but ſhips of burden muſt anchor about a league from the town. It is a large and well-peopled city: but Chriſtians are not ſuffered to ſettle in it, on account of its nearneſs to Mecca; yet are permitted to drive a conſiderable commerce with it, as here the ſhips from the Eaſt Indies uſually ſtop. The Porte keeps about thirty veſſels on theſe ſeas, in order to tranſport the merchandiſes from hence; and though theſe are large enough to carry between 90 and 100 guns, yet they have none. The reſort of ſhipping and paſſengers, which come otherwiſe, makes every thing very dear in it; even water brought hither from

from a ſpring twelve miles off, ſells for three pence per pint.

The walls and fortifications of Jodda are inconſiderable, except the caſtle, which lies towards the ſea; and though in it there are ſome cannon, it would make but a poor defence. The greateſt part of its houſes are of ſtone, with terraces a-top; but the territory about it is nothing elſe than barren and craggy rocks, or dry and ſandy grounds. It ſtands in lat. 22 deg. 5 min. N. and long. 39 deg. 57 min. E.

JOHN-A-GROTT's-HOUSE, a noted place in Caithneſs, and the moſt northern land on the main iſland of Great Britain, with which Dungſbyhead is parallel.

JOHN's, ST. one of the Philippine iſlands, in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. It lies E. of Mindanao, and is ſeparated from it only by a narrow ſtreight. Lat. 7 deg. 12 min. N. long. 126 deg. 31 min. E.

JOHN, ST. an iſland in the bay of St. Laurence, in Canada, North America. It has Nova Scotia on the S. and W. with Cape Breton on the E.

JOHN's TOWN, ST. or JOHNSTON, the ancient name of Perth, ſo called from an old church dedicated to the Evangeliſt St. John, ſtill remaining; and ſo large as to make two parochial churches, and ſerve the whole town as a place for public worſhip. See PERTH.

JOHORE, a kingdom of the peninſula of Malacca, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It lies to the N. is waſhed both on the E. and W. by the Indian ocean; is in breadth about 80 leagues, and 100 in length from the town of Pera, on the N. to Point Romania, the ſouthermoſt Cape of all the continent of Aſia, in lat. 1 deg. and about three leagues from the river of its own name. It is ſaid to be a very woody country, daily refreſhed with ſhowers and breezes, abounding in tin, pepper, elephant's teeth, gold, aquila-wood, and canes. It has alſo plenty of lemons, very large citrons, and the other uſual fruit of the Indies; likewiſe cinnamon, buffaloes, black cattle, deer, wild-boars, and ſome ſea-monſters. The inland natives ſubſiſt moſtly on ſago, which is the pith of a ſmall twig ſplit and dried in the ſun; on fruits, which grow all the ſeaſons of the year, and on their roots and poultry. But on the ſea-coaſt they live moſtly on fiſh and rice from Java, Siam and Cambodia. The induſtrious people among them are the Chineſe, who live in their great towns; and of theſe are about 1000 families ſettled in the Johore dominions; beſides a greater number who drive a foreign trade among them. The natives are Pagans or heretical Mahometans; the latter frequent their moſques very often, and look very devout, but are extremely immoral.

JOHORE-LAMI, the capital of the laſt-mentioned kingdom of the former name. It lies on a river, and was a large and conſiderable city before 1603, when the Portugueſe deſtroyed it, after ſeizing 1500 braſs-cannon in it. The King being thereby driven out, he built another city higher up the river in 1609; the Dutch contributing to it out of the ſpoils taken from the Portugueſe, whom they drove out in their turn. At the entrance of the river there are two iſlands, in the forms of ſugar-loaves, and the water is ten fathom deep. The town is divided into two parts, both containing about 4000 fighting men. The houſes along the river are of free-ſtone raiſed on piles, eight or ten feet high. The river has two entrances into it: the ſmaller, from the weſtward, is called by the Europeans the Streights of Sincapure, but by the natives Salleta de Brew; and runs along the ſide of Sincapure iſland for five or ſix leagues together, ending at the great river Johore.

In 1613 this town was taken, after twenty-nine days ſiege, by an army from Achin, carrying away all the ordnance, ſlaves, &c. but the King of Johore fled to Bintam.

JOGNI, or JOIGNI, in Latin *Joviniacum*, or *Juiniacum*, a ſmall town in the Senonois, a diſtrict of Champagne, in France. It lies very agreeably upon a hill on the river Yonne, with the title of a county, and in its neighbourhood a great quantity of very good wine is produced; between Auxerre to the N. and Sens to the S. at the diſtance of ſeven leagues from each, and thirty-five miles S. W. from Troys. Lat. 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. 3 deg. 39 min. E.

JOINVILLE, in Latin *Jovis villa*, or *Joanvilla*, a town of Vallage, a diſtrict of Campagne, in France. It lies on the river Marne, with the title of a principality, and ſtands at the foot of an high hill, on the declivity of which is a large and ſtately ſeat or caſtle, where the Dukes of Guiſe, Princes of Joinville, of the houſe of Lorrain, uſed to ſpend ſome part of the ſummer. In this caſtle we are told the famous league was concluded or renewed in the year 1587. In the church are ſeveral handſome monuments of the Dukes of Guiſe. This place lies in a wine country, ſix leagues above St. Dizier to the S. and fourteen from Chalons to the S. E. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 36 min. E.

JONA, by the venerable Bede called HY, or HU, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland. It was given by the Picts to the Scottiſh Monks, for their preaching the goſpel among them. Here were two monaſteries. It has a church famous for the burying-place of the Kings of Scotland, of which forty-eight, beſides four of Ireland, and eight of Norway, lie buried here; anciently noted for a ſeminary of Eccleſiaſtics, and the mother-church of the Scots and Picts: as alſo for the reſidence of Columbus, the Apoſtle of the Picts, from whoſe cell this iſland was called Columb-kyle, or Y-colum-kyle. In Sodor (which ſee) a little village here, was erected the ſee of a Biſhop. In this iſland is found marble of ſeveral colours, with beautiful veins. The E. ſide is level, with corn-lands and paſtures; but the weſtern coaſt is full of rocks, and the tides are very violent. Its church firſt dedicated to Columbus, and now called St. Mary's, formerly the cathedral of the Biſhop of the Iſles, is a very beautiful, though not a large fabric. Here are two Iriſh or Erſe inſcriptions for Scottiſh Princes. See Phil. Tranſ. vol. 22. In this cathedral alſo lies Biſhop Knox, many chieftans and other perſons of diſtinction: and near the W. end is Columbus's tomb, without any inſcription. The ſteeple is large, and the cupola twenty-one feet ſquare, the doors and windows curiouſly carved; and here is a fine marble altar. In this iſland are certain ſtones, commonly called black ſtones, though really grey; on which Macdonald of the Iſles, in lieu of a ſeal, kneeled, and with hands lifted up, delivered the inveſtiture of their lands to his vaſſals, both in the iſles and on the continent, and ſolemnly ſwore that he would never revoke what he had then granted. Here are two other churches, St. Ouran and Ronad. On the E. ſide of this iſland are nine ports for landing. It lies among ſeveral other little iſlands, near the moſt ſoutherly extremity of the Iſle of Mull.

IONIA, a province of Aſia Minor, or Aſiatic Turkey; its boundaries are variouſly given by the ancients. It has Ætolia on the N. Eydia on the E. Caria on the S. and the Archipelago on the W. Its principal cities however are Epheſus and Smyrna.

JONPOURE, a town of Bengal and Indoſtan, in Aſia: it lies on the river Gouel, and twenty-five miles S. of Somelpore.

This place is noted for ſome ancient monuments, and a conſiderable trade for ſweet-ſcented oil, rich carpets, hangings embroidered with ſilk, and all ſorts of fine linen.

JONQUIERES, a ſmall city in the principality of Orange, in Provence, in France. It lies in the dioceſe of Arles, on the S. ſide of the rivulet Berre, about five leagues from Aix, and the like number from Marſeilles.

JONSALAM, an iſland of Upper Siam, and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia; it lies on the weſtern coaſt, and within a mile of the continent, and its S. end about three leagues from it. Between this iſland and the mainland is a good harbour in the S. W. monſoons, and on the W. ſide of it. Puton bay is ſafe in the N. E. winds. Between this iſland and Merjee are ſeveral other good harbours: but the ſea-coaſt is very thinly peopled, as being infeſted with numbers of free-booters called Salleiters, who inhabit iſlands along the coaſt, and not only rob, but carry the people to Achin and Sumatra, and there ſell them for ſlaves. This town often feels their depredations.

Thoſe iſlands yield for traffic ambergris, rhinoceros-horns, good maſts, and would have plenty of tin, but few dig for it, on account of thoſe out-laws; beſides, their

their governors being moſtly Chineſe, fleece the people, in order to reimburſe themſelves for their places, which they buy at the court of Siam: yet the villages on the continent carry on a ſmall traffic from Coromandel-coaſt and Bengal, but by retail. This iſland is about eighty leagues N. E. of Achin.

JOPPA, more recently JAFFA, a very ancient ſea-port town in the moſt N. verge of Dan, on the Mediterranean coaſt, with a haven, the only conſiderable one in Judæa, in Aſiatic Turkey: its entrance is obſtructed by huge rocks which jut out into the ſea. The Maccabees burnt the Syrian fleet before it. The place is much reduced from its ancient ſtate, both of extent and glory.

JORDAN, a famous river of Paleſtine, in Aſiatic Turkey. It riſes in Mount Libanus, whence it runs S. through the country for about 152 miles, in its progreſs forming two lakes: the firſt is almoſt dry in ſummer, and called the ſea of Gallilee, the lake of Tiberias, and ſometimes the lake of Geneſerath; being about twelve miles long, and eight broad. The other lake, called the Dead or Salt ſea, where Sodom and Gomorrah formerly ſtood, is ſeventy miles long, and ſixteen broad. At preſent the ordinary channel of this river is but about twenty yards in breadth, diſcharging itſelf into the Dead ſea.

JOURDAIN Iſle, or *Iſle Jourdain*, a city of Upper Poitou, in France; it lies in an iſland formed by the river Vienne.

JOUX, valley of the lake of, at the foot of Mount Jura, in Berne, a canton of Switzerland.

Of the ſame name is a lake in the middle of it, about two leagues long, and half a league broad. This valley is lined on all ſides with high mountains, great woods and defiles, eſpecially on the ſide of Burgundy, and is very populous. It is a barren ſoil, producing no grain but barley and oats; though there is abundance of paſture on the mountain, as well as of fiſh in the lake: by all which, added to the induſtry of the inhabitants, they live comfortably. From one pariſh and a miniſter only in all this valley, by reaſon of the increaſe of the people, three churches and the like number of miniſters have lately been eſtabliſhed among them.

In this, and indeed in all the parts of Mount Jura dependent on the canton of Berne, the men always go to church with their muſkets and bayonets ſcrewed on: and theſe they either keep between their legs during divine ſervice, or elſe reſt them at the ſtands made on purpoſe, at the corner of the church. This they do that they may be always on their guard againſt their Popiſh neighbours the Burgundians, who were ever declared enemies to this canton; and were ſufficiently chaſtiſed in the battles of Graudſon and Moret, by a ſhameful defeat.

IPPO, a ſettlement belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt India company, on the N. W. part of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. It lies thirty-five miles N. of Bencoolen.

IPRES, or YPRES, one of the barrier-towns of the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the little river Ipre or Iperlee. Its buildings are very fair and good, only the fronts of the houſes are of timber. Its public buildings are the cathedral of St. Martin, four parochial churches, beſides two more which have been demoliſhed, eight convents of monks, and ten of nuns, three hoſpitals for the ſick, one for poor boys, and another for poor girls, where they are taught what trade they like beſt; and when able to get their bread, ſent out, with a certain ſum of money to ſet them up. Here alſo is a ſeminary for prieſts, with penſions for poor ſtudents. One third part of Ipres is built with churches, convents, or other religious houſes belonging to adjacent abbeys. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of Mechlin or Malines. It was looked upon as impregnable, but ſhamefully given up by the Dutch garriſon in 1744, who by the treaty of Utrecht had poſſeſſion of it, almoſt as ſoon as the French came before it, together with the chatellany or caſtleward belonging to it, which is a very fruitful country. It had formerly a conſiderable trade in ſays and wrought ſilks, &c. but now greatly declined. Lat. 50 deg. 57 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 min. E.

IPSWICH, by the Saxons called *Gipeſwick*, from the river Gippen called then ſo, on account of its winding ſtream, but now the Orwell: a very neat and well-built town, and the capital of Suffolk, forming a kind of half moon upon the bank of the river to the W. It is larger than many cities, being above a mile long from St. Matthew's to St. Helen's on the road, and above a mile broad. It ſtill carries on a maritime trade; but this is not ſo conſiderable as formerly. Here are twelve pariſh-churches inſtead of fourteen (twenty-one) in its moſt flouriſhing ſtate, beſides meeting-houſes; and the number of its ſhips are alſo diminiſhed.

Over the river is a good ſtone-bridge leading to Stoke-hamlet. Its principal manufactures are linen and woollen. Though ſhips of 500 tons may upon a ſpring-tide come up very near this town, and many of the like burthen have been built here, the river is ſcarcely navigable above the town, even for the ſmalleſt boats; nor does the tide, which riſes ſometimes thirteen or fourteen feet, and ſo make twenty-four feet very near the town, flow much further up the river.

No place in Great Britain is is more commodiouſly ſituated for the Greenland fiſhery than Ipſwich; not only for cheapneſs of building, fitting out their veſſels, &c. but the ſame wind that carries them from the mouth of the haven is fair to the very ſeas of Greenland. It is governed by two bailiffs, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is a ſpacious market-place, where, on Tueſdays and Thurſdays every week, is ſold ſmall meat; on Wedneſday and Friday fiſh, and Saturday is for all ſorts of proviſions, theſe being very plentiful and cheap. Its annual fairs are on May 4, for lean cattle and toys; July 25, for fruit and toys; and September 25, for butter and cheeſe: to which latter the whole country reſort, in order to furniſh themſelves with winter-ſtores; as do alſo many of the London dealers in thoſe commodities, yet are not ſuffered to buy till after the firſt three days of the fair. In the corporation-liberty are two chapels, out of ſeveral which have been demoliſhed, as have been alſo religious houſes, which once abounded here.

In Ipſwich is a fine town-hall, with a ſpacious council-chamber, a ſhire-hall for the ſeſſions of Ipſwich diviſion, a large public library adjacent to an hoſpital called Chriſt's hoſpital, for the maintenance of poor children, old perſons, and maniacs: and in it rogues, vagabonds, and ſturdy beggars, &c. are alſo kept at hard labour. Here is alſo Mr. Henry Tooley's noble foundation in 1556, for poor old men and women.

The privileges of Ipſwich are extraordinary; for their bailiffs hear and determine cauſes, as well criminal as civil, and even crown-cauſes, preferably to any of the courts in Weſtminſter: they pay no tolls nor duties in any other parts of the kingdom, having caſt the city of London in a trial for duties in the Thames. Their admiralty-juriſdiction extends on the Eſſex coaſt beyond Harwich, and on both ſides the Suffolk coaſt; and by an inquiſition in the 14th of Edward III. cuſtom-duties for goods coming into Harwich haven were determined to belong to Ipſwich, &c.

This was the native place of the famous Cardinal Wolſey, his father being a butcher in it; yet we are told he was a man of ſubſtance for thoſe days: he founded a college here, but died before it was finiſhed, which ſtill retains his name.

The poor people here are employed in ſpinning of wool, for ſuch places as have ſettled manufactures.

In this town is a great deal of good company, and more of the gentry in it than any other town in the county, Bury excepted. This is one of the moſt agreeable places in England for any to live genteely and cheap in. Here is a fine ſeat of Mr. Fonnereau's, in the antique taſte indeed, but very commodious, called Chriſt-church, and formerly a religious houſe. The green and park belonging to it is a great addition to the pleaſantneſs of the town; and there is liberty for walking, bowling, &c. In it are fine white deer, with black ſpots like harlequin-dogs.

The country round Ipſwich is principally applied to corn, great quantities of which are continually ſhipped off for London, and ſometimes for Holland. It is alſo

alſo an inexhauſtible ſtore-houſe for timber, great quantities of which, now their ſhip-building trade has abated, are ſent to the Kings yards at Chatham. An excellent charity for the relief of poor clergymens widows and orphans in Suffolk, has been ſet on foot in and about Ipſwich, by voluntary ſubſcription, which from 61. the firſt year, namely, from 1704 to 1740, has amounted to 4416 l. beſides gifts and legacies to the ſum of 554 l. French refugees ſettled in this place at firſt, but a linen manufacture ſet up in their favour did not ſucceed. It lies forty-eight miles from Bury, and ſixty-eight from London.

IPSWICH, a large town of Eſſex county and Maſſachuſet Proper, in New England, in North America. It lies to the N. of Cape Anne, and by the ſide of a fine river, where the inferior court is kept the laſt Tueſday in March, and the ſuperior the third Tueſday in May.

IRAC, or YERAC, the ancient Chaldæa, in Aſia Minor, or Aſiatic Turkey. It lay anciently on the S. of Meſopotamia or Diarbeckr Proper, and on both ſides the two great rivers of Euphrates and Tigris. Of this name there are two provinces, the one in Perſia, called by the eaſtern writers *Irac-Agemi*; and the other in Chaldæa, diſtinguiſhed by that of *Irac-Arabi*: the latter is that we are now upon, which is bounded on the E. and W. by the two rivers juſt-mentioned; and after their junction by Curdiſtan on the N. by Lauriſtan and Chuſiſtan on the E. by the Perſian gulph on the S. E. and by the iſland of Choeder on the S. which, together with the Diarbeckr, incloſes it on the W. This province is called Irac-Arabi, as Arabia Deſerta reaches quite to it.

The ſoil of this province was anciently ſo fertile, that it produced 2 or 300 fold, as Herodotus tells us; and if rightly cultivated would very probably do ſo ſtill: its paſtures are however at this day very rich, where are bred vaſt numbers of cattle, yielding plenty of milk and butter.

This was the happy ſpot where the firſt parents of the human race were placed by the Great Creator, the generality of the modern learned agreeing, that here paradiſe was planted. The language of Chaldæa however differed from the Hebrew, which was ſpoken in Meſopotamia; but by the continuance of the Jews for ſome time amongſt them, the purity of both tongues were corrupted; and from this intermixture aroſe that now called the Syriac, and which is ſtill in uſe in theſe provinces.

The Chaldæans were, it has been obſerved, very early proficients in aſtronomy and aſtrology, as well as in the art of ſoothſaying, divination, and other ſuperſtitious trumpery; for which they were famed above all other nations. They were likewiſe idolaters; but in this reſpect the Egyptians out-did them, if not in point of time, yet at leaſt in the multiplicity of their idols. The former however are branded for their unparalleled arrogance, in ſtriving to vie with the power of heaven, and fortifying themſelves againſt it, by that bold ſtructure which they attempted to rear, called the tower of Babel.

Nevertheleſs it early received Chriſtianity; for at the time of the Nicene council we find the Biſhop of Selucia in great eſteem, and in all aſſemblies ſince that he had place next the Patriarch of Jeruſalem. The Chriſtians are ſtill very numerous here, though few of them are orthodox; the two hereſies of Jacobus and Neſtorius, beſides ſeveral other heterodox opinions and cuſtoms, prevailing generally among them.

The Arabian and other ancient geographers are not at all agreed about the number of cities which belonged to this province. The moſt conſiderable and beſt known are Bagdat, Babylon, Traxat, Balſora, Kufa, Ourta, Gorno or Quarna, Seleucia and Cteſiphon.

IRAC-AGEMI, in contradiſtinction from the former Irac-Arabi, alſo *Perſian-Irak*, and *Arac-Azem*, the ancient Parthia, which was ſo long the ſeat of empire in Aſia, is the largeſt and principal province of the Perſian monarchy, being all the proper domains of the Sophi, without any governor, as moſt of the other provinces have. It is bounded on the E. by Coraſan and Segeſtan, on the S. by Farſeſtan, on the W. by Curdiſtan,

on the N. W. by Aiderbeitzan, and on the N. by Ghilan and Tabriſtan.

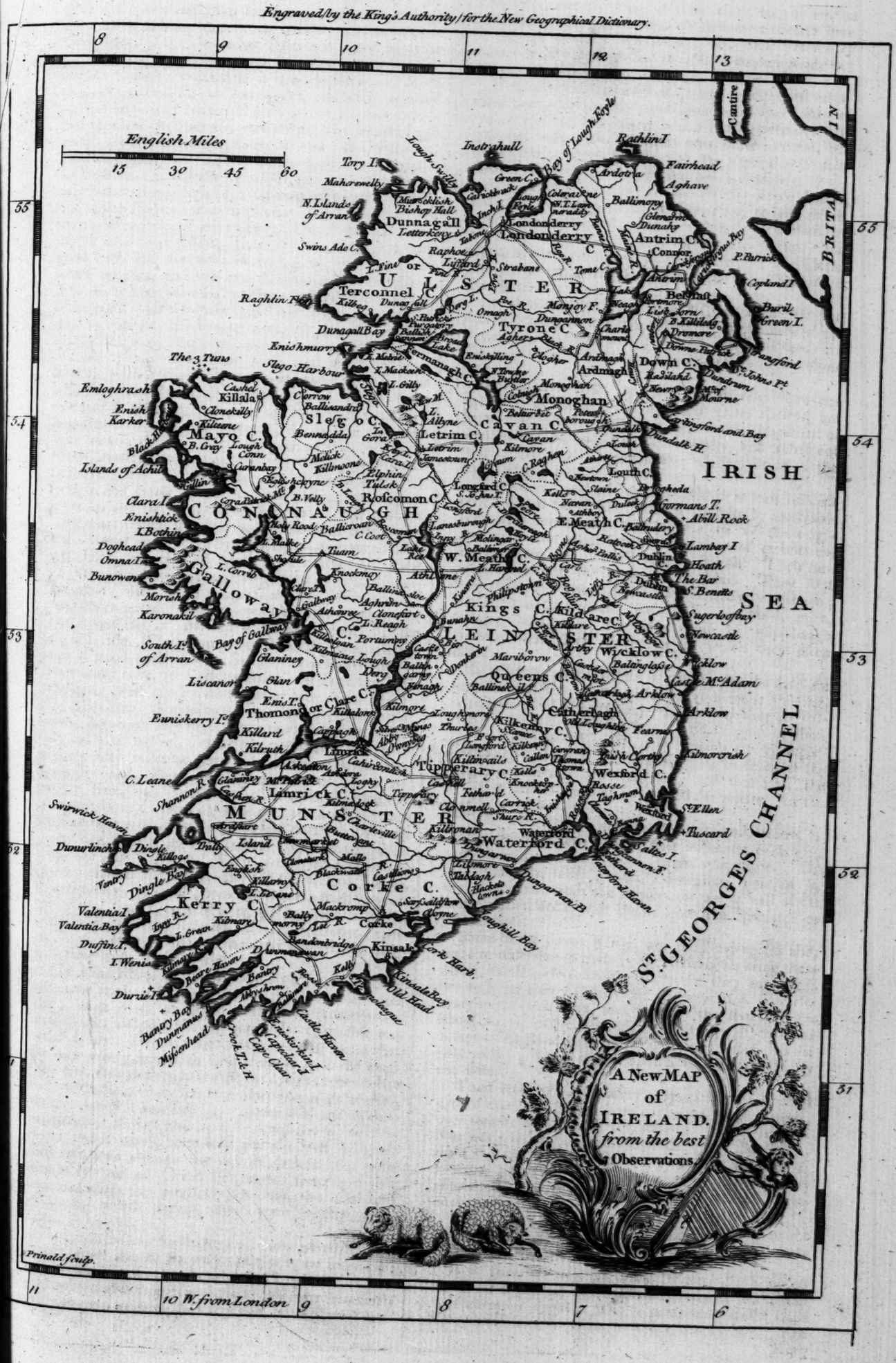
This province extends itſelf at leaſt 200 leagues in length, and 150 in breadth. The air is very dry, and generally the moſt healthy of any in the world. It is more mountainous than level; the former tracts being alſo very bare, and hardly producing any thing but thiſtles and briars: but where there is any water the plains are very pleaſant and fertile, otherwiſe quite barren. This large province contains above forty cities, a very great number in Perſia, being an empire which is not peopled proportionably to its extent.

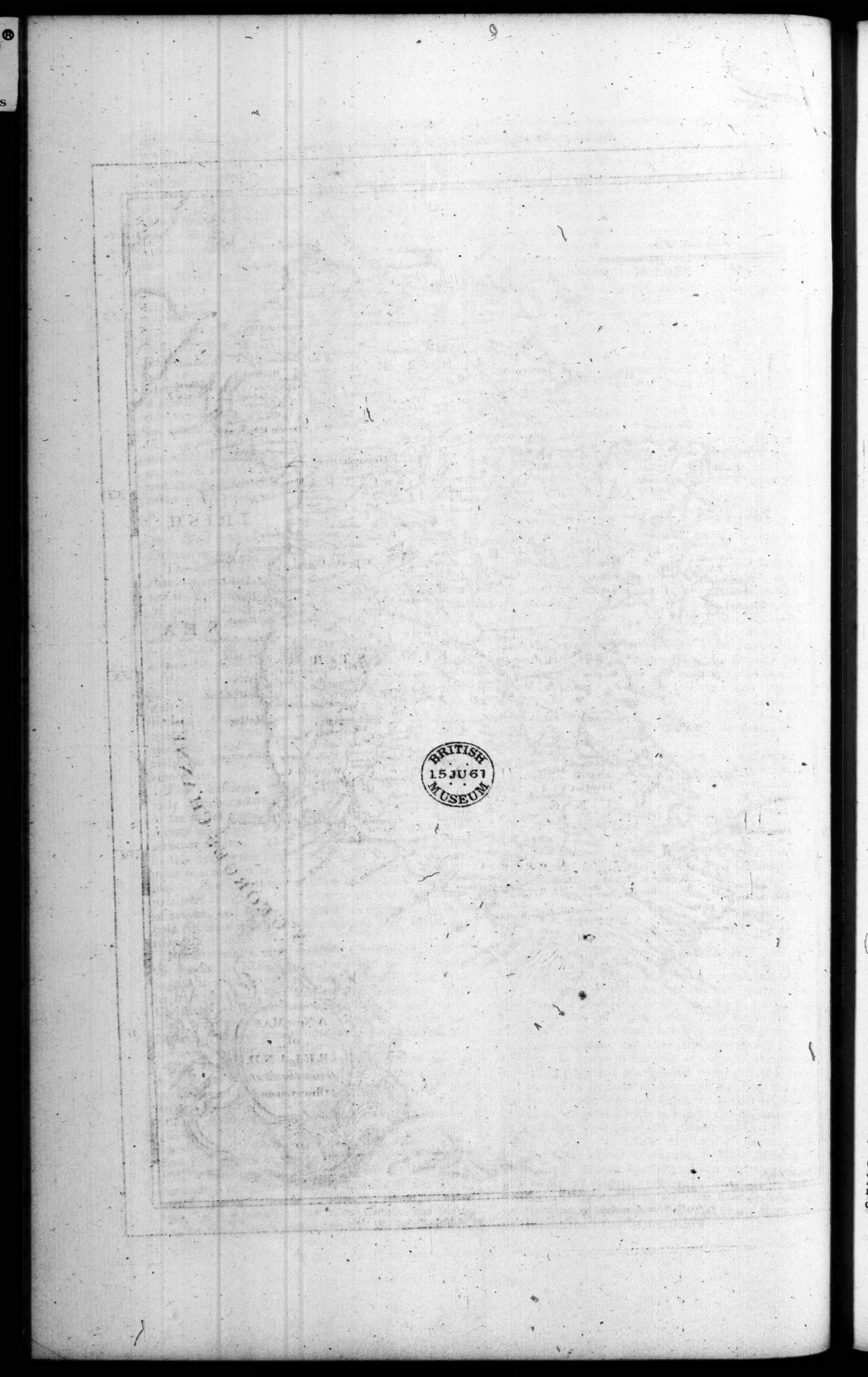
IRELAND, an iſland in the Atlantic ocean, between which and North America there are no intermediate ones, except the Azores or Weſtern iſlands; and even theſe are in a lower latitude. The Uiſts, Harris and Lewis, lie on the N. between it and Iceland, and it has the iſland of Great Britain on the E. and N. E. The natives and Scottiſh Highlanders call it *Erin* or *Ierne*; Ptolemy gave it the name of *Britannia Parva* or *Britannia Minor*, which ancient Latin writers call *Jerna*, *Juverna*, ſometimes *Iris*, &c. and thoſe of a more modern date, *Hibernia*; the derivation of which by authors being various, a detail of the different etymologies would be more irkſome than at length we apprehend ſatisfactory from any thing that yet appears. According to the ancient Iriſh authors, this is what Plutarch calls *Ogygia*; but not to enter on a diſcuſſion of the ſtory of Gaothelus and Scota from Egypt, as it has a great deal of the air of fable, though it muſt be allowed that this iſland muſt have had a peopling from ſome place or other; but whether from Spain, as is generally believed, or any other country, we ſhall not now take upon us to determine: this however is certain, that the Scots Highlanders call themſelves Gael, and their language Gaelick, all which ſay they ſeem derived from Gaothelus; though, by the bye, the Galles, now Welch, in Great Britain, or thoſe of them in Old Gaul, who were the Celts, ſeems to be a more likely original, as the tranſlation from either of theſe countries is both eaſier and nigher towards making a population or colony in Ireland. The Iriſh call their own language Gaelic, and the Albion Scots, Scots Highlanders, or inhabitants of that part of Albion called Scotland, they denominate the Albanich, Gaelach, or ſimply Nan Gael, or Na Albanich.

It lies between lat. 51 and 56 deg. N. and between long 5 and 10 deg. W. It is about 259 miles in length, and 148 in breadth. It lies fifty-two miles from Holyhead in North Wales, and eighteen or twenty from Galloway, and but little more from the Mull of Kintyre, in Argyleſhire, both which are in Scotland.

The air is much the ſame with that of thoſe parts of Great Britain which lie under the ſame parallel, only in ſeveral parts of this kingdom is more groſs and impure, no doubt by reaſon of the many loughs or lakes, and bogs, the exhalations from which ſo corrupt it, as to occaſion fluxes, rheums, and the like diſtempers among ſtrangers, though the natives are generally ſtanch and untouched by it to any perceptible degree: yet the common opinion is, that no frogs (toads it ſhould be I believe) moles, ſnakes, nor any venemous animal can live in it, even if tranſported thither: and further it is ſaid, that the wood of its foreſts (a thing very unlikely) breeds neither worms nor ſpiders. But not to ſtay on the diſcuſſion of ſuch matters, it is however in general ſo temperate a climate, that the inhabitants are not forced to fly to the ſhade in ſummer, or even to the fire in winter. But being ſo much cooler in the former ſeaſon, and warmer in the latter than ſome parts of England are, 'tis therefore not ſo proper for ripening corn or fruits: in winter 'tis more ſubject to winds, clouds, and rain, to froſt and ſnow; and the inhabitants fortify themſelves, they ſay, againſt the moiſtneſs of the air, and the diſtempers thence occaſioned, by their drinking of uſquebaugh; but the ſimplicity of diet and natural vigour of the inhabitants, unabated by luxury, ſeems to be a more rational accounting for their freedom from any inconveniencies of weather, than that or any other vicious habits which can be mentioned.

The


Engraved by the King's Authority for the New Geographical Dictionary.
English Miles
15 30 45 60
A New MAP of IRELAND. from the best Observations.
IRISH SEA
ST. GEORGES CHANNEL
ULSTER
CONNAUGHT
LEINSTER
MUNSTER
Terconnel C.
Tyrone C.
Londonderry C.
Antrim C.
Down C.
Ardmagh
Monoghan
Cavan C.
Fermanagh C.
Sligo C.
Mayo C.
Letrim C.
Roscomon C.
Longford C.
Galloway
E. Meath C.
W. Meath C.
Louth C.
Dublin
Kings C.
Queens C.
Kildare C.
Wicklow C.
Catherlagh
Kilkenny C.
Wexford C.
Waterford C.
Tipperary C.
Limrick C.
Thomond or Clare C.
Corke C.
Kerry C.
Londonderry
Dunnagall
Inistrahull
Rathlin I.
Fairhead
Ardstra
Aghave
Ballimoy
Dunaby
Connor
Antrim
Belfast
Carrickfergus
Copland I.
Buril. Green I.
Strangford
St. Johns Pt.
Dundrum
Mourne
Newry
Dundalk
Dundalk H.
Drogheda
Tormane T.
Abill Rock
Lambay I.
Dublin
Hoath
The Bar
S. Benetts
Sugerloafbay
Newcastle
Wicklow
Castle M.Adam
Arklow
Tearne
Kilmorrish
Tuscard
Tiscard
Waterford
Dungarvan B.
Youghall Bay
Cork Harb.
Kinsale
Kinsale Bay
Old Head
Baltimore
Bantry Bay
Dunmanus
Mizenhead
Crookh. H.
Cape Clear
Dursie I.
I. Wenis
Valentia I.
Valentia Bay
Dingle Bay
Dunurlinch
Swirwick Haven
Shannon R.
C. Leane
Lough Swilly
Lough Foyle
Bay of Lough Foyle
Bay of Galway
Clare I.
Islands of Achil
Black R.
Enishmurry
Sligo Harbour
The 3 Tuns
Emloghrash
Enish Karker
Enishtick
I. Bochin
Dogheade
Omna I.
Bunowen
Morish
Karonakil
South I. of Arran
N. Islands of Arran
Tory I.
Maheremelly
Swins Ado C.
Raghlin I.
Dunnagall Bay
Liscanor
Euniskerry I.
Dingle
Valentia
Duffin I.
Beare Haven
Bantry
Durnamuc
Crookhaven
Cape Clear
Kinsale Haven
Youghall
Dungarvan
Tuscard
Arklow
Wicklow
Newcastle
Sugerloafbay
Lambay I.
Abill Rock
Tormane T.
Drogheda
Dundalk H.
Carlingford and Bay
Strangford
Copland I.
P. Patrick
Fairhead
Rathlin I.
Inistrahull
Prinald sculp.
10 W. from London
11 9 8 7 6
8 9 10 11 12 13
55 54 53 52 51
54 53 52


BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

The ſoil in a great many parts is naturally fitter for graſs and paſturage than for tillage; and the herbage there being ſo long and ſweet withal, as would ſurfeit their cattle, if they were not reſtrained. And in other places their ſoil is ſo fat, as not to admit of being manured: though a great deal of wood has been cut down to make charcoal for the iron-works, and many hundred acres of bog-lands drained of late, which are now excellent meadow-grounds and corn-fields; yet ſeveral large woods are ſtill remaining to be cut down in Ulſter, &c. And other parts are ſtill encumbered with bogs of different ſorts, the deepeſt of which are not paſſable, except ſuch as have ſome paths, known only to the natives, and which ſhake as they tread upon them; whilſt others are called watery or mirey bogs. The former are commonly of a large extent, yield for the moſt part very good turf, and are covered with graſs, yet ſo as the water appears, and are not dangerous for travellers. The mirey bogs are uſually leſs extenſive, producing but little graſs. Others called haſſocky bogs, are full of mud at bottom, and having water in them of various depths, might paſs for lakes, were it not that they are full of ſmall tufts of reeds, high graſs, and ſometimes little ſhrubs, with plaſhes of water between them. The Iriſh natives uſed formerly, when purſued, to leap from one turf to another, with great agility, and hence called bog-trotters: but, at preſent, this is not the cuſtom among them. There are others called red bogs, where, in digging of peats they many times fine large fir and other trees. All theſe bogs are partly occaſioned by ſprings, and partly by ſmall ſtreams from the higher grounds, and by rain, which have not a free paſſage.

Here are ſeveral iron-mines, but they have been chiefly diſcovered and worked by the Engliſh to great advantage, ſince the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Of theſe are three ſorts, the rock-mine, bog-mine, and the mountain-mine. The firſt lies near the ſurface, the ore is full of good tough metal, but mixed with the other ſorts of ore. The ſecond ſort is extracted with little trouble, but the iron is brittle. The mountain ore is tough, and in many parts as good as that from Spain. The lead-mines of this country have been diſcontinued ever ſince the Iriſh rebellion. Here are ſeveral ridges of hills, from ten to fifty miles long, abounding both with paſture and arable lands. Some are very high, particularly between Dundalk and Carlingford, ſeen a great way off; and many of them fifty miles at ſea. The cattle of Ireland are generally ſmall. Here are many quarries of free-ſtone, marble, ſlate, flint and ſea-coal; but their principal fuel is peat and turf; only in towns near the coaſt they are ſupplied with coals from England and Scotland. In ſome parts they have glaſs-works, but the ſand for them they have from England. Their principal commodities for exportation are cattle, hides, furs, tallow, butter, cheeſe, honey, wax, ſalt, hemp, and linen-cloth in great perfection, timber, pipe-ſtaves, wool, woollen cloth, coarſe rugs, and ſhag mantles, freezes, ratteens, camlets, fowl, variety of fiſh, particularly ſalmon, herring; with ſome lead, tin, and iron.

The chief riches of the ancient Iriſh conſiſt in their numerous flocks of ſheep, which they ſhear twice a year; large herds of black cattle, and abundance of ſmall horſes called hobbies, noted for their ſoft and round amble. Here is variety of game of all ſorts; but the Iriſh gentry are not ſo fond of hunting as the Engliſh: and, though they have deſtroyed moſt of the wolves with which the country was heretofore very much infeſted, yet they are ſtill heard to howl in the wild and ſolitary mountains; though this muſt be a miſtake of my Author: and it would ſeem that not the leaſt veſtige ſo theſe ferocious animals are left in Ireland any more than in any part of Great Britain for ſome ages paſt, ſince a reward was publickly ſet upon the head of a wolf, by which means they were totally extirpated.

Though in Ireland they have rain at intervals all the year, except about five or ſix weeks fair weather in ſpring; yet the inhabitants are as healthy and long-lived as their neighbours: and though in ſummer the ſame frequently continues two or three days together, to the great hinderance of the ripening of their corn, &c. as well as of houſing it; yet there is as ſeldom a dearth here as in any country whatſoever: and moſt years they have not only enough for their own conſumption, but for exportation.

Here are great numbers of ſprings, and ſeveral medicinal ones, particularly near Dublin, of the nature of ſpaws. There are others, which the ſuperſtitious vulgar call holy wells, aſcribing great cures to them, becauſe dedicated to ſaints; but their peculiar virtues ſeem entirely to ariſe from the people's credulity.

The principal rivers in Ireland are, the noble river of Shannon, the Liffy, called the Princeſs of the Iriſh rivers, as gracing the capital, though nothing near ſo conſiderable as the Shannon; the Boyne, the Barrow, and Ouſe, which join above the town of Roſs; the Slone, and the principal river in Ulſter or the N. of Ireland, is the Bane.

In this country are ſeveral loughs, both ſalt and freſh; the former of which are properly inlets of the ſea at the mouths of rivers. The principal of theſe are Lough-Ern in Ulſter, and Lough-Neagh in the ſame province.

The ancient Iriſh, or thoſe natives who have not yet been thoroughly civilized, and called Kearns, are ſtrong and nimble, courteous to ſtrangers, impatient of abuſe or injury, implacable in enmity, and vehement in all affections. The muſic they are fondeſt of is the harp and bag-pipe.

The language is originally Britiſh, or at leaſt a dialect of it; but it has received ſuch a tincture by intermixture with foreigners, that only ſome of the original words are remaining; the names of mountains, iſles, waters, &c. are ſtill moſtly Britiſh. Their ſurnames are with the prefix O or Mac. They feed very much upon herbs and roots, particularly potatoes; are fond of butter and buttermilk, oat-meal, milk, whey; and they are alſo fond of uſquebaugh or aqua vitæ, large quantities of which they often drink.

Of all their cuſtoms their mournings for the dead are very remarkable; for they ſet up an hideous howling, which is called a chorronach, all the way they are carrying the corpſe to the grave. The religion of theſe native Iriſh is the Romiſh, only heightened by ſuperſtition and ignorance; ſo that ſix parts in ſeven of the whole inhabitants are Catholics, and tolerated, the tythes of ſeveral pariſhes being paid the prieſts. In the north diſſenters are very numerous.

Who were the firſt inhabitants of Ireland, cannot be learned from records or any other authentic evidence; and therefore only traced from conjecture. On this head the moſt generally prevailing opinion is, that they derive from the Britons, or are at leaſt of the ſame original ſtock with them, from the Spaniards or Cantabrians.

Some of the Saxon Kings, and the Norwegians alſo, were troubleſome to them; but could never bring them under abſolute ſubjection: nor were they conquered before King Henry II. invaded them with a powerful army in the year 1172, and brought the ſtates of the iſland to an entire ſubmiſſion: but for all this the Kings of England were only Lords of Ireland, till the title of King was beſtowed upon King Henry VIII. by the ſtates.

They received Chriſtianity very early, the greateſt part of the iſland having been converted by St. Patrick, by which he obtained the character of the Iriſh Apoſtle. Nor was religion their only character; but their learning too is much celebrated both by ancient and modern authors, who tell us that the Saxons in particular very commonly ſent over their children hither for a liberal education.

The inhabitants are moſtly now brought over to the cuſtoms and faſhions of the Engliſh, except in ſome parts where they live in the old Iriſh way.

It is governed now by Great Britain, the King of which ſends thither an Engliſh nobleman of diſtinction as Viceroy or deputy, who is commonly called Lord Lieutenant, and is changed every three years. The

King alſo appoints the council of Ireland. This vicegerent's power and ſtate is very conſiderable.

The laws and courts of juſtice, &c. in Ireland, are much the ſame as thoſe in England. Their acts of parliament, in order to have the force of laws, muſt be approved by the King of Great Britain in his privy-council; and an act of the Britiſh parliament will alter or abrogate any law in Ireland. An appeal alſo lies from a ſentence in any of the Iriſh courts of law to thoſe in Weſtminſter-hall, and to the houſe of Peers in Great Britain. The members of the houſe of Commons in Ireland hold their ſeats during life, unleſs upon the demiſe of the King of Great Britain.

A body of about 12,000 men are kept in pay on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, among which are few or none of the natives. Theſe are uſually quartered in barracks, and not in the public inns, as is uſual in Great Britain.

The religion eſtabliſhed by law is the ſame with that of England, under Archbiſhops and Biſhops; and generally the clergy here are better provided for than in England. The univerſity of Dublin is the only one in the kingdom, conſiſting of one college, in which are about 600 ſtudents.

So fertile is this country, that their beef and butter ſupplies France, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt Indies; though lately an act of the Britiſh parliament allows theſe two articles, with their live cattle, to be imported into Great Britain. The Iriſh being prohibited from manufacturing their wool, and exporting their cloth, they run a good deal of the former to France and other countries, by which means theſe are enabled to underſell us in foreign markets.

The common people are ſo much put to it for a livelihood in this fertile country, that of late years many thouſands have tranſported themſelves to our American plantations: and in ſummer ſhoals of them reſort to London chiefly for hay-making, after which, and harveſting, they return home, living moſtly on butter-milk and potatoes in a ſordid and indolent poverty. Chairmen, hod-men, and other hard working labourers in London, are generally Iriſh. The nobility and men of fortune in Ireland commonly reſide in London, and have ſeats in the Britiſh parliament; ſcrewing up their tenants to rack-rents, till they break: but ſpending their incomes abroad, they take but little thought about the languiſhing condition of their native country: tho' ſome gentlemen, it muſt be owned, apply the produce of their fortune towards the encouragement of manufactures and the cultivation of their excellent ſoil; an example truly noble, and worthy of univerſal imitation.

The general diviſion of Ireland is now into four provinces (formerly five).

1. Munſter, containing the counties of Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Clare (this by ſome is reckoned in Connaught) and Tipperary.

2. Leinſter contains the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenney, Cathelagh, Kildare, Queen's county, King's county, Eaſt Meath, and Weſt Meath: theſe two laſt were formerly reckoned a fifth province.

3. Connaught contains the counties of Letrim, Slego, Mayo, Roſcommon, Gallway, and Clare or Thomond: the latter ſome reckon in Munſter.

4. Ulſter contains Cavan, Monaghan, Louth, Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry or Colrain, Dunnegal, Tyrone, and Fermanagh.

Theſe provinces are again ſubdivided into Baronies.

The eſtabliſhed church is under four Archbiſhops; Armagh, the Primate of all Ireland; Dublin, Caſhel, and Tuam.

Under the Archbiſhop of Armagh are the Biſhops of Meath, Kilmore, and Ardagh, Dromore, Clogher, Raphoe, Down, Connor and Derry.

Under the Archbiſhop of Dublin are the Biſhops of Kildare, Fernes, Laughlin, and Oſſory.

Under the Archbiſhop of Caſhel are the Biſhops of Waterford and Liſmore, Limerick, Killaloe, Cork, Roſſe, and Cloyne.

Under the Archbiſhop of Tuam are the Biſhops of Elphir, Clonfert, Killala, and Achonry.

This kingdom, after the firſt Engliſh conqueſt, was divided into that called the Engliſh pale, and what was poſſeſſed by the ancient Iriſh. The pale conſiſted only of four counties, Louth in Ulſter, Meath, Dublin, and Kildare in Leinſter. Here the Engliſh were in a manner empaled with theſe, having little influence on the reſt of the country; nor was it wholly reduced, till the acceſſion of James I. to the crown of England, at which time the country was repleniſhed with new Engliſh and Scottiſh colonies, which proved the principal means of ſecuring the Britiſh intereſt and the Proteſtant religion in that kingdom: for the old Engliſh of the pale were in general ſuch bigotted Papiſts, that they joined with the old Iriſh in the rebellion and maſſacre of 1641. But the Engliſh juriſdiction is now extended over the whole kingdom; ſo that the diſtinction of the pale is in a manner forgot.

The preſent revenue of Ireland is computed at half a million Sterling.

The figure of this iſland is almoſt an oblong ſquare, from which it deviates by ſeveral forelands running out a great way into the ſea, beſides ſeveral bays and rivulets of the ſea.

Munſter in the S. and Ulſter in the N. extend themſelves from the one ſea to the other; and Leinſter and Connaught lying between theſe two, have the ſea only on one ſide of each; namely, Connaught on the W. and Leinſter on the E.

The Briow law, ſo much talked of in Ireland, was a compilation of maxims made by the grave judges (as *briow* imports), of the ſeveral provincial Kings, by the guidance of which, and the like rules, they determined all controverſies. Theſe judges were a diſtinct tribe, as were alſo their hiſtorians, phyſicians, harpers, and poets; the ſame with the Scottiſh bards, who celebrated and recorded the acts of their heroes and famous men, &c.

IRISH SEA, that part of the Atlantic ocean which runs between the iſland of Great Britain and Ireland; of which that flowing to the S. particularly between Wales and Ireland, is diſtinguiſhed by the name of St. George's channel, or ſimply the Channel.

IRK, a river, on the junction of which with that of Irewell, the town of Manchester in Lancaſhire principally ſtands.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, a chain of higher grounds in Tranſylvania, and kingdom of Hungary, forming part of the boundary between Turkey and Chriſtendom.

IROQUOIS, the moſt conſiderable and beſt known of all the nations in North America, as well as the ſtouteſt and moſt miſchievous of them. They are ſeated all along the N. ſide of lake Ontario or Frontenac, and along the river of their name which carries the waters of the lake into the river of St. Laurence. They are divided into ſeveral cantons, of which there are five principal ones, who are in amity with the Britiſh nation.

Their country is bounded by Canada on the N. by New York and Penſylvania on the E. and S. and by lake Ontario on the W. They have, ſince the commencement of their friendſhip with us, ſerved as a barrier to our northern colonies in America, againſt the depredations of the French and their Canadan allies: But ſome time ſince they were ſaid to waver, or ſeem not to be ſo hearty in their attachment to the Britiſh intereſt as formerly; and even ſome of them actually joined the French. The furtheſt of theſe Five Nations, and the neareſt to the French territories, are about 100 leagues from our ſettlements. They have each a large village or cabane belonging to them, about thirty leagues aſunder, and moſtly along the ſouthern coaſt of lake Ontario; they ſpeak much the ſame language, and unite in a kind of democracy, ſending deputies to their grand aſſembly, in which the union between them is renewed annually, on which occaſion they have a banquet, where they drink out of the cup, and ſmoke out of the calumet or long pipe of the Five Nations; which is conſtantly looked upon among them as a ſolemn ratification of peace, alliance, &c. this ſymbol being moſt ſacred and inviolable.

The

The ſoil of their country, though lying within lat. 45 deg. is ſo mountainous and cold, that it does not bear anſwerably to the climate, eſpecially on the N. ſide of lake Ontario; though on the S. ſide, the country yields a more agreeable verdure, and the produce is accordingly anſwerable.

They are ſtill but ignorant and negligent in matters of religion, but very ſtrict in the oath which they ſwear to each other, eſpecially thoſe which their warriors make of ſtanding by one another to the laſt.

Their women are commonly very prolific, and as active in their inhuman cruelties as the men, by putting their priſoners to the moſt excruciating tortures and lingering death, making their children drink the blood, and they themſelves devouring the fleſh of ſuch unhappy wretches.

IRTHA, a large and well-inhabited town of Dwina, a province of Ruſſia.

IRTIS, or IRTISK, a large river which runs from N. to S. through Ruſſia, and falling into the Oby, forms part of the boundary between Europe and Aſia.

IRWASH, one of the many rivers by the acceſſion of whoſe waters the Trent is increaſed after its paſſing by Burton in Staffordſhire.

IRWELL, a river cloſe by Mancheſter in Lancaſhire, which receives the little river Irk juſt above on the N. and N. E. ſide. Over it is a very firm, though ancient ſtone-bridge, built exceeding high againſt the ſudden ſwell of the freſhes from the mountains, that ſometimes in one night riſe four or five yards, and next day as ſuddenly decreaſe.

IRWIN, the capital of Cunningham, one of the ſubdiviſions of the ſhire of Air, in the W. of Scotland, and at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, which divides Kyle and Cunningham, being on the firth of Clyde. It is a town of much more buſineſs than Air, conſiſting of two pretty good ſtreets, with well-built houſes, and a quay, from which they carry on a coal-trade to Dublin and other parts in Ireland. It is one in the diſtrict of royal boroughs with Air, Rothſay, Inverary, and Campbeltown, which alternately ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. In order to clean its harbour, which was almoſt choaked up with ſand, by which the trade of the place began to decay, they obtained the two-pennies Scots act on beer and ale, with a-penny ſterling on every ton of coals ſhipped off for tranſportation, the neighbouring hills abounding with this commodity.

The country round is rich and fruitful, being full of ſeats and well-built houſes, with beautiful incloſures, pleaſant paſtures, and graſs-grounds.

In this town happened a very extraordinary ſtorm of rain, hail, and thunder, in November 1740, which damaged the tolbooth and ſteeple, calcining or melting the town-clock, beſides the loſs of ſome lives and other accidents. It lies eighteen miles E. of the Iſle of Arran, and ſixty-eight W. of Edinburgh.

IRWIN river. See IRWIN town above.

ISABELLA fort, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies on the W. ſide of the river Scheld, and oppoſite to Antwerp.

There is alſo another fort of the ſame name, which lies about three miles N. W. of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

ISAURA, or ISAUROPOLIS, anciently the metropolis of Iſauria, in Aſia Minor, or Aſiatic Turkey; Stephen of Bizantium repreſents it as a very large and ſtrong city, inhabited by citizens famed for their valour, and as ſtill flouriſhing in his days. It had been twice ruined; the firſt time under Perdiccas, and the next time by Servilius. It has indeed been rebuilt ſince, but never could be raiſed to its ancient ſplendor. It was an Epiſcopal ſee, tho' not mentioned in the Notitiæ; however, we find the name of Œtius its Biſhop among thoſe who aſſiſted at the council of Chalcedon, and of Hilary, who had one of the firſt ſeats in that of Conſtantinople. Its modern name is Saura; but the town is now almoſt ruined.

ISCHIA, anciently *Ænaria* and *Inaria*, alſo *Pitecuſa*, a ſmall mountainous iſland of the Terra di Lavora, in the ſee of Naples, and lower diviſion of Italy. It is about ſeven or eight miles in circuit, others ſay twelve and twenty, including its windings

This is a pleaſant and fertile iſland: its coaſts abound with commodious bays, and its inland parts with fruitful hills, valleys, alſo rivers, fountains, and even gardens and orchards, ſtored with all ſorts of delicious fruits and excellent wine.

Here are likewiſe ſome gold mines, which had been diſcovered in Strabo's time. The iſland is ſurrounded with high, craggy inacceſſible rocks, which defend it from wind and invaders. It is divided into four parts, ſome of which are very delightful and rich; but others are as diſmal and barren; particularly that where the caverns or cremate, i. e. burnt parts, are; out of which ſuch erruptions of fire and torrents of ſulphur were thrown out, particularly in the year 1301, as ruined the whole country for three miles round. It hath alſo been ſubject at all times to dreadful earthquakes; ſo that the Poets feigned this to be the place where Jupiter overwhelmed the Titan Typhon with his thunder-bolts. It lies two miles from Meſſina-cape, and eighteen W. of the city of Naples. The quarter of it called Negropont is ſo fruitful, temperate, and healthy, that nature ſeems to have a perpetual ſpring in it; beſides, it hath ſome hot baths and medicinal waters much cried up, and a very high rock with a cavity, from which refreſhing breezes are emitted in the warmeſt weather. Here are likewiſe, as well as in other parts of the iſland, a good number of pleaſant towns and villages, and ſome conſiderably high mountains. The iſland is well-inhabited, and has ſeveral churches and monaſteries, &c. Lat. 41 deg. 27 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

ISCHIA, a pretty town in the laſt-mentioned iſland, of the ſame name. It lies on the N. ſide towards the ſea, and the ſeat of a Biſhop, who is under the Metropolitan of Naples. It is defended by a ſtrong fort, jutting out into the ſea on the S. ſide of it, and joined to the iſland by a bridge. King Ferdinand of Naples made it his place of refuge when Charles VIII. of France, in the year 1495, had in a few days over-run his whole kingdom.

ISCHOPOLIS, in the Pontus Cappadociæ, a province of Aſia Minor. It is mentioned by the ancient authors, particularly Ptolemy, whoſe commentators ſay it is the ſame as Tripoli, and was a fortified town and ſea-port on the Euxine coaſts.

ISDOGAS, or TAGODAST, a town of Haſcora, a province of Africa; on the top of a high hill, ſurrounded by four others, between which and the rivers that run at the bottom, grow vaſt numbers of fruit-trees of all ſorts, and excellent in their kinds, around the trunks of which twine ſtately vines, producing black grapes, called from their magnitude hens-eggs. The town has no defence but its ſituation and the number of its inhabitants, which amount to about 1000 families, moſt of them merchants or artificers; and among theſe ſome Jews are tolerated. The town is well ſupplied with water from ſeveral cuts that run through it. The inhabitants are polite, and very hoſpitable. The women are fair, handſome, and go genteely; and ſome very neatly dreſſed. The men here are leſs jealous of their wives than in moſt hot climates. A conſiderable traffic is carried on in this place in cattle, grain, fruit, butter, and oil, which are here in great plenty; and eſpecially honey, exceeding moſt in Africa for its tranſparency and taſte: ſo that when kept the whole year, it becomes as hard as loaf-ſugar.

ISENACH, properly EYSENACH (which ſee) a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is ſo called from its iron-mines, and gives title of Duke to a Prince of the Saxon family: eighteen miles W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lat. 50 deg. 49 min. N. long. 10 deg. 36 min. E.

ISENBOURG, a county in Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to a Count of the ſame name, who with Guteon are the two principal branches of the Stolberg family. The preſent Count commanded the 6000 Heſſians when in England, and he is now in the allied army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, and pretty well diſtinguiſhed there for his valour and conduct, particularly in the ſiege of Munſter.

ISENDYCK, or YSENDYCK, a town of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders, being a frontier to Zealand. It was taken in 1604, by Prince Maurice, after a ſiege of ſix days. The States General have kept it ever ſince, ſeveral works having been added to it: ſo that it is now an almoſt impregnable fortreſs, both on account of its ſituation on a low ground, which can eaſily be laid under water, and by reaſon of the works which ſurround it. The ramparts, about a mile and a half in circuit, is flanked with ſeven baſtions, and ſurrounded with a broad and deep ditch, being defended by ſome horn-works, two half-moons, and a good counterſcarp. The town is but ſmall, containing only 6 ſtreets, and about 150 houſes. Here are two churches for the Proteſtants, and a chapel for the Catholics. The ſtates of Holland keep a garriſon here. Formerly near this town was a city called Gaſterneſe, and ſeveral villages, which were all ſwallowed up by the ſea in the year 1337: whereupon the inhabitants went to ſettle at Iſendyck.

ISENGHIEN. See MIDDLEBURG.

ISEO, a handſome town of Breſciano in the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy; here is a fine collegiate church; and of the ſame name is a lake in the neighbourhood, about thirteen or fourteen miles long, but not broad in proportion. It is formed principally by the river Oglio; ſo that this is Pliny's Lacus Sabinus, which he expreſsly ſays receives that river.

ISERNIA, ÆSERNIA, or SERNIA, an ancient city and colony of the Samnites, in the county of Moliſe, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is a pretty large and well inhabited town, with an Epiſcopal ſee, under that of Capua. It ſtands at the foot of the Appenines: about four miles E. of the confines of Lavoro, and as many from the river Voltorno; alſo thirty-eight miles N. E. of Capua. Lat. 41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E.

ISIS, a river of Glouceſterſhire, riſing in the Cotſwould-hills, and joining with Lech, Coln, and Churn, form a full ſtream at Lechlade, there called the Thames, and begins to be navigable at that place.

ISLE *de Dieu*, an iſland in the bay of Biſcay, and on the coaſt of Poitou, in France. Lat. 46 deg. 59 min. N. long. 2 deg. 27 min. W.

ISLE *of France*, a government of that kingdom, in which its capital Paris lies. It is bounded by Picardy on the N. Champaigne on the E. Orleans on the S. and Normandy on the W.

ISLE *of Purbeck*, a tract of land improperly called an iſland, being only a peninſula, waſhed by the ſea on all ſides, except to the W. where it is joined to Dorſetſhire. It is about ten miles long, and ſix broad, abounding with quarries of excellent ſtone for building.

ISLES of *Man*, *May*, *Wight*, &c. ſee under their proper words.

ISLEWORTH, one of the villages in the neighbourhood of London, adorned with gentlemens ſeats.

ISLINGTON, a very healthy village on the N. ſide of the city of London, near the New River. and in Middleſex. It is almoſt joined to the ſtreets of London, excepting a ſingle field or two that ſeparates them. Its ſalubrity draws thither ſeveral middling families with their children, to lodge during the ſummer ſeaſon; and it is of a pretty large extent, with a very handſome new-built church and elegant ſpire, and a very commodious road to the W. parts of the town, through parts very lately impaſſable, at leaſt not with ſafety by reaſon of robberies.

ISLIP, though an inconſiderable little town of Oxfordſhire, yet has a good weekly market for ſheep. Here was born and baptized Edward the Confeſſor, and in it are the remains of an ancient palace. The famous Dr. South was miniſter here, beſides many other divines of eminence; and he left conſiderable charities to it.

ISLOCK. See ILLOCK, in Sclavonia.

ISMAEL, or SAMIELI, a town of Beſſarabia, in European Turkey: it lies on the Danube, forty miles from Akerman to the W. and a hundred from Bendarto the S.

ISNEY, or EISNÆ, an imperial town of Suabia, in Germany, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It ſtands on the river Arg or Iſna, in the territory of Algow, and on the confines of the little territory of Buckenberg. Here is an abbey, the Abbot and all the Monks of which are ſaid to have been poiſoned once by a toad or other animal creeping into the kettle where their ſoup was dreſſed. By an inſcription upon an old marble here, it appears to have been a Roman colony, and the roads and bridges from thence to Kempten repaired by the Emperor Septimus Severus, and Aurelius Antonius; for then the road from Italy to the Rhine lay through this place. Its territory produces neither wine nor corn, but only oats, rape-ſeed, flax, beans, and garden vegetables: which with corn and cattle from the Alps, and other neighbouring places, are bought every week to its market. Wines are brought hither by the lake of Conſtance, the Rhine and Neckar, and its river and the neighbouring lakes furniſh it with fiſh. It has ſuffered conſiderably once or twice by fire. It lies fourteen miles N. E. of Lindau. Lat. 47 deg. 49 min. N. long. 9 deg. 54 min. E.

ISOLA, in Latin *Alticum*, or *Caſtrum Alecti vel Aquilæ*, a town of Iſtria and Venetian territories, in Upper Italy: it lies on the coaſt of the Adriatic gulph, about five miles W. of Cape d'Iſtria.

Of the ſame name are ſeveral towns in Italy; particularly,

ISOLA, a ſmall Epiſcopal ſee under that of San Severina, in the Further Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy; it lies on the Ionian ſea, with a harbour. The Turks have ſo often plundered it, that they have been obliged to ſurround it with a good ſtout wall; yet it is but thinly inhabited: eighteen miles S. W. of San Severina. Lat. 38 deg. 46 min. N. long. 18 deg. 27 min. E.

ISPAHAN, or HISPAHAN, the capital city of the Eyrac-Agem, or Perſian-irak, and of all Perſia, in Aſia. It lies along the banks of the river Zenderond or Sanderu, over which are three fine bridges, and in a beautiful plain almoſt encompaſſed with mountains, at the diſtance of two or three leagues. The city-walls are of mud; here is a caſtle and ditch: the figure of the place is oval, and almoſt twelve miles in circuit. Here is a vaſt number of ſumptuous palaces, handſome houſes, ſpacious caravanſeras, very beautiful bazars, ſeveral canals, and ſtreets planted on both ſides with loſty plane-trees; though generally the other ſtreets are narrow, crooked, and not paved. It has eight gates, which are never ſhut. The royal ſquare, or Meidan Shah in Iſpahan, is one of the fineſt in the world; at the S. end of it is the royal moſque. The palace is very ſpacious, being near a league and a half in compaſs, with ſome very grand apartments. The fortreſs called the Caſtle of Bleſſing, joins the walls of the city, with the N. part of it. This is ſurrounded with a ditch and rampart. The ſuburbs here are very large. Near that called Sheick-Sabana is a bridge, near which is a fine monument of an ancient Derviſe.

The Engliſh Eaſt India company had a factory there, its factors living with the ſtate of Princes, till the late civil wars in Perſia: and had the Shah Nadir lived, it is probable that he would have removed the trade to Meſched in Choraſſan, near the Caſpian ſea; but ſince he has been taken off, ſeveral have attempted to mount the Perſian throne, and by that means rendered the empire one continued ſcene of confuſion, horror, and bloodſhed.

Iſpahan lies about 95 miles from Kaſhan on the S. 223 miles N. of the gulph of Perſia, and 332 S. of the Caſpian ſea. Lat. 32 deg. 26 min. N. long. 52 deg. 55 min. E.

ISSEL, or YSSEL, a river in the United Provinces of the Netherlands, has its ſource in Weſtphalia, whence it runs N. by Doeſburg, Zutphen, and Deventer; dividing the province of Guelderland from Overyſſel and Zutphen, and at laſt falls near Campen into the Zuyder-zee.

ISSEL the Leſs, a river of the United Netherlands, which, after running W. through Utrecht and Holland, and paſſing by Gonda, directs its courſe ſouthward, and falls into the Lech.

ISSELMOND, or OVERMAES, an iſland in Holland, one of the united provinces of the Netherlands, lying between Voorn and Rotterdam, where the Yſſel empties itſelf into the Maes. It is equal to any part of the province

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Engrav'd (by the King's Authority) for the Geographical Dictionary.

province for fruitfulneſs and richneſs of ſoil; it is about ten miles long, and four where broadeſt. It was recovered from the ſea by Charles the Hardy, Duke of Burgundy.

ISSELSTEIN, a town of Holland, and frontiers of Utrecht, in the United Netherlands. It has undergone ſeveral viciſſitudes, with regard to its condition and maſters, coming at laſt to the family of Orange, who enlarged the fortifications, and encompaſſed the town with pleaſant gardens and incloſures.

The principal trade here is in cables, cordages, and other materials for ſhipping. It lies eleven miles from Vianen to the W.

ISSOIRE, or YSSOIRE, a ſmall town of Lower Auvergne, in France. It lies on the rivulet Couſe, which a little lower falls into the Allier. It is noted for a good breed of horſes, and for a remarkable lake. Here is an abbey of Benedictine monks, the abbot of which is Lord of the city; in whoſe name juſtice is adminiſtred. It is a place of good trade in corn and wine. It lies eighteen miles S. of Clermont. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 3 deg. 14 min. E.

ISSONDON, or YSSONDUN, in Latin *Exoldunum* or *Iſſoldunum*, a city, and the capital of Lower Berry, in France; it lies in an open country, on the little river Theols, which divides it into two parts, alſo ſeparated by walls. The caſtle is in a manner the upper town, having walls, towers, and ditches round it, where the officers of the courts and perſons of diſtinction reſide; and the lower town, in like manner incloſed, is inhabited principally by merchants and tradeſmen.

This city contains four pariſhes, two collegiate churches, an abbey, ſeveral convents of Monks and nuns, and two hoſpitals; the one for incurables, and the other for thoſe whoſe diſtempers can be cured. To this place belong four conſiderable ſuburbs. Its trade conſiſts in cattle, woollen cloth and druggets, woven and knit hoſe, with hats manufactured both here and in the neighbourhood: but their principal trade conſiſts in timber, with which they ſupply the adjacent country.

As the inhabitants of this place have always diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their zeal and fidelity for the French Kings, they are exempted from the ban and arriere ban, the taille, and quartering of ſoldiers. This place has often been damaged by accidental fire, and lies thirty miles S. W. of Bourges. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 18 min. E.

ISSUS, a town of Cilicia, in Aſia Minor. It is a ſea-port of the Levant, being now called *Ajazzo* and *Lajazzo*; it gives name to the gulph on which it is ſituated. It is famous in hiſtory, as, in a difficult paſs between the mountains and the ſea, Alexander fought the ſecond battle with Darius, in which he is ſaid to have killed 100,000 of the Perſian army, with the loſs of only 100 of his own men; unleſs an exaggeration be made here beyond all bounds by the hiſtorians of that conqueror's life. Alexander took the town firſt, at which time it was very conſiderable for ſtrength and opulence; but it ſoon after fell into decay. It lies a little N. of Scanderoon. Lat. 36 deg. 56 min. N. long. 36 deg. 29 min. E.

ISSY, a village in the government of Paris, famous for fine ſeats, particularly an elegant palace belonging to the Prince of Conti.

ISTHMUS of Corinth. See CORINTH, &c.

ISTRIA, a province belonging to Venice, in the Upper diviſion of Italy. It was anciently a part of Gallia Tranſpadana, on the confines of Illyricum. It is a kind of peninſula between two large bays on the Venetian gulph; namely, that of Trieſte and Quarner. The mountains called De la Vena, being part of the Alps, divide it from Carniola and Morlachia on the N. and the two bays above-mentioned and the Adriatic gulph ſurround it on the three other ſides. The Germans call it Xiſterreich. Its extent from N. W. to S. E. is about ſixty miles; but not near ſo broad. The air here is very unwholeſome, which is the reaſon for its being ſo thinly peopled, if we except the cities of Capo d'Iſtria and Trieſte, which enjoy a finer air.

This country is divided between the houſe of Auſtria and the republic of Venice; the former is in poſſeſſion of the principality of Trieſte on the N. ſide, and the Venetians have ſeveral towns on the E. S. and W.

ISTRIA, Cabo or Capo de, the capital of the abovementioned province of the ſame name; it is ſubject to the Venetians, and in Latin called *Juſtinopolis*. It lies on a ſmall iſland, anciently called Ægida, about three miles in circuit, and about three bow-ſhots from the continent, with which it has a communication, by means of three draw-bridges. The inhabitants began with making a cauſeway towards the ſhore, which was then about 1500 paces from them, and to ſhelter it from the incurſions of the northern people by a ſtout fort called Caſtel-leon, or the Lion's caſtle: but that did not ſave them from their fury, nor their fortifications from being ſubdued by ſeveral powers, till the Venetians got it into their poſſeſſion, and made it the capital of the whole peninſula. This happened in 932, when Doge Cantino took it after a vigorous ſiege. It however ſeems to have recovered its liberty ſince: but in 1278 it voluntarily ſubmitted itſelf to that republic, on condition that it ſhould enjoy its ancient laws and privileges. Since that the Genoeſe have taken and plundered it twice, eſpecially in 1380; but the Venetians fortified it ſo well in 1478, that it hath ſtood firm to them ever ſince. This is the ſee of a Biſhop. The cathedral is an old, but ſtately building, called S. Maria Maggiore, with three ailes, ſupported by eighteen marble pillars, and has lately been much enlarged. The churches of the Servites and Dominicans are alſo very noble, as is likewiſe that of the Franciſcans, who have the tribunal of the inquiſition in their hands. The town-hall is a very ancient ſtructure, formerly a temple dedicated to Pallas; and even the ſtone-ſtatue of juſtice which now ſtands on the top of it was that of the goddeſs, as appears from a Latin verſe under it, in Gothic characters, to that effect. Some other inſcriptions likewiſe intimate, that here had been anciciently a temple of Cybele. The town is governed by a Podeſto and Capitano ſent from Venice.

The air here is ſerene and healthy, and the place furniſhed with plenty of fiſh from the adjacent ſea, and vaſt quantities of wine and oil made in this iſland: but the principal revenue ariſes from the ſalt made here, amounting to above 7000 buſhels, of which the republic takes what it pleaſes, and cauſes the reſt to be ſold. It lies on the coaſt of the Adriatic gulph, about ſixteen miles S. of Trieſte, and ſixty-eight W. of Venice. Lat. 45 deg. 12 min. N. long. 14 deg. 25 min. E.

ISURIUM, the Roman name of *Ripon*, in Yorkſhire.

ISURIUM BRIGANTIUM, a Roman colony near Aldborough or Borough-brigg, alſo in Yorkſhire, which ſee.

ITALIAN *Bailiwics*, are ſuch as lie without the pale of Switzerland, at the foot of the Alps, and at the entrance into Italy. Of theſe are four, which are in community to all the cantons except Appenzel; namely, Lugano, Locarno, Val Madia and Mendris, and three others; Bellinzone, Riviera and Val Bregna, which belong in common to the cantons of Ury, Schwitz, and Underwald. They are bounded on the W. S. and partly on the E. by the duchy of Milan, of which they were formerly a part; on the E. alſo by the Griſons, and on the N. by the Canton of Ury. In 1512 they were given to twelve of the cantons by Maximilian Sforza, for their aſſiſting him againſt France; and afterwards Francis I. King of France, when maſter of the Milaneſe, confirmed theſe bailiwics to them: but Appenzel has no ſhare in them, as it was not received into the Helvetic alliance as a canton, till ſome time afterwards.

ITALIAN *Iſles*, a general name for all of that denomination ſituated in the Mediteranean, and near the ſouthern coaſt of Italy, as Corſica, Sardinia, Sicily, &c.

ITALY, a part of Europe anciently eſteemed, and ſtill juſtly allowed to be the moſt celebrated in the world;

not only as it was the ſeat of the Roman empire, whence laws were iſſued out over the greateſt part of the globe for the government of thoſe mighty kingdoms which it had brought brought under its yoke; but as it was then, and is ſtill, in ſome meaſure, one of the moſt fertile and healthy ſpots on the ſurface of the earth: ſo that it was emphatically ſtyled *happy* by ancient authors, where Ceres and Bacchus ſtrove which ſhould moſt bleſs its favourite inhabitants; the former with the greateſt plenty and variety of grain and fruit, and the latter with the moſt exquiſite wines.

But if we extend our views further, what harveſt doth this country yield, of the moſt valiant and experienced Generals of antiquity, the nobleſt orators, the fineſt poets, and the moſt famous hiſtorians; and of an infinite number of other eminent perſonages, both in early and more modern days; all which it would be too tedious to enumerate particularly. And if to this we take in the ſtupendous monuments of their power, as their ſtately temples, aqueducts, cauſeways, highways, public baths, amphitheatres, &c. we ſhall eaſily allow, that hardly ever any country could boaſt of greater advantages.

However, if the martial art has been latterly leſs cultivated, the more ſoft ones of architecture, ſculpture, painting, muſic, &c. have been carried here to a very great height: and yet the more noble ſciences have not been neglected for the ſake of theſe. And if it hath not produced ſuch bold philoſophers as Deſcartes, or ſuch eminent ones as Sir Iſaac Newton; the fate of a Galileo may have intimidated them from venturing too far in that kind of dangerous learning.

Italy was anciently governed by a great number of petty kings, whoſe power degenerating into tyranny, obliged their ſubjects to form themſelves into commonalities of various denominations. The greateſt part of the country was known by the names of Heſperia, Saturnia, Auſonia, Oenotria, Canicula, Latium, and laſtly Italy.

Italy lies between lat. 38 deg. but including Sicily, between 36 and 46 deg. of N. latitude, and between long. 7 and 19 deg. E. It is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and the Alps, which ſeparate it from Germany; on the E. by the Adriatic, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and to the W. by that and the Alps, which divide it from France: and if Savoy be included, which lies on the W. ſide of the Alps, between Italy and France, it extends a degree further W. which however is uſually deſcribed with Italy, as being contiguous to Piedmont. The figure of the main land of Italy reſembles that of a boot; and from N. W. to S. E. it is upwards of 600 miles in length, but of very unequal breadth. In the N. parts, which may be conſidered as the top of the boot, it is 400 miles broad from E. to W. in the middle part or calf of the leg, is about 120; and towards the S. that is about the inſtep, 80.

The diviſion of Italy, in the reign of Auguſtus, was into Ciſalpine Gaul, Italia Propria, and Græcia Magna, which continued, ſome ſmall alterations excepted, during all the time of the Roman Emperors, till the reign of Honorius, when the empire becoming extremely weak, the Huns, Goths, Vandals, Heruli, &c. paſſed the Alps, parcell'd the greateſt part of the country into little kingdoms and ſtates, and held it in ſubjection till the reign of Juſtinian. This Prince having cleared the country of thoſe barbarians, erected the exarchate of Ravenna, and made that city the capital. This new government having laſted 183 years, under ſeventeen Exarchs, who maintained the power of the Emperors of the Eaſt, was ſucceeded by that of the Longobardi, or Lombards, who having taken Ravenna from Eutychius the laſt Exarch, erected a kingdom in Gallia Togata, under Aſtulphus.

'Tis to theſe we owe that excellent body of laws ſtill famed under the name of Longobardian, and compiled by their King Rotharis. At length the Emperors of the Eaſt having quite loſt their power in Italy, Pope Leo III. who had been highly obliged to the French for protecting the holy ſee againſt the Lombards, invited King Pepin into Italy, and ſoon after his ſon Charlemagne, who was crowned King of the Franks; and on Chriſtmas-day 801, was crowned Emperor by that pontiff, in St. Peter's church at Rome. From this time, new kingdoms, dukedoms and ſtates were erected in Italy; the Pope having had ſeveral conſiderable territories beſtowed on him by the Emperor.

The ſoil of Italy is generally very good and fertile. The low-lands afford great quantity of good paſturage for vaſt numbers of cattle: and the climate, excepting ſome few places in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, moſtly eſteemed temperate and healthy.

Its principal rivers are, 1. The Po, which receives ſeveral ſmaller rivers, as the Adda, Teſino, Oglio, Mincio, Tanaro, Taro, and Reno. 2. The Adige. 3. The Trebia. 4. The Arno. 5. The Tiber and the Cariglano: Beſides a great number of leſſer ſtreams, which all contribute towards fertilizing the country through which they run.

Here alſo are lakes in great numbers; the moſt noted of which are, 1. Laco major, formerly Verbanus. 2. Lugano. 3. Como. 4. Iſo. And, 5. Garda, in the duchy of Milan. 6. Traſimene, or Lagos de Peruggia. 7. Vulſino and Bracciano, in Tuſcany. 8. Fucino. 9. Fundi. 10. De Caſtello Gandolphe, in Campania Romania. The lakes of Caelano, Andora, Varan, Lerſino, and Belſano, are of leſſer note.

The mountains of the greateſt account are, 1. The Alps. 2. The Appenines. 3. Mons Maſſicus, now Monte Novo, Maſſo Monte and Garo. 4. Mount Barbaro. 5. St. Angelo. 6. Veſuvius, and ſome others.

Italy conſiſts of three general diviſions; 1. The Upper or N. part of Italy, containing Savoy, Piedmont, and one part of Montferrat, ſubject to the King of Sardinia: the territories of Genoa, ſubject to that republic, Milan, Mantua, and the E. part of Montferrat, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria; Parma, ſubject to Don Philip; Modena, ſubject to its own Duke; and the large dominions of the republic of Venice. 2. The middle part of Italy; which comprehends Tuſcany, ſubject to the preſent Emperor Francis; and the eccleſiaſtical ſtate almoſt incloſing Tuſcany, and the little ſtate of Lucca. 3. The Lower or S. part of Italy incudes the kingdom of Naples and the Two Sicilies, ſubject to Ferdinand, whom his father the late Don Carlos, now King of Spain, has appointed their ſovereign.

There is ſcarcely a country in Europe that hath ſuch a number of archbiſhoprics, biſhoprics, univerſities, and abbeys, as this hath. Here are no leſs than thirty metropolitan ſees, beſides the Pope and the two Patriarchs of Venice and Aquileia; and thoſe are, Milan, Turin, Bologna, Genoa, Florence, Piſa, Urbino, Firmo, Ravenna, Naples, Capua, Salerno, Amalfi, Sovento, Conzo, Benevento, Theti, Lanciano, Manfredonia, Bavi, Cirenza, Narzareth or Barlettan, Frani, Tarenteo, Brindiſi, Otranto, Roſſano, Coſenza, San Severino, and Reggio.

The Pope has no fewer than forty-eight biſhoprics under him; the Patriarch of Aquileia fourteen, that of Venice two, of Milan fifteen, that of Benevento eighteen, Bari ten, &c. beſides about twenty-five that are exempt from the juriſdiction of the reſpective metropolitans.

Here were formerly reckoned twenty-two univerſities, the moſt noted of which are the ſixteen following, Rome, Bononia, Ferrara, Peruggia, Florence, Piſa, Sienna, Milan, Mantua, Pavia, Naples, Salerno, Venice, Padua, Verona, and Parma.

Italy was anciently divided into fifteen provinces, Latium, Campania, Apulia, Meſſapia, Lucania, Brutium, Samnium, Picenum, Umbria, Hetruria, Gallia Ciſpadana, Gallia Tranſpadana, Liguria, Venetia, and Iſtria.

The neareſt diviſion is that which diſtributes it into the nineteen following provinces, Liguria, which includes Piedmont, Montferrat, and the republic of Genoa, the duchy of Tuſcany, Spoleto, Campania de Roma, Terra de Lavoro, the Pope's territory, the lower or further Calabria, the higher and thither Calabria, the territory of Otranto, Ban, the further principality or Pugliari Piana, the territory of Abruzzo and county af Moliſe, the march or territory of Ancona, and hither principality, Romagnia, Romania or Romandiola, the province de qua del Po, or Lombardia Ciſpadana, Lombardia de la del Po, or Tranſpadana, the marquiſate of Trevigio, the territory of Friuli, and that of Iſtria.

The method in which Italy is commonly divided, is according to its ſeveral ſovereignties as the Pope, who is in poſſeſſion of the metropolis; the Emperor; the King of Spain, whoſe part of Italy was firſt given to Don Carlos, and he ſucceeding to the crown of Spain, has ſettled Naples and the Two Sicilies on his ſon Ferdinand; the Duke of Tuſcany; the Duke of Savoy, as Prince of Piedmont, &c. the Duke of Mantua; Parma and Placentia belonging to Don Philip of Spain; Modena, Mirandola, the republics of Venice, Genoa, Lucca, and South Marino; the principality of Monaco, ſince ſold to the French King; four bailiwics belonging to the Swiſs; and the Valteline, belonging to the Griſons; the iſlands of Sicily, Corſica, Sardinia, &c.

The poſſeſſors of the reſpective parts of Italy may be ſeen in the following liſt.

I. In the principality of Piedmont the King of Sardinia hath the following territories, as

2. Piedmont, properly ſo called, whoſe capital is — Turin.
2. French Piedmont, — Pignerol.
3. The lordſhip of Verceil, — Verceil.
4. The principality of Macerano, — Macerano.
5. The marquiſate of Jurea, — Jurea.
6. The county of Aſti, — Aſti.
7. The marquiſate of Suſa, — Suſa.
8. ——— of Salluzzo, — Saluces
9. The Valley of the Vandois, — Pragelas.
10. The principality of Boglio — Boglio.

II. The republic of Genoa contains,

1. The principality of Manaco, — Manaco.
2. Territory of Ventimiglia, — Ventimiglia.
3. Principality of Oneglia, — Onegha.
4. Marquiſate of Final, — Final.
5. The territories of the following cities; namely, Novi, Savoni, Genoa, and Brugneto.

III. The territory or marquiſate of Montferrat, divided bebetween the Duke of Savoy and the French King,

1. The Duke of Savoy has the cities and territories of Alba and Trino.
2. The King of France has Caſſal, Acquin, and Spin.

IV. The duchy of Milan contains the following territories:

1. Angiera, whoſe capital is — Angiera.
2. Novareſe, — Novara.
3. Vigevaneſco, — Vigevano.
4. Paveſe, — Pavia.
5. Lodegiano, — Lodi.
6. Cremoneſe, — Cremona.
7. Milaneſe, — Milan.
8. Comeſe, — Como.
9. Aleſandrineſe, — Aleſandria.
10. Laumelline, — Valenza.
11. Tortoneſe, — Tortona.
12. Bobb, — Bobbio.

V. The duchy of Parma contains,

1. Parma, properly ſo called, whoſe capital is — Parma.
2. Placentia, — Placentia.
3. Territory of Buceto, — Burgo St. Domingo.
4. ——— Valditaro, — Burgo de ditto.

VI. Duchy of Mantua hath the territories and cities of

1. Mantua, ſo called, whoſe capital is — Mantua.
2. Sabionetta, — Sabionetta.
3. Guaſtalla, — Guaſtalla.
4. Principality of Bozzolo, — Bozzolo.
5. Marquiſate of Caſtiglione, — Caſtillan de Silver.

VII. Duchy of Modena hath the towns and territories of

1. Modena, properly ſo called, whoſe capital is — Modena.
2. Reggio, — Reggio.
3. Mirandula — Mirandula.
4. Correggio, — Correggio.
5. Principality of Carpi, — Carpi.

VIII. The republic of Venice is divided into the twelve following diſtricts:

1. Dogado, or duchy of Venice, whoſe capital is — Venice.
2. Paduano. — Padua.
3. Vicentino, — Vicenza.
4. Veroneſe, — Verona.
5. Breſciano, — Breſcia.
6. Bergameſe, — Bergamo.
7. Friuli, — Uddino.
8. Iſtria Capo, — d'Iſtria.
9. Aquileia, — Aquileia.
10. Cremaſco, — Crema.
11. Poloſin de Rovego, — Rovego.
12. Marca Trevigiano, — Trevigio.

This laſt is divided into Trevigio proper, Feltrino, Belluno, and Codrico, whoſe capitals are Trevigio, Felti, Belluno, and Codore. Beſides theſe, they have
Several towns on the coaſts of Dalmatia,
Some iſlands in the Adriatic gulph,
And others in the Archipelago.

IX. The republic of Lucca, its capital Lucca.

X. ——— of St. Marino, — St. Marino.

XI. The dominions of the Great Duke of Tuſcany, are divided into the territories of

1. Florence, whoſe capital is — Florence.
2. Piſa, — Piſa.
3. Sienna, — Sienna.
4. Principality of Piombino, — Piombino.
5. Iſle of Elbai, — Coſmopoli.
6. Duchy of Carrara and Maſſa, Maſſa.
7. State of Preſidii, — Orbitello.

XII. The Papal dominions, Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, or Churchlands:

1. The duchy of Ferrara, whoſe capital is — Ferrara.
2. ——— Bologneſe, — Bologna.
3. Province of Romania, — Ravenna.
4. Dutchy of Urbino, — Urbino.
5. Marquiſate of Ancona, — Ancona.
6. County of Citta di Caſtello, — Citta di Caſtello.
7. The territories of Perugiano — Perugia.
8. ——— of Orvietano, — Orvieto.
9. Duchy of Caſtro, — Caſtro.
10. St. Peter's patrimony, — Viterbo.
11. Campania de Roma, — Rome, the capital of all Italy.
12. ——— di Sabina, — Magliano.
13. Duchy of Spoletum, — Spoleto.

XIII. The kingdom of Naples is divided into the twelve following diſtricts.

1. Terra de Lavora, the capital of which is Naples.
2. The further principality, — Benevento.
3. The hither principality, — Salerno.
4. The Baſilicate, — Acirenza.
5. The Higher or Nigher Calabria, Coſenza.
6. Lower or Further Calabria, — Reggio.
7. Higher or Nigher Abruzzo, — Chieti.
8. Lower or Further Abruzzo, — Aquila.
9. The county of Moliſe, — Boiano.
10. The Capitanate, — Manfredonia.
11. The province of Bari — Bari.
12. ——— Otranto, — Otranto.

XIV. The iſlands on the coaſts of Italy are,

1. Sicily, divided into three parts, namely, the valleys of — Palermo, Meſſino, Novo.
2. Sardinia, divided into two parts, namely, Capo di — Cagliari, Lagudori.
3. Corſica, its capital — Baſtia.

4. The

4. The ſeven Liparian iſlands, namely, 1. Lipari. 2. Volcano. 3. Stromboli. 4. Uſtria Bianca. 5. Le Saline. 6. Alicudi. 7. Folicudi.

5. The iſles lying along the coaſt of Italy between the Liparæans and the city of Genoa, as Carria, Iſtria, Ponza, Giglio, Elba, Capraria, Gorgona, Iſchia, Procita, Palmeria, Planus, and ſome few more of leſs note. Thoſe on the coaſts and in the ſea of the Adriatic gulph, are Tæmita, Pome, Lieſa, Curzola, St. Andreo, Gradeo, Offera, and ſome others of ſmaller ſize. Thoſe on the oppoſite coaſts of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Albania, on the ſame gulph, will be mentioned more properly under theſe countries.

The modern Italians are generally very polite and affable, ingenious, and ready-witted; and of great application both in ſtudy and buſineſs. They commonly bear a great affection towards their kindred and alliance; and they are very ambitious of honour and preferment; highly valuing themſelves as the offspring and ſucceſſors of the ancient Romans.

The nobility and gentry chuſe to live moſtly in towns, and to lay out their money rather in fine houſes, coſtly furniture, ſtatues, paintings, and ſtately architecture, beautiful gardens, &c. than in keeping up rich tables or luxurious eating and drinking.

No nation, except the Spaniſh, is more ſcrupulouſly nice in all the punctilio's of civility than the Italians; nor more profuſe of ſtrained compliments, pompous titles, &c.

Italy abounds every where with hoſpitals for the ſick, lame, lunatics, and foundlings; but eſpecially for the entertainment of pilgrims and travellers going to and from Rome, Loretto, &c.

They reckon the day from ſun-ſet to ſun-ſet, and make their clocks ſtrike the twenty-four hours round, inſtead of dividing the day into two parts.

The Italian language is a kind of corruption of the ancient Roman, which latter was in its higheſt perfection in the reign of the Emperor Auguſtus; but it fell ſoon after into decay, till by the inundations of the Goths and Vandals, it became ſo barbarous, that it ſcarcely retained any traces of its origin: but from the height of barbariſm it has now dwindled to a ſoft and melodious language, eſpecially fit for muſic. Tuſcany is the country where the beſt Italian is ſpoken. But in Naples, Venice, Piedmont, and other parts, it is more harſh, and blended with the Old Gothic, Lombardic, and Etruſcan tongues.

ITCHING, a river of Cumberland, about a mile beyond the Picts-wall.

ITZEHOA, or ITZEHO, a ſmall town of Holſtein and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the river Stor, abounding with fiſh, about twelve miles N. E. of Gluckſtadt, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by an old caſtle, having ſome trade by means of its river, which falls about ſeven miles below it into the Elbe. It is very well built, eſpecially the new town, with a church in each. Here is a Lutheran nunnery for ladies of quality, but without vows or other Romiſh uſages. The road from hence to Renſburg is through a charming country. Lat. 54 deg. 40 min. N. long. 9 deg. 8 min. E.

JUAN FERNANDEZ. See FERNANDEZ.

JUBO, kingdom and river of, are reckoned the northern limits of Zanguebar, in Africa, being juſt on the other ſide of the line, in the firſt degree of N. latitude: but we have no particular account of them.

JUCATAN, YUCATAN, a province in the audience of Mexico and New Spain, in North America. It is a peninſula ſurrounded on the W. and N. by the gulph of Mexico, betwixt the bay of Campeachy on the S. W. and that of Honduras on the S. E. It has the little province Tabaſco on the S. W. and that of Vera Paz in the audience of Guatimala on the S.

Here it is joined to the continent by an iſthmus not forty leagues in breadth, and it runs out into the ſea 100 leagues. It is in all reſpects a fine country, lying between lat. 17 and 22 deg. N. and between long. 91 and 95 W. It is in general a level country, except towards the iſthmus, and pretty warm in ſummer, which begins in April, and laſts till September. There is hardly any rain in winter. 'Tis in the main a healthy country, eſpecially the mountainous tract from Salamanca on the W. quite acroſs it to the E. The S. ſide is but thinly peopled, and worſe cultivated for want of water; but the N. part is very populous. The days and nights here are pretty near equal all the year. The ſoil, when duly cultivated, bears plenty of corn, cotton, and indigo, and it abounds with all ſorts of cattle, wild-beaſts, honey, wax, and fowl; and on the coaſt are taken large pieces of amber. The Spaniards have not ſettled much here: ſo that it moſtly abounds with Indians, whom they employ in making ſalt for them in the Bay of Campeachy. They likewiſe keep their cattle, &c. There are very few rivers in this peninſula; but wells without number. The capital of Jucatan is Campeachy; in the Bay of which name, and that of Honduras, the former lying to the W. and the latter to the E. the Engliſh cut their logwood.

JUDEA, or the HOLY LAND. See PALESTINE, in Aſia.

JUDENBURG, a handſome well-built town of Upper Stiria and Auſtria, in Germany, on the river Mur. It lies in a country, which for two leagues down the river is very pleaſant and fruitful. Here the Jeſuits have a college, and at this place are two great annual fairs for cattle and other merchandiſe, on Aſcenſion and St. Urſula's days. It has five gates, beſides a poſtern. The old Dukes of Stiria had a fine palace here, with which the Franciſcan's convent communicates. Several of the country gentlemen have fine houſes here; and the pariſh-church, a large handſome ſtructure, is adorned with the tombs of many of their nobility. An hoſpital, nunnery, four fountains, and the town-houſe, are worth ſeeing. Over the river is a bridge leading to a church and ſuburbs on the other ſide. It lies thirty-five miles W. of Gratz. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. E.

JUDENSTADT, a particular quarter in Prague and Bohemia, in Germany; where great numbers of Jews live. See PRAGUE.

JUDOIGNE, by the Flemings called GELDENAKEN, and in Latin *Judonia* and *Gildornacum*, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the little river Geete. Its caſtle, together with the town, were burnt in 1578 by the Prince of Orange's troops. Here is an hoſpital and nunnery; but the parochial church ſtands without the town. It gives title of Viſcount. Near this place are two Ciſtertian abbeys, and but a little way to the ſouthward is the village of Ramillies, where a famous battle was fought in 1706. See RAMILLIES. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg. 25 min. N. long. 5 deg. 6 min. E.

IVEL, a river of Bedfordſhire, upon which ſtands Biggleſwade, pleaſantly ſituated. Of the ſame name, or YEOVAL, is another river in Somerſetſhire, upon which lies the borough of Ivelcheſter and Yeovil; the ruins of the former ſhew it was anciently very large, and ſurrounded with a double wall; having had beſides four churches. Here is ſtill a good bridge over the Ivel, and it ſends two members to parliament.

IVES, *St.* a pretty neat town of Huntingdonſhire, but having ſuffered greatly by fire, it is ſince much diminiſhed. Here Oliver Cromwell, after he had prodigally ſquandered his paternal eſtate, rented a farm, before he was elected burgeſs for Cambridge. And at this place are kept two annual fairs, on Whitſun Monday and October 10, for cattle of all ſorts, and cheeſe. It lies between Huntingdon and Cambridge, upon the river Ouſe, about fifty-ſeven miles from London.

IVES, ST. its true name is St. ITHES, a borough of Cornwall; it is a pretty good town, and enriched by the fiſhing trade, particularly that of pilchards. It lies on the W. ſide of a deep bay called St. Ives's-bay, in the Iriſh channel, and on the land-ſide, oppoſite to Mounts-bay; but filled up with ſand; and here is but very little trade in any thing elſe but Corniſh ſlate. Near St. Ives, the land between the two bays being not above four or five miles over, is a hill, ſo ſituated, that upon it neither of the two ſeas are above three miles off,

off, and are plainly to be ſeen: and ſo likewiſe, in a clear day, are the iſlands of Scilly, though above thirty miles off. Its weekly markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday; and it has an annual fair on Saturday before Advent-Sunday, for horſes, oxen, cloth, ſheep, and a few hops. Here is a handſome ſpacious church, and ſo near the ſea that the waves beat againſt it: but the mother-church is at Unilalant, of which this town is only an hamlet.

It is governed by a Mayor, who returns two members to parliament. Here is a grammar-ſchool granted the place by King Charles I. and in its neighbourhood is Trerice, the ſeat of Lord Arundel, &c. as alſo ſome copper-mines. The country from hence to Padſtow is both fruitful and pleaſant, and ſeveral houſes of gentlemen are ſeen as you paſs: the ſands are alſo very agreeable, both to the eye and to travel upon. The hills here yield tin, copper, and lead, all the way on the right-hand, the produce of which is carried to the oppoſite ſhore. Beſides the pilchards, here is alſo a herring-fiſhery: for about October the herrings come driving up the Severn ſea, and from the coaſt of Ireland, in prodigious ſhoals, and beat all upon this coaſt as high as Biddeford and Barnſtaple in Devonſhire, and are taken in great quantities on account of the merchants of Falmouth, Foy, and Plymouth, and other ports on the S. St. Ives lies 62 miles from Launceſton, and 229 from London.

JUGORA, or JUGORSKI, a province in the E. part of Ruſſia. It is bounded on the S. W. by Mezzen; on the N. by the Northern ocean; on the E. by the province of Patzora; and on the S. by that of Ouſtiong and Permia. It is a very large territory, divided by the polar circle into two parts; the far greater of which lies on this ſide. Its ſituation, however, is cold enough to render the land barren and uncultivated: ſo that this country is moſtly over-run with foreſts covered with lakes and bogs. Here alſo are abundance of rivers, all which flow northwards into the gulph of Teeſca, called by the Ruſſians Teeſkaia Gouba. On the S. end of the province are ſeveral others, which take different courſes, and empty themſelves, ſome into the Dwina, &c. others into lakes. In the middle of this province is the territory of Vaconitza Voloſt, with here and there a large village: and on the S. parts are the Jugorian mountains, always covered with ice and ſnow, which divide that part from the province of Zirania. The Jugorians reſemble the Samojedes in their way of living; feeding, it is ſaid, on raw guts and garbage: but they differ in their language from each other.

JUGORA, or JUHORA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province, ſtands on a ſmall bay of that name, on the northern coaſt. It lies in lat. 68 deg. N. between the iſland of Candenois on the W. and the gulph of Petzerſkaia on the N. E. and oppoſite to it about twenty leagues off from land, lies Colgoya.

IVICA, anciently EBUSUS, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, off of Cape St. Martin, in Valencia, in Spain. It lies fifty-ſix miles S. W. of the iſland of Majorca, and nearly the ſame from the ſaid Cape. 'Tis about ſix miles long and five broad, is mountainous; and its principal produce is ſalt, large quantities of which are exported; though it produces corn, wine, oil, fruit, &c. and it is famous for dried figs. Of the ſame name is its capital, which lies in a bay on the S. ſide of the iſland, very well fortified in the modern way: but far from being ſo conſiderable now as it was in the time of the Carthaginians or Romans. It contains about 1000 families, and is the reſidence of the Governor, &c. ſubordinate to the Viceroy of Majorca, and in ſpirituals to the Archbiſhop of Tarragon. Lat. 38 deg. 54 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. E.

IVIL, a river of Somerſetſhire, along which the moor or marſh-lands extend themſelves into the heart of the country, and breed a great number of colts.

IVINGO, a pleaſant market-town of Buckinghamſhire. It lies E. of Ayleſbury, among woods, in a kind of peninſula or nook, which runs in between Bedfordſhire and Hertfordſhire. It has two annual fairs, on April 6 and October 17, for ſheep, cows, and hogs.

JULIAN *Alps*, in the Engadine or Inn-thal, and county of the Griſons, in Switzerland. They are diſtinguiſhed into three mountains, about the ſource of the river Inn. The moſt northern of the three is properly called Mount Julius. In the communities of the Engidine, eſtates are never confiſcated.

JULIAN, St. an harbour on the coaſt of Patagonia, in South America, where ſhips bound to the Pacific ocean uſually touch for refreſhments. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. S. long. 65 deg. 10 min. W.

JULIAN's-BOWER, a ſquare plat called the Green, in the N. W. angle of Lincolnſhire; a kind of round labyrinth. It ſeems to have its name from the warlike games in uſe among the Roman and Britiſh youth, called Ludi Trojani, firſt introduced into Italy by Julus Æneas's ſon. To this every day the boys divert themſelves with running into it one after another, and eluding their play-fellows by its intricate mazes.

JULIERS, a duchy of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies between the rivers Maeſe and Rhine; is bounded on the N. by Gelderland and Cleve, on the S. by Luxemberg and Triers, on the E. by the duchy of Berg and electorate of Cologne, and on the W. by Liege and Limburg. It is about ſixty-four miles in length, and near thirty-ſix in breadth. It ſuffered much from the ravages of the French in 1690. It is fruitful in cattle, corn, hay, and wood; has plenty of deer, fiſh, &c. It likewiſe yields wood for dying, with an excellent breed of horſes: both which latter articles it exports. The King of Pruſſia, in 1741, yielded the duchies of Juliers and Berg to the Sultzbach family, now Electors Palatine; and France is guarantee of their poſſeſſion of it.

JULIERS, or GULICK, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy of the ſame name. It lies on the Hither Roer, which river is very ſubject to inundations; but it falls into the Maeſe at Roermunde, as the other Roer does into the Rhine at Dinſburg and Roeroort. Prince Maurice took it in 1610 from the Duke of Saxony; and in 1632 it was taken by the Spaniards, but reſtored to the Duke of Neuburg by the Pyrenean treaty. The city is well fortified, has a ſtrong citadel, which was thirty years in building, and a good garriſon. Here is a ſpacious piazza, with the palace of the old Dukes of Juliers. The ſtreets are broad and regular, and the houſes neatly built of brick. In the ſuburbs is a noble Carthuſian monaſtry, which was nobly endowed by the ſaid Dukes. The Roman Catholic is the only religion exerciſed in the city; but the Lutherans and Calviniſts have their chapels on the glacis of the place. It lies thirteen miles N. E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and thirty E. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 56 deg. 5 min. N. long. 5 deg. 52 min. E.

JULIUS'-HALL, a ſmall town of Brunſwick, in Lower Saxony, in Germany; which Duke Juliers built for his workmen in the mines, near a ſalt ſpring, at the bottom of Hartzberg. It has ſince grown rich and large, by means of their trade in ſalt, copper-kettles and pots, wire, &c.

JULPHA, *Old*, anciently the capital of Armenia, in Aſia. It now lies in ruins, the inhabitants having been tranſplanted to another town called New Julpha. It is ſituated within a mile of Iſpahan. They are ſuffered to profeſs Chriſtianity; and accordingly they have ſeveral churches belonging to them.

JURA, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland. It lies to the N. of Ila, and is ſeparated from it by a narrow ſand or channel. It belongs to the Duke of Argyle, and forms part of the ſhire of that latter name. Its E. coaſt is well inhabited, and it abounds in deer, horſes, black cattle, ſheep, goats, wild and tame fowl. It is reckoned one of the moſt healthy places in all Scotland, enjoying a very clear air from March to Michaelmas; and its inhabitants are in general very long-lived. Here is a famous medicinal well, good againſt the ſtone and a naufeating ſtoamch; with ſeveral other fountains of excellent waters, and rivers with very good ſalmon. In Lochtarbat-bay, on its W. ſide, are many little iſlands. Its weſtern ſhore yields coral, corallines, and a kind of white dulſe. In the middle of this iſland are four very high mountains; the two higheſt of which ſeamen know as land-marks,

and call them the *paps of Jura*. They are covered with heath, having ſome graſs intermixed, yielding paſturage for their cattle. The ſalmon in its river of Niſſa, which iſſues from the well above-mentioned, are reckoned preferable to thoſe of any other river. Here is one church, called Kyllearn. The inhabitants ſpeak Erſe, wear the Highland dreſs, and are Proteſtants. Between the N. extremity of Jura and the iſle of Skarba, is a very dangerous gulph, not to be parallel'd any where about the iſland of Great Britain. Yet the ſmalleſt fiſhing-boat may venture to croſs it at the laſt hour of the tide of flood, and alſo the laſt hour of the tide of ebb.

JURA, a ridge of mountains extending from the Rhine near Baſil to the Rhone, four leagues beyond Geneva; this ridge parts Franche-comté from Switzlerland.

JURA, or JUREA, anciently EPOREDIA, a fortified city of Piedmont, in Italy. It lies on the river Doria, is the ſee of a Biſhop, twenty-ſeven miles N. of Turin, and ſubject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 45 deg. 39 min. N. long. 7 deg. 51 min. E.

JURA, or *Leberberg*, a mountain in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland. It is remarkable for the great quantities of ſtones found upon it with ſurpriſing reſemblances of fiſh and fiſh-ſpawn, muſſels, and other marine reptiles. From ſeveral ſmall ſtones found on this mountain of the form and colour of ſmall ſhot, it is conjectured that here is an iron mine.

JUREA, *Marquiſate of*, is a territory of Piedmont, in Latin called *Marchionatus Eporedienſis*. It was anciently a conſiderable part of Gallia Ciſalpina. Here the Romans had planted a colony, to be a kind of barrier to Italy. It lies along the ſoot of the Alps, which run along the W. ſide of it, and parted from the Vercelleſe on the E. ſide, by the river Doria. It belongs to the King of Sardinia, having ever ſince its ſubmiſſion to Duke Amadeus ſtuck cloſe to the Dukes of Savoy, in ſpite of the wars waged between the houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon, in which the Jureans have been conſiderable ſufferers.

JUSTINOPOLIS, the Latin name of Capo d'Iſtria, the capital of Iſtria, in Italy; which ſee.

JUTES, the ancient inhabitants of Jutland, a province of Denmark.

JUTLAND, *North*, or JUTLAND *Proper*, in Latin *Jutia Septentrionalis*, or ſimply *Jutia*; this, with Sleſwick and Holſtein, was anciently called *Cimbria* or *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, that is, the peninſula of the Cimbri or Kempers, the name of its ancient inhabitants, who were of a gigantic ſtature.

This was the country of the Jutes, who about the 5th century aſſiſted their neighbours the Angles, or Anglo-Saxons, to conquer Britain. On the N. it has the Categate ſea, which divides it from Norway, and on the E. the ſame ſea, which ſeparates it from the Daniſh iſlands and Sweden, on the S. Holſtein, and on the W. the German ocean. It is ſubdivided into North and South Jutland; but the S. part is commonly called Sleſwick; which ſee.

The whole is about 120 miles in length from N. to S. and 95 in breadth from E. to W. The whole country belongs to the King of Denmark; and is divided into four dioceſes; as Ripen on the S. Arhuſen on the E. Wiburg in the middle, and Aalburg on the N.

The ſoil of North Jutland is not very fertile, tho' the inhabitants have a ſufficiency of corn for their own conſumption. They have alſo abundance of cattle, which they ſell lean into Germany and other parts of the Low-Countries, where they fatten and thrive remarkably.

IXWORTH, a market-town of Suffolk, and a thoroughfare, with two annual fairs. It lies about ſeven miles from Bury. See ICKWORTH.

IZEHOA. See ITZCHOA.

K.

KACHAO, by the French called CACHAUX, in the province of Melli, in Negroland, in Africa. It is a Portugueſe colony, ſituated on the river St. Domingo, or of the ſame denomination, which falls into the ſea about twenty leagues below this town. It ſtands in the country of the Papells, who, except ſuch of them as dwell with the Portugueſe in the town, do often fall out with them, and even come to an open war; which has obliged the latter to encompaſs the town on the land-ſide with a ſtrong palliſadoe, terraced, and defended by ſome batteries. They are under a neceſſity of keeping a conſtant watch leſt they ſhould be ſurprized by thoſe active, treacherous, cruel, and revengeful negroes, who fight without giving or expecting quarter. The weſtern ſide of the town is covered by a ſtrong triangular fort called Caſa Forte, one of whoſe baſtions ſtands on the bank of the river. The two others, with the courtine joining them, look towards the country; but inſtead of two other courtines to join theſe baſtions with the third, there are only palliſadoes, ſtrong enough againſt the negroes, and terraced, but without any ditch, covered-way, or glacis. This fort has ſome few great guns, ſmall arms and ammunition. The garriſon conſiſts of thirty ſoldiers, who are generally baniſhed hither for their crimes, and they are miſerably kept in victuals and cloathing: ſo that they muſt periſh if they have not ſome trade or induſtry to get a livelihood. They rob as much as they can as ſoon as it is dark. The town is built on the bank of the river, the windings of which it exactly follows. It is long and narrow, having but two ſtreets in its breadth, with ſome little croſs ones. Beyond the palliſadoes there is nothing but marſhes, with ſome low fields in which rice is ſown, but not ſufficient to maintain the inhabitants. Here the Portugueſe have a church and a convent. The latter belongs to the Capuchines; but the country is ſo unhealthy, that there are ſeldom above two or three friars here. The houſes, which are pretty large, are built of earth, whitened within and without, covered with palmeto leaves in the rainy ſeaſon, but all the reſt of the year with a ſail-cloth: but they have no ſtories above the ground-floor. Here are but few natural Portugueſe, moſt of them being mulatto's, and ſo black, as not to be eaſily diſtinguiſhable from the negroes.

KACHAO, or *St. Domingo river*, near the laſt-mentioned town of the ſame name, before which it is a quarter of a mile broad; and ſo deep, that the largeſt veſſels could come up, were it not for a dangerous bar which ſtops up the mouth of the river. The tide flows upwards of thirty leagues above Kachao. The N. bank of the river is covered with mangroves, beyond which are the fineſt trees in all Africa; ſome of them being proper to make canoes of one piece, ſo large as to carry ten tons and twenty-five or thirty men.

KADER-IDRICS, a mountain of Merionethſhire, in North Wales, which ſome reckon to be the higheſt in all Britain.

KAFFA, anciently *Theodoſia*, the largeſt ſea-port in the Crim of Tartary. It contains between 5 and 6000 houſes. It was many years in the poſſeſſion of the Genoeſe and Venetians; but was taken by the Turks in 1474, in whoſe hands it ſtill continues. It is not ſo large as Conſtantinople; but exceeds it in the number of its inhabitants. While the Genoeſe were maſters of it, it had a conſiderable trade; but what little remains now of it, conſiſts entirely in ſlaves from the Crim and Cuban Tartary, Georgia, and Mingrelia.

KAKARES, a kingdom in the N. diviſion of Indoſtan, in Aſia. It is very mountainous, and ſeparated from Great Tartary by Mount Caucaſus, being bounded on the E. by part of Thibet and the kingdom of Gor, on the S. by the provinces of Pitan, Siba, Naugracut, Bankiſch, and part of Caſſimere, and on the W. by Caſſimere and Zagathy. It is 370 miles long, 205 where broadeſt. It is ſaid to be the moſt northern part of the Mogul's dominions, and till the year 1609 was a part of Tartary. The country is barren land; but it has a good trade from Tartary and China.

KAKENHAUSEN, or KOCKENHAUSEN, a city of Livonia: it lies on the Dwina, forty-eight miles E. of Riga, and ſubject to Ruſſia. It was formerly the ſee of a Biſhop, but is now in a ruinous condition. Lat. 56 deg. 51 min N. long. 25 deg. 52 min. E.

KALENBURG. See CALENBURG and HANOVER.

KALISCH, or KALIS, a palatinate of Lower or Great Poland. It lies along the river Warta, between the palatinate of Poſnania on the W. Siradia on the S. Sendomir on the S. E. and Lencicza and Cujavia on the E. and N. E.

It has five Senators; namely, the Palatine and Caſtellan of Kaliſch, and the Caſtellans of Land, Naklo, and Kamin.

KALISCH, mentioned by Ptolemy; it lies on the river Poſna, which a little lower falls into the Warta. It is large, being ſurrounded by marſhes, alſo by a wall and towers. Here are the ruins of a ſtrong caſtle. It has a magnificent college of Jeſuits, and ſome religious houſes. It was taken and mal-treated by the Swedes in 1655.

In the neighbourhood of this place the Saxons and Poles under King Auguſtus II. defeated the Swedes in 1706, their General Mardefeldt being taken priſoner, at the very time when a treaty had been ſigned, by which that Prince renounced the crown of Poland to King Staniſlaus, his electorate of Saxony being then over-run by the Swedes, and no other method left him for relieving of it.

Kaliſch lies 20 miles E. of Sileſia, and 118 W. of Warſaw. Lat. 52 deg. 36 min. N. long. 17 deg. 56 min. E.

KALLUNBURG, or KALINBURG, anciently *Herwig*, a town of Seeland, in Denmark. It ſtands at the bottom of a gulph which opens into the Great Belt, and on the weſtern ſhore of the iſland. It conſiſted only of a few fiſhermens huts, when the Biſhop of Roſchild made it a city, beautified it with a caſtle, a church, and other public buildings. The gulph here forms a ſafe and convenient harbour, which affords the town a pretty good trade. It lies thirty-ſix miles from Roſchild, and fifty-two from Copenhagen towards the W.

KALO, or KALLO, a town of Kalo county, in Upper Hungary, upon an iſland in a ſort of lake formed by the river of its own name, which falls into the Theiſs at Czongrad. It was formerly defended by a conſiderable fortreſs, often taken and retaken; but it is now in ruins, the garriſon having ſome time ſince been driven out and the works deſtroyed. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies twenty-ſix miles S. E. of Tokay, and

and forty-eight N. of Great Waradin. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 17 deg. 52 min. E.

KAMINIECK, called by the Poles KAMINIECK PODOLSKI, the capital of the Upper, and indeed of all Podolia, in Little Poland. It ſtands on the river Smetricz or Smotrzick. This is a populous well-built city, fortified with walls, and a deep ditch filled with water from the river, which almoſt ſurrounds it. Here is a very ſtrong caſtle, and reckoned one of the keys of Poland on this ſide. The Coſſacs in vain beſieged it in 1651; it ſuffered greatly from fire in 1669, and in 1672 the Turks took it; but they reſtored it by the peace of Carlowitz in 1699. It is the ſee of two Biſhops, the one a Roman Catholic, and the other an Armenian. It lies not far from the borders of Moldavia, twenty-four miles N. of Choczin, and 130 S. of Limburg. Lat. 47 deg. 31 min. N. long. 26 deg. 42 min. E.

KAMSCHATA, *Lower*, a place on a river of the ſame name, to which Captain Beering, when in queſt of a N. E. paſſage to Japan, came, as he travelled through Siberia, partly by land, and partly by boats in rivers. It lies in lat. 56 deg. N. and long. 94 deg. 30 min. E. from London. Setting out from this river the Captain went as far up as lat. 67 deg. 18 min. N. but returned again, though he obſerved no more land; but was apprehenſive that ſtorms might prevent his return.

KANISHA, or KANISA, a town of Lower Hungary, on the borders of Stiria, and in the middle of a marſh near the river Sala, which a little below falls into the Drave. In 1600 it fell into the hands of the Turks: but the Imperialiſts twice beſieged it in vain, the latter time being a two months ſiege; yet in April 1690, after it had been beſieged from the 30th of July 1688, it was ſurrendered by the Turks for want of proviſions: at which time the governor told the imperial General Count Budiani, that he thereby yielded him the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in the Ottoman empire. It is ſtill ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria; it lies 20 miles from lake Balaton, 90 S. E. from Vienna, and 126 S. W. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 21 min. N. long. 17 deg. 22 min. E.

KANOF, or KANIOW, a town of the Ukerain, the S. W. diviſion of Ruſſia, to which empire it is ſubject. This place lies on the river Nieper. Lat. 49 deg. 29 min. N. long. 31 deg. 51 min. E.

KANTON, a large city of China, in Aſia. See CANTON.

KARASU, in Latin *Karaſina*, a town of Crim Tartary in European Turkey. It ſtands on a river of the ſame name; and contains, it is ſaid, about 2000 houſes, lying between Baccha-Saray and Kaffa, twenty-five miles from the former, and thirty from the latter.

KARGAPOL, a province of Ruſſia. It is bounded on the S. by the duchy of Wologda, on the N. by the Cargapolſkaia Korela, or Carelia Cargopol, and by Onega; on the E. by Vaga and Ouſtiong, and on the W. by the great lake of Onega. It extends itſelf as far as the White ſea, but is ſo full of large woods, foreſts, fens, and ſmall lakes, being alſo interſected by ſeveral rivers which run weſtward into the Onega lake.

The people of this province live ſomething like the Laps; but are not quite ſo barbarous, having ſome indifferent towns.

KARGAPOL, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name, on the W. ſhore of the Onega, near a lake from which that river flows into the White ſea. It lies about 16 German leagues from the Great Onega lake, and 131 S. W. of Archangel. Lat. 63 deg. 12 min. N. long. 36 deg. 17 min. E.

KARNS, large piles of ſmall ſtones, of which there are three on the top of Gwaſtedin hill near Rhaiadar Gwy, in Radnorſhire, in South Wales. In ſome places there are ſeveral hundred cart-loads of theſe ſtones. They are alſo frequent in the N. of England, in Ireland, and Scotland, particularly a vaſt pile of ſeveral thouſand cart-loads in the weſtern part of Ardmeanach, in Roſs-ſhire. Theſe were generally intended as memorials for the dead; and to this day it is cuſtomary in that country to caſt heaps of ſtones on the graves of ſelf-murderers, robbers, and other malefactors. In the iſles of Scotland they are common, and the inhabitants are ſaid to walk ſolemnly round them thrice, in remembrance of thoſe who lie there.

KARS, a town of Turcomania, in Aſia, near the frontiers of Perſia. Though formerly a conſiderable place in the time of Tamerlane, it is now through various viciſſitudes of fortune, neither large, populous, nor handſome, being built of timber. It ſtands high, expoſed to the S. E. The caſtle is built on a ſteep rock above the town, and ſeems to be in pretty good repair; but its towers are old and decayed. The reſt of the place looks like a theatre, behind which is a deep valley, ſteep on every ſide, through which the river runs, and at length joins itſelf to the Arpagi, at a ſmall diſtance from Kars; and theſe two united ſerve as a frontier to the two empires, before their fall into the Araxes. It lies about 105 miles N. E. from Erzerum. Lat. 41 deg. 36 min. N. long. 44 deg. 10 min. E.

KARSEROM, a town of Farſiſtan, in Perſia; though it contains ſeveral houſes, they are all but miſerable huts. Here are two or three good caravanſeras. The water they drink is brought above half a league from the town: yet the water here is good enough for the cattle and culinary purpoſes. They have abundance of melons and grapes; and they make wine that is tolerably good.

KASHAN. See CASHAN.

KASSON, a kingdom of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa, beginning at the fall of the rock Felu. Its King generally reſides in an iſland on the N. ſide of the Niger. The moſt ſouthern of the two rivers, which form the Iſle of Kaſſon, is called the Black river, and the other the White river.

This iſland is not above ſix leagues in its greateſt breadth, and about ſixty in length. Its ſoil is fat, fruitful, well-cultivated, and extremely populous. The King is rich, powerful, and very much reſpected by his ſubjects and neighbours. Moſt of the Kings about him, and even the King of Galam, are his tributaries. His dominions are ſaid to abound with mines of gold, ſilver, and copper. In this kingdom there is not a ſingle town of which we find the name or ſituation.

KASSUMBAZAR, a town of Bengal, in the Hither India, in Aſia. It lies on the W. branch of the Ganges, ſixty-five miles N. of Huegly. Here are ſeveral Engliſh and other European factories, where trade is carried on with the natives for callicoes and rich ſilks. Lat. 24 deg. 17 min. N. long. 88 deg. 15 min. E.

KAUFBEUREN, ſo called, as the inhabitants purchaſed their liberty for 50,000 guelders, as the name imports a village bought. It is an imperial free-town, in the abbey of Kempten, and circle of Suabia, in Germany, lying in a valley on the river Wertach. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion here, though the Lutherans have the public exerciſe of theirs alſo. All mortgages muſt be entered into its chancery, otherwiſe they are void.

This place ſuffered ſeveral ſieges, and the Swedes took it twice in 1633 and 1634. In the year 1325 the town, with the monaſtery of St. Clair, were burnt to the ground, all but a very few houſes. The Bavarians took it in 1703, but ſoon after quitted it.

Kaufbeuren lies ſeventeen miles N. E. of Kempten, and fifty-eight S. of Augſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E.

KAWARNA, a ſmall town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, with a pretty good harbour. It lies about thirty-four miles from Warna to the N. E.

KAY-FUNG, the ſame with SCHAI-FUNG, in China, which ſee.

KAZIKERMAN, or CARMINT, a place of note in Oczakow Tartary, in European Turkey. It lies on the river Nieper, ſixty-five miles above Oczakow towards the E.

KAZIMIER, or CASIMIR, a large town of Lublin palatinate, in Upper Poland. It is built of timber, and lies among rocks, near the river Weiſſel or Viſtula.

Here

Here is a fine palace, and ſpacious gardens, belonging to the Archbiſhop of Gneſna. The river here lays above half the houſes under water.

At this place Charles XII. of Sweden cauſed the unfortunate General Patkul, who had been baſely delivered up to him, to be broken alive upon the wheel. It lies twenty-ſix miles W. from Lublin, and thirteen leagues from Sendomir.

KEBERCURNIG, according to the venerable Bede: this is ſuppoſed to be the preſent caſtle of Abercorn, in Weſt Lothian and S. of Scotland, where began the Roman wall, which is thought to have been founded by the Emperor Severus.

KECHO, as in ſome maps, or CACHAO, the capital of Tonquin, in the peninſula within the Ganges, in Aſia. It lies 100 miles up the river Domea, and eighty from the anchoring-place. Formerly the Engliſh and Dutch had each their factory here. All the way up this river there is a delightful proſpect of a fruitful country, conſiſting of paſtures or rice-grounds; but there are no trees but about their villages, which are always ſurrounded with them except towards the river. Theſe villages are very numerous and pleaſant, being moated and fenced with high banks, to prevent them from being overflowed in the rainy ſeaſon, when all the land is two or three feet under water.

This city is the King's ordinary reſidence, is ſaid to be twenty miles in circuit, containing a million of people. It is divided into two parts, which a bridge over the river joins. It lies on a ſandy riſing-ground, without walls or fortifications. The King has three palaces here, all of timber; two of which are mean, but have large fortifications. The third is the moſt magnificent, being encompaſſed with a wall for three leagues, ſixteen feet high, and the ſame in breadth, and faced with brick on both ſides. Within it, beſides the royal apartments, there are parks, gardens, and canals. In one of the other palaces lives the principal General. The bank of the river, as broad here as the Thames at Lambeth, but fordable in the dry-ſeaſon, is lined with a maſſy frame of timber ſeventeen feet above the water, to prevent inundations.

Though here are ſeveral ponds and ditches full of black mud, and the town is ill-paved, yet it is reckoned healthy. The houſes are of mud, and thatched; and every houſe is obliged to keep a jar of water on the top, with buckets, &c.

At every new and full moon here is a conſiderable fair kept in ſeventy-two quarters, each of which is as large as a ſmall town, full of artificers and merchants. The King very rarely permits foreign ſhipping to anchor in any other port but this. Here is a ſeraglio of 5 or 600 women, and an eunuch to each, with a garriſon of 50,000 ſoldiers, and above 500 elephants for war and ſtate.

KEHUE, ſaid by Alexander de Rhodes to be the reſidence of the King of Cochin-china, in the peninſula within the Ganges, in Aſia. The buildings here, though only of timber, are very commodious, and ſupported with pillars neatly carved; but though he ſays it is very populous, yet he does not ſay whereabouts it is ſituated: nor do we find it in any of our maps. Others ſay Cochin-china is the capital and royal reſidence.

KEIL, or KEHL, a fortreſs of Suabia in Germany, upon the river Rhine, and oppoſite to Straſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 51 min. E.

KEISERSBURG (this, and the following places with the ſame prefix, ſhould rather be KAISERSBURG) a ſmall town of Upper Alſace, in Germany, now ſubject to France: it ſuffered extremely in the late wars, and lies nine miles N. W. of Colmar. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 7 deg. 22 min. E.

KEISERSLANTERN, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany. It lies thirty-four miles S. W. of Worms. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. E. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E.

KEISERSTADT, or KEISERSHALL, a town of Baden, in Switzerland. It lies twelve miles N. E. of Baden. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N. long. 8 deg. 31 min. E.

KEISERWAERT, a town of Berg, a duchy of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies on the Rhine, twenty-eight miles N. of Cologne, and ſubject to the Elector Palatine. Lat. 51 deg. 32 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E.

KEITH, a large village of Bamffſhire, in the North of Scotland, with a very high ſtone-bridge of one arch, over a pleaſant branch of the river Deveron: a huge ſteep rock forms part of the foundation of this bridge. Here uſed to be one of the greateſt annual fairs in Scotland for linen, about Midſummer-day, immenſe quantities of that commodity being vended there; and formerly it had the name of the beſt ſort manufactured in that kingdom: but matters may poſſibly be now much altered, as linen-cloth is made every where within theſe few years laſt paſt, of equal, if not ſuperior, fabric to the Dutch Hollands. This place either gives its name to, or takes it from a numerous branch, of which the heads are the Earls Marſhal and Kintore; the former Envoy from Pruſſia to Spain; and of the latter family was the late famous Field-Marſhal Keith, one of the many gallant and experienced officers which the King of Pruſſia has loſt in the preſent war againſt the Auſtrians and French.

It lies in the road between Inverneſs and Aberdeen, about eight miles S. E. from Fochabus, or the Bog of Gicht, on the river Spey. A party of the French picquets, in the year 1745, made a detachment of the Macleods, Munroes, &c. retire precipitately from this place northwards; when the ſurprize in the night was ſo great, that ſome of them were taken priſoners.

KELHEIM, a town in the circle of Bavaria, in Germany; it lies on the Danube, eight miles S. W. from Ratiſbon. It was ſurpriſed in 1705, by one Crans a butcher, at the head of a Bavarian mob, who had alſo the inſolence to threaten Ratiſbon, if the magiſtrates took part with the allies. But the latter having ſurrounded him and his party, they put ſuch as made reſiſtance to the ſword; and after razing Crans houſe to the ground, they cauſed him to be hanged, drawn, and quartered: and thoſe who aſſiſted him to take Kelchin being ordered to draw lots, every fifteenth man of them was hanged; and the remainder, who were able to bear arms, were obliged to liſt.

KELIA, or KILI, anciently LYCOSTOMON, a town of Beſſarabia, in European Turkey. It is defended by a fortreſs on the north and largeſt branch of the Danube, where that river diſcharges itſelf into the Black-ſea, and lies 150 miles S. E. of Bender. Lat. 44 deg. 46 min. N. long. 30 deg. 22 min. E.

KELINGHOLM, formerly a conſiderable caſtle about a mile E. of Thornton, in Lincolnſhire; but is now in ruins.

KELLINGTON, a borough of Cornwall, on the river Lamara. It has a good large ſtreet, with a market-houſe, and neat church. In point of wealth and buildings, it is not inferior to the better half of the Corniſh boroughs. Its weekly market is on Wedneſday, and annual fair on the firſt Wedneſday of September, for cattle. It is governed by a Portreve, choſen yearly at the court-leet of the manor belonging to the Rolles of Devonſhire, where ſome through miſtake place it: he returns two members to parliament, and the inhabitants who have lived here a twelvemonth are admitted burgeſſes. Its principal trade is in the woollen manufacture. It lies 15 miles from Launceſton, and 199 from London.

KELNSEY, a ſmall village of Yorkſhire, at the head of the promontory, N. of the Humber, called Spurnhead.

KELSO, a market-town of Roxburgh or Teviotdale, (Mers ſome ſay) in the S. of Scotland, and near the borders of England; it lies on the N. bank of the Tweed, is the ſeat of a preſbytery, a great thoroughfare from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle, and a nearer way by far than that through Berwick. But here is no bridge, only a ferry over the Tweed, and a good ford through it a little below the town. Here is the beſt trade in this part of the country, and a very good market in a large ſquare, with handſome houſes round it; ſome good ſtreets, and a pariſh-church, being the remains of an ancient abbey, founded for the Ciſtercian Monks by King David I. The Duke of Roxburgh, who is Lord

of the town, has a houſe in it, and a noble ſeat called Fleurs, with pleaſant gardens near the junction of the Tevoit with the Tweed. And hereabouts, on both ſides of the river, are fine ſeats and gardens of perſons of rank; the country here being pleaſant and fruitful. About a mile to the N. W. of the town, lies the ruins of the ancient caſtle of Roxburgh. The marches of both kingdoms are about four miles on the S. ſide of the Tweed; and the further W. the more that river lies within the limits of Scotland. Kelſo lies ſix miles from Jedburgh, thirty S. W. of Berwick, and thirty-two from Edinburgh.

KELVEDON, or as it is commonly called KELDON, a market-town in Eſſex, whether from Kill-Dane, the maſſacre of the Danes having been begun here, it is ſaid by the women, is an etymology not properly authenticated; and therefore the ſtory is not to be much regarded. It lies within three miles of Witham. Here an annual fair is kept on Eaſter Monday, for toys.

KEMELOE, a town and iſland, with ſome other ſmall ones round it, in Muſcovite Lapland, and Aſiatic Ruſſia.

KEMEROF, KEMMEROOFE, or GUERGEN, ſaid by Tavernier to be the capital of the kingdom of Aſem, in the hither peninſula of India, in Aſia, and the royal reſidence. Lat. 25 deg. 33 min. N.

KEMPEN, a ſtrong town and caſtle of Cologne, in the Lower Rhine, Germany, on the river Erp, and frontiers of Guelderland and Juliers. In 1642 it made a gallant defence, when vigorouſly beſieged by the French, Heſſians, and Saxons, to whom it at length ſurrendered. In 1689 the French blew up the caſtle, but afterwards it was rebuilt: they alſo poſſeſſed themſelves of it during the late war; but were driven out by a body of Huſſars, who either killed or took priſoners all the garriſon. It lies forty miles N. W. of Cologne, and ten W. of the Rhine. Lat. 51 deg. 14 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E.

KEMPTEN, in Latin *Campodunum*, *Campidona*, and *Druſogamus*, in the Algow and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It lies on the Iſſer, which divides it into two: It is one of the moſt ancient cities in the empire; and once the ſeat of the Dukes of Suabia was at Hilarmont caſtle, now entirely ruined; one of whoſe daughters, Hildegard, and wife to Charlemagne, founded a Benedictine abbey here in 777, the Abbot of which is a Prince of the empire, has a ſeat and ſuffrage in the diet, and is Great Marſhal to the Empreſs; appearing in eccleſiaſtical habit only in the morning, and dreſſed like a layman in the afternoon: he is ſubject only to the Pope, a grant from Adrian I. ſtyling Campidonia, *Second Rome*. The chapter, conſiſting of twenty capitulains, muſt make proof of their nobility. The territory of Kempten, which contains ſeventy-two pariſhes, ſeveral fiefs, and ſome caſtles, is twenty miles long, and twelve broad, lying between Augſburg, Mindelheim, and the counties of Waldbourg and Koningſeck. In this country are great numbers of Lutherans and Calviniſts. The magiſtracy of Kempten are Proteſtants, conſiſting of fifty-two members, with two Conſuls at their head. The reformation was revived here in 1530; the Swedes took it in 1632, plundering and deſtroying the monaſtery; and in the following year the Imperialiſts took and plundered the town, burning the great church, with many houſes, and put 450 of the inhabitants to the ſword. But the abbey was afterwards rebuilt. The trade of this place is weaving and whitening of linen-cloth, which, with its being on the road to Italy, and the Swiſs bringing ſalt from Tirol, render it one of the richeſt cities in Suabia. It lies thirty-ſix miles S. of Ulm. Lat. 47 deg. 21 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

KEN, anciently CAN, a fine river of Weſtmoreland, on which the town of Kendal lies. It runs about one half of the town in a valley with a ſtony channel, abounding with excellent trout, ſalmon, craw-fiſh, &c. On its banks the dyers and tanners, &c. have their habitations. It riſes from a ſmall ſpring in Kenmere-head, about nine miles N. W. of KENDAL; which ſee.

KEN, alſo a river in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright or Lower Galloway, in the S. of Scotland; on which ſtands the royal burgh of New-Galloway. Ken-lake, or Lough-ken, has a good ſalmon-fiſhery; and it alſo gives name to KENMURE, which ſee.

KENCHESTER, the Roman Ariconium, three miles further up the river Wye, from the city of Hereford, in the county of the latter name; from the ruins of which probably that place aroſe. It ſtands upon a little brook called the Ine, which from thence ſurrounding the walls of Hereford, falls into the Wye.

KENDAL, though but a market-town of Weſtmoreland, is larger by far than Appleby, the capital and aſſize-town, or any other place in the whole county. It is very delightfully ſituated on the river Ken, which runs through a fruitful valley or dale (hence the name of the town) abounding with paſtures and corn-land: though it is not navigable, it is beneficial in many branches of manufacture, as turning of ſeveral large mills for making of paper, cutting of dyers wood, frizzing, fulling, grinding of corn, making ſickles, dreſſing leather, wire-drawing, and other uſes. Tho' this be an inland town, yet it is very flouriſhing, and a place of great reſort and conſiderable trade, eſpecially for woollen manufacturers, as weavers, ſheermen, dyers, hoſiers, wool-combers, knitters, ſtocking-weavers, tanners, ſkinners, ſhoemakers, taylors, pewterers, ironmongers, and a great many other trades, who have moſt of them their public hall: and all, as an ingenious correſpondent informs us, made a very ſplendid proceſſion, June 4, 1759, on the Prince of Wales coming of age. The circuit of this town is about three miles, being, in its utmoſt length, a mile and a quarter from N. to S. and half a mile in its greateſt breadth. Kendal being of an angular figure, has two main ſtreets, which are long and broad, interſecting each other, beſides many lanes, &c.

The houſes are handſomely built of ſtone and lime, and generally three or four ſtories high; which being rough-caſed, or harled with lime and ſand, make a very neat appearance; and ſeveral of them are faced with a compoſition of the ſame, reſembling free-ſtone, particularly the public buildings. The church is a handſome ſtructure, though in the Gothic taſte, having four rows of pillars, with five genteel aiſles between them, neatly paved with flag-ſtones, and built of free-ſtone. It has a ſquare ſteeple twenty-four yards high, and all well covered with lead. In the ſteeple are ſix large and tuneable bells.

Here is a pretty croſs in the middle of the ſtreet, and a handſome market-place; alſo a fiſh-market, beaſt-fair, fleſhers-parrock, &c. Here are likewiſe three bridges, the capital one ſimply called the Bridge, the Mill-bridge, and the Nether-bridge. It has alſo a free-ſchool, with exhibitions for Queen's-college, Oxon; an hoſpital, founded by Mr. Thomas Sands, in which are maintained twenty-four boys, and eight poor widows. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and very plentifully furniſhed with all ſorts of proviſions, alſo on Monday before Lady-day: its annual fairs are on May 6, for horned cattle, and November 8, for ditto, horſes, and ſheep. Between theſe is a great beaſt-market every fortnight. In the neighbourhood are ſeveral halls, as they call them, in this country, or gentlemen's ſeats; particularly Mr. Wilſon's, one of the members for the county. Here they have plenty of ſea-fiſh; and their cockles, which are known all over the country, are large and excellent. Not far from one of its bridges are the ruins of a caſtle, where Catherine Par, the ſixth wife of Henry VIII. was born. This place gave title of Earl to Prince George of Denmark, and of Ducheſs to the late Meluſina Schulenberg, who was alſo Ducheſs of Munſter in Ireland. The woollen manufactures in this place have been early famous, and ſpecial laws, even as far back as King Richard II. have been enacted, for regulating thoſe called Kendal-cloths. The manufactures particularly noted here, are cottons, druggets, ſerges, hats, worſted and yarn ſtockings, &c. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. To the church here, though large, are ſaid to belong twelve chapels of eaſe. For moſt of the above circumſtantial account, the public is obliged to an unknown correſpondent, a native of the place, whoſe information being chiefly local, may be depended upon, as taken on the very ſpot; and his motive for it, from public utility, highly laudable.

able. Kendal lies about 20 miles from Kirkbyſteven, 28 from Appleby, and 257 from London; being alſo, according to our correſpondent's calculation, in lat. 54 deg. 23 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. W. from our grand metropolis.

KENDALE WOOD, near Brockley-hill, in Hertfordſhire, where formerly was an old flint-wall, ſo hard as not to yield to the ſtrokes of the pick-ax; as alſo an oven. See BROCKLEY-HILL.

KENELWORTH-CASTLE, a granſt ſtructure, nearly in the middle of Warwickſhire, famous, as it was for ſome time the priſon of King Edward II. and in its neighbourhood round ſtones are frequently found, ſuppoſed to have been thrown out of ſlings in the time of the Barons wars, who here ſuſtained a ſiege of ſix months againſt King Henry III. It was long after in the poſſeſſion of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leiceſter, who laid out 60,000l. in repairing and beautifying it, and entertained Queen Elizabeth and her whole court here, with great magnificence, for the ſpace of ſeventeen days.

KENMORE, a pariſh of large extent, partly lying on each ſide of Lough-Tay, and confines of Perthſhire and Broadalbin, in the preſbytery of Dunkeld, and N. of Scotland. 'Tis ten miles long, where is one of the ſociety's charity-ſchools, the number of ſcholars being fifty-five boys and five girls.

KENMURE, a place in the neighbourhood of New Galloway, on the river Ken, in the ſtewartry of Kircudbright, and S. of Scotland; it gave title of Viſcount to a branch of the Gordon family, the laſt of whom was beheaded on Tower-hill in 1716, for being concerned in the rebellion againſt King George I.

KENNET, a river of Berkſhire, which is made navigable up to Newbury; and a very conſiderable trade in malt, &c. is carried on by means of it from that to London.

KENNEBECK, one of the many fine navigable rivers in Eſſex county, and Maſſachuſets province, in New England, North America.

Of the ſame name is alſo a town in the laſt-mentioned country, where are ſtages for fiſhermen.

KENSINGTON, one of the villages of Middleſex, in the neighbourhood of London, and a little to the W. of it. William the Conqueror gave it to the great anceſtor of the Veres Earls of Oxford, in which family it continued a long time; but it was a place of no great note till King William III. purchaſed the Earl of Nottingham's ſeat here, and converted it into a royal palace, ſome of the old building ſtill remaining in the center of the houſe: ſince which Kenſington has become a pretty large town, and has a handſome ſquare, with houſes for the beſt quality.

The palace itſelf is an irregular ſtructure, but the apartments are very fine and well-diſpoſed. The gallery and cloſet of King William, who died here, are curiouſly contrived, and contain a choice collection of original paintings, not inferior to the beſt in any of the King's palaces.

Queen Anne, who often reſided here, and uſed to make the Green-houſe her ſummer ſupper-houſe, died there alſo; as did her conſort Prince George of Denmark, in whoſe apartment are ſome excellent pictures, and a gallery with thoſe of all the Admirals of the fleet while he was Lord High-Admiral. The palace fronts the garden three ways, which, being very beautiful, reaches quite from the great road in Kenſington to that of Acton N. upwards of a mile, beſides a large tract of ground taken out of Hyde-park, and planted all round with ever-greens. From it is a fine view of the rivulet called the Serpentine river, as alſo of the country S. and W.

The firſt laying out of theſe gardens was the deſign of the late Queen Mary; her ſiſter Queen Anne improved it, and the late Queen Caroline completed the whole by the enlargements juſt mentioned. On the W. of the palace are two large wings built for receiving ſuch as neceſſarily attend the court, and a large port-cocher at the entrance, with a poſtern and ſtone-gallery on the S. ſide of the court, leading to the great ſtair-caſe.

A very wide road, with lamps on each ſide in Hyde-park, goes thro' St. James's park to the palace there.

Kenſington has for many years paſt been the ſummer-reſidence of his preſent Majeſty. It gave title of Baron to the Earl of Warwick and Holland, who had a fine old ſeat on an eminence in the neighbourhood, called Holland-houſe, as is alſo Camden houſe juſt by. It lies a very little N. of Chelſea.

KENT, by the Romans called *Cantium*, one of the counties of England. It is bounded on the S. W. by Suſſex, on the W. by Surrey, on the S. by the Engliſh channel, on the S. E. by Dover ſtreights, and on the E. by the Downs. It is divided from Eſſex and Middleſex on the N. by the river Thames. This country lies in the dioceſes of Canterbury and Rocheſter, is fifty-ſix miles long from E. to W. and thirty broad from S. to N. thirty-ſix from Rye in Suſſex to the mouth of the Thames, containing in all 1,248,000 acres. In it are two cities, Canterbury and Rocheſter; 163 vicarages, 408 pariſhes, 30 conſiderable towns, 1180 villages, and about 220,000 inhabitants.

This country is commonly divided into three parts, which have different qualities both of air and ſoil; the upper or E. part towards the Downs and the Thames, where is proverbially ſaid to be health without wealth; the middle parts, and thoſe near London, are both healthy and wealthy; and the lower parts, as about Romney-marſh, called the Weald of Kent, where is wealth without health, on account of the wet ſoil, though very fruitful in graſs. As the county lies much upon the ſea, the air, though generally thick and foggy, is pretty warm, and often fanned and purified by S. and S. W. winds. The marſhy tracts, though ſubject to agues, are more healthy than the hundreds of Eſſex, and the beach is not ſo ouzy as it is in that county.

The ſhore from Woolwich to Graveſend is low, and over-run with marſhes and inſalubrious grounds, excepting ſome places, where the land bends inward, as at Erith, Greenhithe, Northfleet, &c. where the chalk-hills are almoſt contiguous to the river; and from hence the city of London, parts adjacent, and other counties in the neighbourhood, are ſupplied with lime or chalk, as are even Holland and Flanders. The rubbiſh of chalk from theſe cliffs is conveyed by lighters and boys to all the forts and creeks in Eſſex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, where it is ſold to the farmers for laying on their land, from half a crown to four ſhillings a load, according to the diſtance.

The county in general abounds with plantations of hops (theſe eſpecially in the neighbourhood of Canterbury) corn-fields, paſture-grounds, woods of oak, beech, and cheſnut; with large orchards of fine cherries (by way of diſtinction and eminence called Kentiſh) alſo pippens: and about Boxley, Foots-cray, North-cray, &c. are ſeveral woods of birch, from which the broom-makers in Kent-ſtreet, Southwark, are commonly ſupplied.

The cattle here of all ſorts are reckoned larger than they are in the adjacent counties; and the Weald of Kent is noted for its large bullocks, as well as large timber for ſhip-building. Here are ſeveral parks of fallow-deer, and warrens of greyiſh rabbits; alſo mines of iron, pits of marle and chalk, with woad and madder for dying, likewiſe wool, flax, ſaintfoyn: and on the cliffs between Folkſtone and Dover is plenty of ſamphire.

The Medway, which is the principal river peculiar to Kent, and denominated *Smooth*, enters it from the Weald of Suſſex near Penſhurſt, running by Tunbridge, Maidſtone, Rocheſter, and Chatham, till it falls into the Thames. From this river, as alſo from the Darent, Stoure, and other leſs ſtreams, as well as from the Thames, the country is ſupplied with abundance of fiſh, eſpecially large oyſters.

In the time of the Britons Kent was governed by four petty Kings, or Regali, as Cæſar calls them.

This county, as it lay near the continent of Gaul, was the firſt invaded by the Romans; who, when eſtabliſhed in Britain, put it under the juriſdiction of their government of Britannia Prima: but in after-times, the ſea-coaſt had a particular governor, called the Count of the Saxon ſhore, who preſided over ſeveral ports, and was to fix garriſons on the coaſt, for preventing

venting the depredations of the Saxons: in imitation of which, it is probable, that the Conqueror ſet a conſtable over Dover-caſtle, whom he made governor or portreve over the Kentiſh coaſt, with the ſtyle of Warden of the Cinque-ports; which from five, their firſt number, was afterwards increaſed to eight; namely, four in Kent, and four in Suſſex.

During the Saxon heptarchy, of which Kent was the firſt kingdom, and independent of the reſt, it was governed for 372 years by ſeventeen Kings ſucceſſively, from Hengiſt to Baldred, who, being reduced by Egbert, it became a part of the Weſt Saxon kingdom; and continued ſo till the invaſion of the Norman Conqueror.

The inhabitants, who are ſaid to have been the firſt converts in England to Chriſtianity, glory, and that very juſtly, for the noble ſtand they made in defence of their liberties againſt the ſeveral invaders of this iſland, fewer marks of conqueſt, and greater privileges being found here than in any other counties. The principal of theſe they obtained by capitulation with the Conqueror, whom they were ready to receive warmly, even though his troops had been flushed by their late victory over Earl Harold; and they ſtill enjoy them under the peculiar tenure or law of Gavelkind; by which, a man having lands in this county, is a freeholder, not being bound by copyhold, cuſtomary-ſervices, &c. as in other parts of England: male-heirs, and if none, the female, ſhall ſhare the lands alike: heirs ſhall inherit, though an anceſtor ſhall be convicted of felony or murder, &c. The Yeomanry, a title peculiarly appropriated to the farmers, freeholders, or commoners of this county, who are undignified with any title of honour or genteelity, are the richeſt in the kingdom: and were anciently ſo famous for their valour, that they were always put in the front of battle; which the Norman was ſo well aware of, that his policy pointed the compact he made with the *men of Kent*, as a ſecurity of ſucceſs to his invaſion, equal, if not ſuperior, to that he obtained by his defeating of Harold, or any other claim to the crown which he could have vamped up. Theſe became generally enriched by the cloth-manufacture, which has ſince ſhifted into other counties in a great meaſure; what remains of it is principally at Canterbury, Maidſtone, and its neighbourhood: yet the farmers and deſcendants of the clothiers make ſtill ſuch an appearance at elections for Knights of the ſhire, there being commonly between 14 and 1500 freeholders from about Maidſtone, who, from the plainneſs of their dreſs, are called the *Grey-coats of Kent*; yet, whereever they unite, that ſide is ſure to preponderate: for which reaſon the gentlemen are very careful to preſerve their intereſt among them.

This county gave title of Earl from the time of the Conqueror to the reign of Queen Anne; who, in 1710, created Henry de Grey Duke of Kent, with the titles alſo of Marquis and Earl. It ſends eighteen members to parliament, as the cities of Canterbury and Rocheſter, Maidſtone and Queenborough, with the four Cinque-ports of Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney, each two members, beſides two more for the county.

KENTZ, or KENTZING, a village about two miles from Bardt, in Upper Pomerania, in Germany. It is much frequented in July, on account of its mineral waters, reckoned very good for the epilepſy, and diſorders of the breaſt. They are drank cold, but made warm when uſed for bathing.

KEOS, in the pariſh of Lochs, and in the bounds of the preſbytery of Long-iſland, in the weſtern iſles of Scotland. It is twenty-ſeven miles long, and ten broad; containing 920 catechiſable perſons, has two kirks, with other preaching-places, three arms of the ſea, and a large river. Its ſchool, which is one of the ſociety's, conſiſts of fourteen boys and ſeven girls.

KERCH, or KERKEY, a ſmall town of Crim Tartary, with about 100 houſes, in European Turkey, on the ſtreights of Caffa, which from thence is alſo called the ſtreights of Kerch. It lies forty-ſix miles from Caffa to the N. E.

KERESTAN, or KERMAN, as moſt geographers call it, one of the provinces of Perſia, in Aſia. It is the ancient *Caramannia*, and bounded on the W. by Farſiſtan, on the S. by the Perſic or Arabian gulph, on the E. by Mecran, and on the N. by Segeſtan.

The county is mountainous and ſpacious, the greateſt part, eſpecially the higher grounds, being quite barren: though ſome of its valleys are reaſonably fruitful, and yield a variety of odoriferous flowers, eſpecially roſes, in great plenty, the gathering of which affords a profitable employment for the inhabitants, who diſtil them, and ſell the water at Iſpahan. The Gaures, or ancient Perſæ, who are ſaid to worſhip fire, inhabit this province.

KERMAN, or CARAMANNIA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of its name. It is a large ruinous town; but which, when attacked by the rebel Maghmud in 1722, was divided into two parts, namely, the upper and lower town: the latter made no reſiſtance, being delivered up to him by the Gaures who inhabited it; but the upper town, being in a condition to make a vigorous defence, obliged the uſurper to raiſe the ſiege.

The only remarkable thing in this place, is a houſe and garden, upon which the Khans of the province laid out large ſums to make it agreeable. Here they make a kind of earthen ware, which is but little ſhort of China porcelain.

The ſheep of this province are ſaid to bear the fineſt wool in the world, which they ſhed after eating, ſays Tavernier, new graſs: this wool is principally manufactured in Kerman, where ſerges are made of it almoſt as ſoft and gloſſy as ſilk. Moll adds, that cloth of gold is alſo woven, and the beſt ſcimetars likewiſe made here. It lies 132 miles N. of Gombron. Lat. 30 deg. 26 min. N. long. 56 deg. 47 min. E.

KERNIBERG, two ſmall iſles of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, near Tyree, ſaid by the author of the Tour to be ſo ſtrong by nature, that a little art would make it impregnable: but *cui bono?* for as there is given no account of its productions or importance any way, ſuch labour expended would ſeemingly be to no purpoſe.

KERNRIED, a village of the German country, and canton of Berne, in Switzerland. It lies in the neighbourhood of Fraubrunnen Here was diſcovered a pot full of old Roman coins in ſilver, being no leſs than 1500 of all the Emperors from Galba down to Dioclesian; alſo others of ſome Empreſſes, the two Fauſtina's, &c. all which are depoſited in the public library at Berne.

KERPEN, a town in the duchy of Juliers and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of Juliers city. Lat. 50 deg. 38 min. N. long. 6 deg. 35 min. E.

KERRY, one of the counties in the province of Munſter, in Ireland. It is bounded by the county of Cork on the S. and E. Limeric on the N. the river Shannon alſo dividing it there from Clare, and the Atlantic ocean on the W. It was formerly a county palatine, under the Earl of Deſmond, but deprived of its privileges on account of the rebellion of its inhabitants, many Proteſtants being murdered by the Papiſts in 1641. It includes a great part of that anciently called Deſmond, a county of itſelf, whoſe Earls were deſcendants from a petty Iriſh King: but it is now ſhared between Kerry and Cork; though it gives title of Earl to a branch of the Fielding family.

This county is of very unequal breadth and length, being indented much by bays. Its greateſt extent S. and N. is ſixty miles, and leaſt forty-ſeven, containing in all about 637,000 acres. Though many yield good corn and paſture, it is in general a woody and mountainous country. It is ſubdivided into the eight baronies of Fraghticoner, Clanmorris, Corkaguiny, Trughenackmy, Magunihie, Glanaroghty, Dunkerron, and Ivreagh.

This county of Kerry gives title of Earl to the Fitzmorice family, as Lixnaw does that of Baron. It ſends eight members to the Iriſh parliament, two for the county,

county, and two for each of the boroughs of Dingle, Trailley, and Ardfeart. The barrack-towns are Trailley, Dingle, Roſs-caſtle, and Needen. The beſt town in it is Dingle, ſituated on a pleaſant bay of its own name.

KESKER, KURAB, or KEST, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in Ghilan, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. It ſtands at the bottom of a gulph, and is all covered with trees like Reſcht, from which to the N. W. it is twenty-four miles diſtant.

KESNIPATAN, on the Coromandel coaſt, and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia; it lies a little more to the S. than Pettipoly. It has the conveniency of a good large river, and has a bar on it with fifteen feet water. It formerly brought great ſtore of Indian cloth to the Engliſh factories, but has been neglected.

KESSACK, a much-frequented ferry near the weſtern extremity of the Murray-firth, about half a mile N. of Inverneſs, in Scotland. It is about a quarter of a mile over, into that part of Roſs-ſhire called Ardmeanach, and is ſometimes a very tempeſtous and dangerous paſſage, when the ferry-men will not for days attempt it. An ebullition is obſervable in the middle of it, either from a ſubterraneous cavity, or the violent concuſſion of oppoſite tides. An indented line of froth is ſeen at all times, but more remarkable when any hard wind blows.

In Keſſack ferry is the road for large ſhipping, which cannot come through the mouth of the river of Neſs, where is a rocky ſhallow, and a pile of large ſtones, with a beacon erected in the middle of it, called Karnark.

This ferry belongs to the Laird of Red-caſtle, of the name of Mackenzie, to whom it brings in no inconſiderable revenue annually, the lands on the Roſs-ſide for a pretty way being his eſtate.

KESSEL, a large borough and fine caſtle, the principal place of the diſtrict of Roermonde, in Upper Guelderland, one of the ſeven united provinces, and ceded to the King of Pruſſia by the treaty of Utrecht. It lies on the Maeſe, and is ſuppoſed to be Ptolemy's *Caſtellum Menapiorum*; being eight miles S. of Venloe, and nine of Roermonde. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

KESTEVEN, one of the three ſubdiviſions of Lincolnſhire, being the S. W. quarter of that county: the two others are Holland and Lindſay. It is bounded on the S. E. by Holland, and on the N. by Lindſay, from which it is ſeparated by the river Witham and the Foſſdyke. In it are two parliamentary towns, Stamford and Grantham, which ſee.

KESWICK, a ſmall market-town of Cumberland, on the ſide of a lake or mere, in a fruitful plain, encompaſſed with wet or dewey mountains, and defended from the northerly winds by the famous Mount Skiddaw. Its inhabitants are chiefly miners, who have ſmelting-houſes in it on the Derwent, and water-works for ſawing of boards; there being in the neighbourhood profitable mines of black-lead, ſaid by my author to be the only ones in the iſland of Great Britain. Its weekly market, granted by King Edward I. is on Saturday; and annual fair on Auguſt 2, for leather and woollen yarn. Here is a workhouſe for employing its poor, and thoſe of the pariſh of Croſthwaite, the gift of Sir John Banks, Knight, formerly Attorney-General, and a native of this place. It lies 8 miles from Cockermouth, 27 from Carliſle, and 283 from London.

KETSCOTTY-HOUSE, three large ſtones piled upon each other, and ſuppoſed to be the tombs of Kentigern and Horbus, two Daniſh Princes, ſlain in battle, and buried there. This antiquity ſtands upon a riſing ground within a mile of Aylesford.

KETTERING, a handſome market-town of Northamptonſhire. It has a good trade, and lies pleaſantly on a riſing ground, near a rivulet that runs into the Nen: about 2000 hands are ſaid to be employed here in manufacturing of ſerges, ſhalloons eſpecially, and tammies. Here is a charity-ſchool for twenty girls, who are taught, cloathed, and chiefly maintained by contribution, and partly by what they earn in ſpinning of jerſeys. In Kettering is a ſeſſions-houſe, and a ſmall hoſpital. It lies twele miles from Northampton, and ſeventy-two from London.

KEW, a village of Surrey, on the Thames, oppoſite to Old Brentford. Here is a fine ſeat belonging to the Prince of Wales; and on the Green bearing its name are ſeveral handſome houſes.

KEXHOLM, a province of Finland-Carelia, in Sweden: formerly the E. part of it was ſubject to Ruſſia, and the W. to Sweden; but the whole now belongs to the former. It is bounded by Lapland on the N. by Rabininſki, the lakes of Onega and Ladoga on the E. by Carelia on the S. and Cajania or Savolaxia on the W. It is a large tract, but very mountainous in the N. and E. parts, and in other places covered with inland lakes.

KEXHOLM, by the Muſcovites called CARLEGOROD, a ſmall fortified town in the province of the ſame name laſt-mentioned. It lies among marſhes on the W. bank of the Ladoga lake, on two iſlands, and defended by a very ſtrong citadel or caſtle, near which the river Loxa falls into the Ladoga: and it was formerly, together with the whole province, ſubject to the Muſcovites, till about the beginning of the laſt century, at which time the Czar promiſed Charles IX. King of Sweden, to ſurrender him this town and province, upon condition he would aſſiſt him againſt the Poles, by whom he was then cloſely beſet. But as ſoon as he was freed from the danger, he refuſed to perform his promiſe: upon which the Swedes invaded his dominions, and obliged him to yield up by treaty in 1616, not only this town and country, but likewiſe the moſt conſiderable places in Ingria; though in the late wars of 1734, the Muſcovites took all again. It lies eighty-ſeven miles N. of Peterſburg. Lat. 61 deg. 51 min. N. long. 29 deg. 51 min. E.

KEYNSHAM, or CANESHAM, a market-town of Somerſetſhire. 'Tis a thoroughfare in the lower road between Bath and Briſtol. It is proverbially called Smoaky Keynſham, and reckoned a foggy place. Here is a fine large church, with a ſtone-bridge of fifteen arches over the Avon into Glouceſterſhire, and another over the Chew: and its principal trade is malting. In the neighbourhood there is a quarry, where ſtones are frequently found of a ſerpentine form, but generally without the figure of an head: they are of all dimenſions, from about a foot to an inch or two inches in diameter. Here was formerly a priory of black canons, and royal deer-park. There is now in it a free-ſchool for twenty boys. Its weekly market is on Thurſday, and annual fairs on March 24 and Auguſt 15, for cattle and cheeſe.

KEYNTON, KYNTON, KINETON, or KINGTON, a market-town of Warwickſhire, between which and Radway on the declivity of the hill, and in the vale of Redhorſe, was fought the firſt battle between King Charles I. and the parliament, called Edge-hill fight, on Sunday, October 23, 1642. And here is ſhewn the tumuli of the ſlain. Kyneton was anciently in the poſſeſſion of Edward the Confeſſor, who had a caſtle here, in which King John is ſaid to have kept his court ſome time; and at the foot of the hill is a ſpring, ſtill called King John's well; and even the name of the town is from ſome of the above-mentioned Kings. Its weekly market is on Tueſday, and chiefly for black cattle. An annual fair is kept here on St. Paul's-day, January 25, for ſeed-corn. It lies twelve miles from Warwick, and eighty-nine from London. This place, for half a mile together, is naturally paved with one ſmooth broad rock, the whole length of the road, ſo as to look ſomewhat like ice. See KYNETON, in Herefordſhire.

KEYSERSBERG, rather KAISERSBERG (ſee KEISERBERG) in Latin *Cæſaris Mons*, a ſmall, but agreeably ſituated city in that part of Alſace which abounds moſt with wine. It was walled by order of the Emperor Frederick II. but plundered by the Duke of Lorrain in 1652; it ſuffered alſo conſiderably during the war in 1674 and 1675; which loſſes it has never ſince been able to recover. It contains about 1100 inhabitants. This was one of the ſix cities belonging to the prefectorſhip of Hagenaw, two leagues from Rapolſtein, and ten from Braſil.

KEYSERS, rather KAYSERS. See KEISERSLAUTERN.

KEYSERSHEIM, rather KAISERSHEIM, in Latin

Monaſterium Cæſarienſe, a large Bernardine abbey of Bavaria, in Germany, whoſe Abbot is a Prince of the Empire. It is walled round, and flanked with ſquare towers: its church is large and handſome, every thing in it having the appearance of grandeur and riches.

KEYSERSTALL, or KAISERSTOULE, rather KAISERSTAL and KAISERSTOUL, a pretty town in the county of Baden, in Switzerland. It ſtands upon an eminence, with a wooden bridge over the Rhine to Schaffhauſen, and a caſtle at the end of it on the German ſide. This is the laſt bridge over the Rhine, except that of Baſil. Here the Emperor had formerly a tribunal, whence it takes its name. See KEISERSTADT.

KIAM, the ſame ſeemingly with Can, mentioned in the account of the following province of Kiamſi; a large river of China, riſing near the weſtern limits of that empire; whence it runs with an eaſtern courſe acroſs the country, and paſſing through the provinces of Suchuem, Hu-quang, Kiamſi, and Nan-king, it diſcharges itſelf into the gulph of the latter name. Its ſtream is ſo rapid, and the channel ſo deep, that the Chineſe give it out as unfathomable.

KIAMSI, or KIANSI, an inland province, and the eighth in rank of the Chineſe empire. It is bounded on the E. by part of Che-kiang and Foken, on the N. and W. by Hungary, and on the S. by Quantung and part of Fokien. From both which it is parted by a conſiderable chain of mountains, that bending ſtill upwards towards the N. divide it likewiſe from Huquang to the W. Theſe mountains are moſtly inhabited by a ſavage kind of people, who pretend to be inpependent of the Chineſe empire, dwell in inacceſſible caverns on the top of the mountains, and only come down to plunder the lower grounds; where they dare not ſtraggle far, as being kept in awe by the garriſons of a ſufficient number of caſtles all along theſe mountainous tracts. Theſe people could never yet be ſubdued, though great pains have been taken to do it: the valleys between them are very fruitful, and ſome of the mountains contain mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and lead. This is a large and fruitful province, extending from lat. 24 deg. 20 min. to 30 N. The plains ſupply the inhabitants with all the neceſſaries of life; though the inhabitants here are ſo very numerous, that they are ſtyled *mice* by all the other provinces, eſpecially as the produce of their fertile country is not every where ſufficient to maintain them; but they are obliged to ramble into other parts of Aſia for a living, in quality of tutors, fortune-tellers, &c. being both at home and abroad given to very ſtrange ſuperſtitions; though in other reſpects allowed to be ingenious, frugal, and ſome of them great lovers of learning, and for that reaſon advanced to the higheſt poſts in the kingdom. The number of inhabitants in this province is computed to amount to 1,363,629 families, and 6,549,800 men. It pays in tribute 1,616,600 ſacks of rice, 8239 pounds of raw ſilk, and 11,516 packs of ſpun ditto; beſides other cuſtoms on various merchandizes and manufactures, particularly that of porcelain, which here is made very fine, and at the town of King-te-fimo or King-te-ching, exceeding any made in the whole country, and thought to be owing to ſome particular property in the water.

This country abounds with rivers, large and navigable; particularly Can, which runs through the middle of it. Here is alſo a vaſt number of canals, lakes, &c. affording plenty of fiſh; for that reaſon very cheap; ſo that a ſalmon weighing 160 pounds, has been bought for ſix Spaniſh reals, and a trout of 10 pounds for three-pence. In the northern part of the province there is a lake called Fu-yang, 300 miles in circuit, and navigable by large ſhips. It receives all the rivers of this province, and diſcharges itſelf into the great river Kyam, its borders being covered with towns and villages, which drive ſome conſiderable trade upon it. The mountains of this province are no leſs rich, ſome of them being covered with woods; others producing gold, ſilver, lead, iron, and tin; beſides a variety of uſeful minerals, and medicinal herbs. The ſilk produced here is alſo fine, and large quantities of it manufactured. Rice is no leſs plentiful and excellent; and the wine made of it is much admired by the Chineſe.

Among other highly prized vegetables with which this province abounds, the lyen-wha, a plant which grows in ſtanding waters, is very much admired and cultivated. The great Lords keep it in ponds and vaſes, filled with mud and water, for adorning their gardens, courts, &c. Its flower, which reſembles our tulip, ſprings more than a yard above the water, conſiſting of a little ball, ſupported by a ſmall filament not unlike that of our lilly; its colour is either white, violet, or ſtreaked with purple and red: the ſmell is pleaſant, and the kernel white, well-taſted, and of the bigneſs of a ſmall nut. It is looked upon as a great nouriſher: they even make a meal of it, and uſe it ſeveral ways in their food.

The whole province is ſubdivided into thirteen ſmaller ones, each under its particular metropolis; as Nan-chang, Zau-cheu, Quang-ſing, Nan-kieng, Kieu-kyang, Kyeng-chang, Vu-cheu or Fu-cheu, Ling-kyang, Kieſyan, Xavi-cheu or Swi-cheu, Iven-cheu, Can-chew, Nang-ang. Theſe again have under them ſeventy-eight of the ſecond and third rank, beſides inferior towns and villages without number.

KIDERMINSTER, or KEDDERMINSTER, a compact market-town of Worceſterſhire, of about 5 or 600 houſes, inhabited by at leaſt 2000 people, who drive a pretty good trade in cloth, and in weaving linſey-woolſeys, &c. Here is a handſome church, a good free-ſchool, and two alms-houſes. The place is governed by a Bailiff, &c. who have a town-hall. It gives title of Baron to Lord Foley; was formerly a borough, and ſent members to parliament. The famous Mr. Richard Baxter, well known for the vaſt variety of his pious works, and other pieces of literature, controverſy, &c. as alſo for his ſufferings and firm adherence to his principles, was diſſenting miniſter of this place, and a great intimate of the celebrated Judge Hales. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on Holy Thurſday, three weeks after Holy Thurſday, and September 4, for horned cattle, horſes, cheeſe, linen and woollen cloth. The pariſh of Kidderminſter extends to Bewdley-bridge, including alſo Rubeh-hall, a hamlet adjacent. It lies 2 miles from Bewdley, 14 from Worceſter, and 128 from London.

KIDWELLY, a market-town of Caermarthenſhire, in S. Wales: it lies on the Briſtol channel, and in Tenby-bay, being on the S. ſide of this county. Old Kidwelly was formerly defended by a wall and caſtle, long ſince in ruins: but the inhabitants paſſing over the river Gwendraethvechan, built New Kidwelly in a more convenient ſituation for a harbour; but at preſent too much choaked up with ſand to be of any great uſe. This inheritance, with the title of Lord Ogmore and Kidwelly, deſcended firſt to the Chaworth's, after which it became part of the duchy of Lancaſter, though the income of ſome of it goes to the Powis family. 'Tis a mayor-town, and had formerly a good ſhare in the cloathing-trade; but is now moſtly frequented by fiſhermen. Its weekly markets are on Tueſday and Saturday; they keep three annual fairs here, on May 24, July 22, and October 29, for cows, calves, cattle, and pedlary-wares. It lies 9 miles from Caermarthen, and 170 from London.

KIEL, in Latin *Chilonum*, a town of conſiderable trade, at the mouth of the river Swentin, between hills, upon a bay of the Baltic, in Holſtein Proper, and the capital of all that province, in Lower Saxony, Germany. Here is a good harbour, well frequented by ſhipping from Germany, Sweden, &c. It is populous, wealthy, and the place where the ſtates meet. It is alſo the reſidence of the Duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, to whom this town and the eaſtern part of the province belongs. Both the town and harbour are defended by a caſtle upon a neighbouring hill. On the right or eaſt-ſide of this caſtle, the ſea waſhes its walls; and on the other ſide of the bay is a delightful country, though woody; on the left there is a ſmall arm of the ſea, and another delicious country adjacent. A garden facing this caſtle, is the only place by which Keil has a communication with the main-land; only that to the left of the caſtle there is a row of houſes leading to the village called Brunſwick. This garden lying along the ſea-

ſide,

ſide, is above 200 paces broad, conſiſting of a terrace-walk level with the foundation of the caſtle, from which there is a ſmall deſcent to parterres full of flowers, and adorned with a fountain and wilderneſs; and this leads to others, from which there is a little aſcent to a ſecond terrace. It ſuffered much in the wars between Denmark and Sweden. Here the Duke founded an univerſity in 1665, which has had many learned profeſſors. It is divided into the New and Old town, the former of which is the largeſt and moſt pleaſant, the ſtreets being planted with rows of trees. The old town, which is a kind of peninſula, is fortified by deep ditches; and on the harbour are fine walks with trees. The Duke's palace faces the N. ſide of the town, but is in very bad repair, and quite unfurniſhed, its proprietor being Great Duke of Ruſſia, and heir apparent to that crown, reſides now at Peterſburg. Here are ſeveal fair buildings, particularly a large church and hoſpital, which before the reformation was a Franciſcan monaſtery. The bay on which Keil lies, is ſuppoſed to be Potelemy's Sinus Caluſus, as the river Swentin is the ſame author's Fluvius Chaluſis. The town has not ſo flouriſhing a trade as it had in Duke Frederick's time, who ſent an embaſſy to Perſia, in order to ſettle a commerce with that country. But it is much enriched by its annual fair, which is kept for three weeks after Twelfth-day, and frequented by multitudes of all ranks, eſpecially the nobility of the duchies of Sleſwick and Holſtein, who meet every evening at a houſe where is variety of diviſions, and parties made for ſupper, which is generally followed by a ball. The German comedy here, tho' deteſtable, is much reſorted to. Vaſt ſums of money are here negociated, and payments according to previous compacts punctually made: inſomuch that he who does not keep his credit at this fair, is looked upon as a bankrupt, and liable to puniſhment as well as diſgrace.

During this fair Hamburgh is like a deſert, every body hurrying hither to pay rents, renew leaſes, or let out money to intereſt, &c. by all which means the town, at other times but inconſiderable, is ſo full, that it is a difficult matter to get a lodging in it.

The Old and New towns are joined by a bridge, at the end of which is a draw-bridge and a gate, with a guard at it.

There was a project on foot to cut a navigable canal from the river Eyder to this town, a diſtance at moſt of no more than eight or ten miles. By it ſhips of 200 tons were propoſed to be carried immediately from the German ocean into the Baltic, without going round South and North Jutland, and Muſcovite ſhips not be obliged to pay toll to Denmark; but with the Czar Peter's death this affair dropt.

At the mouth of the harbour is the ſmall fort of Chriſtian Preiſs, belonging to Denmark, which, upon any miſunderſtanding between that crown and the Duke of Holſtein, is capable of ruining the trade of this place.

Kiel lies forty-five miles N. W. of Lubeck, and ſixty N. of Hamburgh. Lat. 54 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

KIEL *bailiwic*, extending itſelf twenty miles, includes that of Bordeſholm, from the river Leveſaw to the end of the territory of New Munſter. Its rivers are the Eyder, Schwentin, Schwale, and Bornbeck. Its ſoil is naturally fertile, except that of New Munſter. The lakes here abound with fiſh; and in ſome parts of it, but more eſpecially towards Pretz, there are woods and foreſts.

KIELCZ, a town of Upper or Leſſer Poland, famous for mines of copper and lapis lazuli, and a fair collegiate church under the Biſhop of Cracow. It lies ten miles W. of Bozentin.

KIERNI, a place in Ruſſian Lapland, on the W. ſide of the river Zoloticza, and at its mouth, which here diſcharges itſelf into a gulph of the White ſea.

KILASHER, a pariſh in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, where are marble rocks fifty or ſixty feet in height, and urns in ſtone-coffins, within a circle of very large ſtones ſtanding on end.

KILBEG, a fine harbour in the county of Donnegal and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, upon a bay of its own name; but not frequented, as here is no noted town, nor any trade carried on.

KILBRANDEN, a pariſh in the preſbytery of Lorn and Argyleſhire, in the W. of Scotland, which is ſeven miles long, and four broad, having 904 catechiſable perſons in it: but if the ſociety has a ſchool here, we have no account given us of its ſcholars.

KILDA, St. or HIRTA, among a cluſter of iſles. This is the principal and moſt N. W. as Dow-Hirta is the moſt S. W. of all the Scottiſh iſlands. The former name it had from one Kilder, a religious man, who lived here; and the latter from *Jer*, which ſignifies weſt, as if the *weſtern country*. It lies directly W. from the iſles of Northuiſt, Harries, &c. about eighteen leagues from the former, and twenty from the latter. It is faced all round with a ſteep rock, except a bay on the S. E. where boats enter, and an old fort ſtands. It is two miles long and one broad. Here are ſeveral fountains of good water; it produces oats, and the largeſt barley in the weſtern iſles. Their horſes and cows are larger than in the adjacent iſles, and the ſheep have longer horns. The land riſes high in the middle, and there is one mountain higher than all the reſt. It is good for paſturage. The inhabitants are about 200 in number, well proportioned men, and Proteſtants. They have a chapel, where they aſſemble on the Lord's day, to hear the Lord's prayer, creed, and ten commandments; and neither work themſelves, nor will allow any ſtrangers to work on that day. It belongs to the Laird of Macleod, whoſe rent is paid in fiſh, fowl, feathers, wool, butter, cheeſe, cattle, and corn. The ſteward's deputy, in the abſence of the ſteward, commonly a cadet of the Laird's family, is the principal man of the iſland; and generally, except when a miniſter is ſent thither from Harries, baptizes and marries. In their chapel is an altar and crucifix, which have continued there ever ſince the time of Popery; and though they pay no worſhip to the crucifix, yet they ſwear deciſive oaths by laying their hands upon it, and take the marriage-oath in the ſame manner. Their houſes are low, and built of ſtone and earth, being covered with turf, thatched over with ſtraw. Though they have great plenty of feathers and down, they chuſe to lie upon ſtraw. They live all together in a little village on the E. ſide of the iſland, being very exact in their ſeveral properties, neither committing themſelves any encrochments upon one another, nor admitting of them from their landlord or ſteward; but they pay punctually what they agree on.

In this iſland is the habitation of a Druideſs, built all of ſtone, without any cement or mortar. It is of a conical figure, but open at top, and has a fire-place in the middle of the floor. About nine perſons may ſit by each other it. From the ſide of the wall go off three large vaults, ſeparated from each other by pillars, and capable of receiving five perſons a-piece.

KILDARE, one of the counties of Leinſter, a province of Ireland. It is bounded by thoſe of Dublin and Wicklow on the E. King's and Queen's county on the W. Catherlough on the S. and E. and Meath on the N. It is twenty-three miles in extent from E. to W. and thirty-ſeven from N. to S. but both ways unequal, as running in a narrow ſlip betwixt Dublin and Wicklow, and between the latter and Queen's county. It is an open, pleaſant, and plentiful country, abounding in corn and paſturage, being well-watered by the rivers Barrow, Liffy, &c. It is ſubdivided into ten baronies; Carbury, Ikeathy, Salt, Naas, Connel, Ophally, Noragh, Reban, Kileah, and Mone. It ſends ten members to the Iriſh parliament; two for the county, and as many for each of the boroughs of Kildare, Naas, Harriſton, and Athy.

KILDARE, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name, and the ſee of a Biſhop, who is ſtyled in Latin *Epiſcopus Darienſis*: in councils and other eccleſiaſtical aſſemblies, this Biſhop always ſat next to the Biſhop of Meath, who had the firſt place among the ſuf-

ſuffragans of Ireland. It gives title of Earl to the premier nobleman of that rank in Ireland.

In its neighbourhood is the plain called the Curragh, and large enough for encamping 10,000 men. It lies eleven miles from Naas, and twenty-nine S. W. from Dublin.

KILDONAN, a pariſh of Sutherland, and in the preſbytery of Dornoch, in the N. of Scotland. It is twenty miles in length, has 1000 catechiſable perſons, and one of the Society's ſchools in it, having thirty-ſix boys and fifteen girls.

KILDRUMMY, a market-town of Aberdeenſhire, in the N. of Scotland. It lies on the N. ſide of the river Don, a few miles from the Old town of Aberdeen, and about thirteen from Innerury. Here is an ancient manſion of the Earl of Mar, with a very old caſtle built by the early Kings of Scotland, and fortified in their time with a wall and towers. Here the laſt Earl of Mar, who was Secretary for Scotland at the acceſſion of King George I. upon his being diſcarded, repaired hither, and ſet up his ſtandard for the Pretender.

KILFERNORA, or KILKENNERAG, in Latin *Fenaborenſis diœceſis*, was once a Biſhop's ſee in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, in Ireland, till it was united to the Archbiſhopric of Tuam. It lies eleven miles from Ennis.

KILGARRAN, or KILGARRING, a long market-town of Pembrokeſhire in South Wales. It conſiſts of one ſtreet, and is governed by a portreve and bailiffs. Its caſtle is now in ruins. It lies on the river Teivi, has a harbour for boats, with a ſalmon-fiſhery, and a water-fall in the river called the Salmon-leap, as that fiſh, with which this river abounds, when they come from the ſea to ſpawn, ſpring over the cataract upwards. Giraldus ſays, it was formerly the only river in Britain that bred beavers; but this muſt be a miſtake, for that amphibious animal generally has his haunts whereever ſalmon reſort; and he is a dexterous catcher of them, and when he has eat out the moſt delicate part, he leaves the remainder, being the greateſt ſhare by much, as not fit for his tooth. Its weekly market is on Wedneſday, and annual fair on Auguſt 10. It lies 5 miles from Newport, 30 from Pembroke, and 189 from London.

KILHAM, a market-town in the Eaſt-Riding of Yorkſhire. Here two yearly fairs are kept, on Auguſt 21 and November 12, for horſes and beaſts. It lies 32 miles from York, and 198 from London.

KILIA *Nova*, or NEW KILIA, a ſtrong town of Beſſarabia, in European Turkey. It lies on the north branch of the Danube, twenty-ſeven miles from Akerman to the S.

KILIA *Vetus*, or KILIA *Stari*, OLD KILIA, another town of ſtrength in the laſt-mentioned province. It ſtands in an iſland between the branches of the Danube, near the ſhore of the Black or Euxine ſea, and about thirty miles from the other Kilia to the N. S.

KILICHOAN, a place in the Ardnamurchan, a pariſh of Lochabar, in the ſhire of Inverneſs, and preſbytery of Muil, where is one of the Society's ſchools, with only ſix boys and two girls in it.

Of the ſame name is a gentleman's manſion near Dingwall, in Roſs-ſhire, and not far from the caſtle of Tulloch, and about two miles W. of Foulis caſtle. The proprietor is of the name of Munro, a gentleman of academical education, acute parts, and well-verſed in the laws of his country, having been often commiſſary and ſheriff-deputy of Roſs-ſhire. His houſe has a ſouthern expoſure, its ſoil round it fruitful, with a delightful wood or grove, and ancient chapel or burying-ground, from which the place takes its name. Alſo a yare or weir on the Cromartie firth, which yields ſalmon and ſea-fiſh.

KILICHWIMAN, a village with a few earthen tents, thatched with heath, near the old barracks, which with the New or Fort Auguſtus, were demoliſhed by the Highlanders in the inſurrection of 1745. It lies in the pariſh of Boleſkine, which is eighteen miles long and five broad; with 1150 catechiſable perſons, of which about thirty-ſeven are Papiſts. One of the Society's ſchools is here, having forty-two boys and ten girls. It lies at the weſtern end of Lochneſs, and on its S. ſide; with a river winding through a very large hollow, or ſort of amphitheatre in the neighbourhood, and emptying itſelf into the Lough. The road from hence to Fort William is thirty miles, quite in a valley, as it is from Inverneſs to this place, and about the ſame diſtance. All the way is full of loughs or rivers, from ſea to ſea, E. and W. This valley is thought to be twenty feet lower than the ſea.

KILKENNY, a county in the province of Leinſter, in the kingdom of Ireland: it is bounded on the W. by Tipperary, on the E. by Wexford and Catherlaugh, on the S. by Waterford, from which it is divided by the river Shure, on the N. by Queen's county, and on the N. W. by Upper Oſſory. It is unequal both ways; but the greateſt extent from N. to S. is forty miles, and from E. to W. twenty. This is a plentiful country, and ſo populous, as to have more towns and caſtles than any other part of the kingdom. And though it is mountainous to the S. it is proverbially ſaid to have fire without ſmoke, earth without bog, water without mud, and air without fog: ſo that having the four elements in ſuch perfection, it is accounted a healthy as well as pleaſant county. It is ſubdivided into eleven baronies, Faſſadinig, Galmoy, Cranagh, Kilkendylib, Shellilogher Cowran, Kells, Knocktopher, Ida, Ibercon and Iverk. It ſends ſixteen members to the Iriſh parliament; namely, two for the county, two for the city of Kilkenny, and each of the boroughs of Iriſhtown or St. Kennis, Cowran, Thomaſtown, Eniſteogue, Cullen and Knocktopher.

Near Oſſory are the mountains called Sliavebloemy or Bladin mountains, from which iſſue the Sivira, the Neor, and Barrow, which deſcend in three diſtinct channels, called by the Ancients the Three Siſters: but unite their ſtreams before they diſcharge themſelves into the ſea. The Neor or Nura divides this county in two.

KILKENNY, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name. It was once a Biſhop's ſee, ſtanding in the middle of the county upon the river Neure, over which are two ſtone-bridges. This is a large, ſtrong, populous, neat, well-built, and wealthy city, with as good a trade as any inland town in the kingdom. The name denotes in Iriſh the cell or religious retirement of Kenny, Caynnach, or Kenneth, an eminent hermit in this country. It is divided into the Engliſh and Iriſh towns: the former is the principal part, the latter being their ſuburbs, and called St. Kennys, and the more ancient of the two; where ſtands the church dedicated to that ſaint, which gave name to the town, and a ſee to the Biſhop of Oſſory; to which it was tranſlated about the cloſe of King Henry II.'s reign, the firſt conqueror of Ireland. This cathedral is very delightfully ſituated upon a hill of gentle aſcent, from which there is a charming view over the city, and the adjacent fruitful country. The Engliſh town is much newer, with a wall on the W. ſide, and fortified with a caſtle by the Ormond family, who made it their principal ſeat, liberally endowed a free-ſchool there, and built a noble ſtructure called the College, for that purpoſe. Here are barracks for a troop of horſe, and four companies of foot. Many of the inhabitants of this city were maſſacred in the year 1641: for the rebels had made this their principal ſeat, and fixed a ſupreme council here under the Pope's Nuncio, with a view to ſhake off the Engliſh government. Here was a very ſtrong garriſon of rebels in 1649, when it capitulated to Oliver Cromwell, after a very bold attack, and as deſperate a defence, under Sir Walter Butler. It lies ten miles from Leighlin, thirty N. of Waterford, and fifty-ſix S. W. of Dublin, and is one of the moſt elegant places in the kingdom.

KILLALO, a ſmall town, and the ſee of a Biſhop, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, in the kingdom of Ireland. It lies on a large bay in the N. E. corner of the county. It was formerly called Lade, and ſtands in the Lordſhip of Tyrawley, which gives title of Baron to a branch of the O'Hara family. It lies 59 miles from Gallway, 3 from Mayo, and 112 from Dublin.

The derivation of this and all the following words beginning with *Kil*, is from an Iriſh word ſignifying a church, chapel, or other like place for worſhip and burying.

KILLALOOE, or LABU, in Latin *Laonenſis Urbs*, a market-town in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It ſtands on the river Shannon, and bordering on Tipperary. It is alſo the ſee of a Biſhop under the Archbiſhop of Caſſil, and was once a conſiderable place, but now decayed.

This town in the Roman provincial is called *Ladenſis*, to which the ſee of Roſcree was united about the cloſe of the 12th century: and this made it a large dioceſe, containing an hundred pariſh-churches, beſides chapels. Here is a water-fall in the Shannon, which ſtops veſſels from going further up. It is ten miles from Limerick, and eighteen from Ennis.

KILLARNY, a pretty market-town in the county of Kerry, and province of Munſter, in Ireland. It is in a thriving condition, has a conſiderable lead-mine near it; alſo the famous caſtle of Roſs, a garriſon in an iſland in Lochleane.

KILLALO, ſee KILLALOOE, the capital of the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, in Ireland, ten miles E. of Limerick.

KILLEVAN, a town in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland. It lies ten miles S. W. of the town of Monaghan.

KILLICRANKY, or KILLICHRANCY, a famous narrow paſs in the neighbourhood of Blair-caſtle, in Athol, the moſt northern diviſion of Perthſhire, in Scotland. Here a very ſharp ſkirmiſh was fought after the revolution, between King William's troops, commanded by General Mackay, and ſuch of the Scotch as took up arms under Douglas of Clavers, Lord Viſcount Dundee, and Cole Macdonald, for the abdicated King James II. Both ſides pretended to the victory; but Dundee falling in the battle, damped the courage of his men much: for inſtead of making any further progreſs, they were ſeen aſcending the adjacent hill, and diſperſing upon that event.

KILLELAGH, a town in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in the N. of Ireland. It lies upon an arm of the lake of Strangford, abounding with good fiſh of various kinds: its ſituation is agreeable, upon a riſing ground, and commanding a proſpect of part of the lough. The caſtle ſtands at the head of the ſtreet, and at the lower end is a little ſafe bay, where veſſels lie ſheltered from all winds. On the one ſide is a ſmall river, running under a ſtone-bridge into the ſea. Cloſe by the caſtle are gardens and plantations. The borough is governed by a Provoſt, who with twelve Burgeſſes are the electors of their repreſentatives to the Iriſh parliament. Here the linen-manufacture has ſpread to conſiderable advantage; and it is noted for the fine white thread made here. In this place is a barrack for a troop of dragoons; alſo a handſome church, built in the form of a croſs, and a good parſonage-houſe juſt by it, both well ſituated. This town gave birth to that eminent phyſician, great naturaliſt, and very beneficent man Sir Hans Sloane, Preſident of the Royal Society; whoſe noble Muſæum has rendered his name immortal. His grand collection of curioſities, with others of ſeveral kinds, is now repoſited in Montague-houſe, the public having purchaſed it after his deceaſe, and have now entitled the whole, The Britiſh Muſæum. Killelagh lies ten miles from Newton and Comber.

KILLOUGH, or PORT SAINT ANNE, a town and commodious harbour in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, lately made at the expence of Judge Ward, of the King's Bench, in Ireland. It lies on the N. E. ſide of St. John's Point. A rock ſtands in the middle of the entrance of this harbour, covered at half-flood, and called the Water-rock; upon which a perch is fixed for the ſafety and direction of mariners. There is a ſecure paſſage either to the E. or W. of it, the inlet lying S. by E. and N. by W. Of this harbour a correct chart has been printed. A mile within that rock on the W. ſide, oppoſite to Coney-iſland, there is now finiſhed a good quay, with a baſon for ſhips, where they may lie ſecure from all winds. Within this quay and Coney-iſland, the harbour on both ſides affords good lying on a bed of clay or ſand for ſhips of 150 tons or under. At the end of the quay the channel is about 400 yards wide. In this town is a neat chapel, barracks for two troops of dragoons, a Proteſtant charter working-ſchool for the linen manufacture, &c. with ſalt works. But its principal trade at preſent is in the exporting of barley, and importing moſt of the commodities conſumed in the neighbouring country. It lies ſix miles from Dundrum.

KILLOONY, a town in the county of Slego, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It lies ten miles S. of Slego.

KILLNAULE, a town in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munſter, in Ireland. It lies ſixteen miles N. of Clonmel.

KILMACHK-OMAS, commonly KILMAC-THOMAS, i. e. the chapel or cell of Thomas's ſon; a town in the county of Waterford, and province of Munſter, in Ireland: it lies fourteen miles S. W. of Waterford-town.

KILLMAEN-LHWYD, an eminent place in Caermarthenſhire, South Wales, near which place an earthen veſſel was diſcovered in 1607, which contained a conſiderable quantity of Roman coins, of ſilver, from the time of Commodus down to the tribunalſhip of Gordian III. In this neighbourhood is a circle of prodigious large ſtones, like thoſe at Rollrick in Oxfordſhire, or at Stony-field, near Inverneſs. See INVERNESS and ROLLRICK.

KILMAERS, a ſeat of the family of Cunningham, Earls of Glencairn, in the ſhire of Aire, and Weſt of Scotland. Camden obſerves that the family derives its original from one of that name concerned in the murder of Thomas à Becket, who fled into Scotland on that account; and therefore bear an epiſcopal pall in their arms: but to this ſays the author of the Tour, "It is plain from their motto, *Over fork, over*, that it is a fork, and not an epiſcopal pall: and the family, continues he, no doubt is of a much higher and nobler original."

KILMAILY, a pariſh of Lochaber, in the preſbytery of Abertarph, in Inverneſs-ſhire, and N. of Scotland, in which lie Fort-William and Maryburgh. It is thirty-five miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth; containing 2337 catechiſable perſons, of which only 37 are Papiſts. It has five places for publick worſhip, two ferries, fifteen rivers or waters, with one of the Society's charity-ſchools. The number of ſcholars is ninety-ſix boys and ſeventeen girls: beſides this there is another charity-ſchool at Callcart, in the ſame pariſh, conſiſting of eighteen boys and five girls.

KILMALLOCK, a town in the county of Limerick, and province of Munſter. It was once next in dignity to Limerick for wealth and people: it is walled round and well-built, but much declined. The Oliverians took it in 1650.

KILMANIVAIG, a pariſh of Inverneſs-ſhire, in the preſbytery of Abertarph. It is twenty miles long and fourteen broad, containing 2040 catechiſable perſons, of which there are about 1003 Papiſts. Here are two loughs, each ſix miles long, five places of worſhip, and three reſident Romiſh prieſts. The ſociety have a charity-ſchool here, conſiſting of fifteen boys and ſeven girls.

KILMARE *River*, or ſimply MAIR, a bay in the S. E. corner of the county of Kerry, and province of Munſter, in Ireland. It runs 23 miles inland, is five miles wide at its mouth, and a ſecure harbour for the largeſt ſhips.

KILMARNOCK, a caſtle in the ſhire of Aire and W. of Scotland, a little from Irvin, and the ſeat of the Boyds Earls of Kilmarnock, the laſt of whom was beheaded for being in the rebellion of 1745. In March 1738-9 it was entirely conſumed by an accidental fire, with all the furniture, and a curious collection of books and manuſcripts, nothing being ſaved but the charter-cheſt. He afterwards reſided at Calendar-houſe in Stirlingſhire.

KILMARONOCH, or KILMARNOCK, a fine ſeat in one of the iſles of Loch-lommond, in Dumbartonſhire, and W. of Scotland. It once belonged to the Earl of Caſſils, but now to the Earl of Dundonald.

KILMORACK, a parish in the western part of Ross-shire or confines of Inverness-shire, and presbytery of Dingwall, which is twenty-two miles long and fourteen broad, containing 2600 examinable persons, of which 730 are Papists: in it resides a Popish priest, and here is a Romish school. The Society has a charity-school at Strathglass, with only nine boys in it.

KILMORE, a place in Cantyre, one of the subdivisions of Argyleshire, in the W. of Scotland. It lies upon a river which falls into Loch-fyn, and is the seat of a presbytery, consisting of twelve parishes; about eight miles from Inverary.

KILMORE, the see of a Bishop, in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It was formerly but poor; but having been since united with Ardagh, it is now one of the richest bishopries in the kingdom. It lies three miles from Cavan.

KIL-RI-MONT, the ancient name of the city of St. Andrew's, in Fifeshire; so called, it is said, from the church built here by Hergost King of the Picts, in the 4th century.

KILRUSH, a town in the county of Kildare and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It was burnt by the Duke of Ormond's army in 1643, together with the castle belonging to Colonel Fitzgerald, one of the Popish rebels. In its neighbourhood an army of the rebels was the preceding year defeated by the Duke of Ormond, when several of the principal Popish Lords that headed them were taken prisoners. It lies four miles from Athy.

KILSYTH, a tolerably well-built town of Stirlingshire, in Scotland, not far from the river Clyde.

In the neighbourhood of this place the Marquis of Montrose gave a great overthrow to the Covenanters in the civil wars: and not far off is Calendar-house, the seat of the late unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock.

KILTARLATY, a parish of the Ard in Inverness-shire, and in the presbytery of Inverness. It is eighteen miles long, and five broad, having in it 1600 catechisable persons, and 300 Papists. The Society's charity-school here has no more than six boys and five girls in it.

KILTEARN, one of the three parishes, of which a district in Ross-shire called Ferrindonell, or Donald's-land, consists: the other two are Alness and Roskeen. In this parish lies the house of Foulis, the seat of the late Sir Robert Munro, a handsome modern-built structure.

In the church-yard of Kiltearn, where the kirk stands, lies Donald Munro, from whom Buchanan had the account of the Highlands and islands of Scotland, which he has inserted in his elegant Latin history of that kingdom.

In the neighbourhood of this country are the famous mountains of Beishvyne and Bennuash, seen at a vast distance, on some parts of which there is snow all the year round; and on it is a bird called the Tomachan, sometimes so numerous and tame, that you may catch them by hand. From these mountains run the very rapid river of Aldgraate or Ugly-water, with a very remarkable deep cavity for a quarter of a mile in its channel; as also the Skiack.

KIMBOLTON, a town of Huntingdonshire, and the *Kinibantum* of the Romans. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fair on December 11, for some cattle and hogs.

Here is an elegant castle of the same name, and the seat of the Duke of Manchester, where Queen Catherine, after her divorce from King Henry VIII. resided for some time. It lies about nine miles from Huntingdon, and sixty-two from London.

KIMI-LAPMARK, a province of Swedish Lapland. It is bounded by Torno-Lapmark on the W. the gulph of Bothnia on the S. by Russian Lapland on the E. and by the same and Danish Lapland on the N. The great lake of Enure lies in the northern part of this country, and from it issues a river which runs into the Frozen sea, a little beyond 70 deg. N. lat.

This country in several parts consists of level fields and morasses. Its inhabitants subsist by catching of beavers and wild rein-deer.

KIMI-TOWN, the capital of the last-mentioned province. It stands at the mouth of the river Kimi, on the Bothnic gulph; and is fourteen miles off Torno or Tornea. Lat. 65 deg. 50 min. N. long. 24 deg 5 min. E.

KINCARDINSHIRE, or MEARNS, one of the counties in the N. of Scotland. It has the German ocean on the E. Angus on the W. and S. and the river Dee and Aberdeenshire on the N. It is about twenty-seven miles long, and twenty broad. The soil here is rich, and the country in general pretty level, producing plenty of corn and pasturage. There are said to be upwards of 5,000,000 fir-trees in this county, besides vast numbers of other kinds planted by the gentlemen within these few years past, at and round their seats. Of this shire the Earl Marshal, before his attainder in 1716, was hereditary sheriff: but by forfeiture, this and all such offices in Scotland have by a late act of parliament been lodged in the crown.

KINCARDIN, commonly KINCAIRN-O-NIEL, formerly the county-town of the last-mentioned shire, and confining on Brae-mar. It stands on the river Dee, is the seat of a presbytery consisting of fifteen parishes, and gives title of Earl to a branch of the Bruce family. It lies about twenty miles W. of Aberdeen.

KINCASE, a place of retreat commonly made use of for leprous persons, and that from time immemorial; it lies about two miles N. of the town of Air, in the shire of this latter name, and W. of Scotland.

KINDAKULLE, a very high mountain of West Gothland, in Sweden. It lies near the Wener lake, and the famous palace of Skara. It produces all kinds of herbs and plants, except vines, every thing growing there naturally: so that this mountain may be reckoned not only one of the most fruitful, but also most delightful places in the N. by the agreeable warbling of an infinite number of birds which meet there.

KING-BARROW, one among the successive groupes of barrows round Stone-henge, by the Earl of Pembroke's park-wall, at Wilton, in Wiltshire. This is called Carvilius's tomb, who attacked Cæsar's sea-camp, in order to divert that celebrated commander from a close pursuit of Cassibelare; and it is within view of Stone-henge. It stands on the highest eminence, overlooking this noble seat and the fertile valley at the union of the Nadder and Willy. That Prince's residence was at Carvilium, the present Wilton, near which place King Edgar's Queen spent the latter part of her life in a house she built here for religious retirement.

KING-WILLIAM'S *Island*, so called from the third of that name. It lies in New-Guiney, one of the southern countries, in lat. 21 deg. S. about two leagues and a half in length, very high, and extremely well-cloathed with woods. The trees are of various kinds, most of them unknown in Europe, but all very green and flourishing. Many of them had blossoms of divers colours; but all of them smelt very flagrantly. The trees are generally tall and straight: one of these Dampier found by estimation to be sixty or seventy feet high, about three of his fathoms in its girth, and without any sensible decrease of its magnitude even to the top. The mould of this island is black, it being very rocky. On the ridge and top of the island are many palmeto-trees.

KINGHORNE, or KIN-GORN, a royal borough and market-town of Fifeshire, on the firth of Forth. It is one in the district of boroughs with Bruntisland, Dysert, and Kircaldie, which sends alternately one member to the British parliament. This place is noted for its thread-manufacture, chiefly carried on by the women, the men being mostly seamen upon all this coast, as high as Queen's-ferry. Great numbers of porpoises are seen almost continually in this firth, which the men make a practice of shooting, and then bring them on shore, boiling their fat into train-oil in the manner they do whales, as also several other great fish, which they sometimes meet with hereabouts: but the firth affords a much more regular filling-trade lower down. The

ferry

ferry from Leith to the ſhore of Fife is fixed at Kinghorn, which is of conſiderable advantage to it: ſometimes the boats are driven by ſtreſs of weather into Bruntiſland; and men, women, children, horſes, and beaſts, are generally crowded into this ferry-boat pretty compactly; which, with any thing of open blowing weather, renders the paſſage very diſagreeable. Many of the inhabitants here keep ſtables and let out horſes, commonly called Kinghorn-hirers. Theſe are known all over Scotland, as are their ſkippers or ferry-men. The method of riding poſt in this country, is, for one to ride a horſe, and a man runs on foot before as a guide, in order to carry the horſe back again; for both which, beſides keeping of the horſe, and generally the man's expences are alſo borne, you pay only about two-pence a mile; and in returning home, or retours, as they are called, you pay only a penny a mile, half the other fare. Theſe fellows are indefatigable runners, and that as faſt as you can ride; which, by the bye, ſeldom in this country exceeds a round trot; or they take ſhort cuts over untrodden places, which horſes never travel, and are at the inn before you, whilſt you trudge on in the common tract.

This town joins with Strathmore in giving title of Earl to the Lyon family, commonly known by the latter title. Here is a fountain of clear water iſſuing from a rock upon the ſhore, which is reckoned good againſt diſtempers of the eyes and bowels. It lies about eight or ten miles from Edinburgh, and ſeparated from it only by the firth of Forth and the town of Leith, with a gently aſcending road for about a mile to the Netherbow.

KING-ROAD, in the Briſtol channel or Severn-ſea; where ſhips generally take their departure, as at London ours do from Graveſend and King-road in the river Thames; and where they notify their arrival, and particularly cuſtom-houſe officers come on board them, as ours for London do in the Downs.

KING'S-BRIDGE, a pretty market-town of Devonſhire, pleaſantly ſituated, with a harbour for boats, and a free-ſchool. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair on July 20, for horned cattle, cloth, and ſhoes. It lies about 34 miles from Exeter, and 201 from London.

KINGSBURY, a little more than a mile to the N. W. of St. Alban's in Hartfordſhire, where the Saxon monarchs had a palace with a caſtle, which was demoliſhed in the reign of King Stephen, and the ſite given to St. Alban's abbey.

Of the ſame name was once a royal ſeat oppoſite to the church of Dunſtable, now only a farm-houſe.

KINGSCLERE, a pleaſant market-town of Hampſhire on the edge of the Downs, and lying in the Oxford-road from Baſingſtoke, and once famous for having been the ſeat of the Saxon Kings, as its name ſeemingly imports. It is the capital of the hundred. Its weekly market is kept on Tueſday, and annual fairs are on the firſt Tueſday in April and the firſt Tueſday after old Michaelmas-day, now October 10, both for ſheep. It lies eighteen miles from Wincheſter, and fifty-two from London.

KING'S-COLLEGE, the chief ornament of Old Aberdeen or Aberdon, on the S. ſide of it, which has been lately rebuilt in a ſtately and very neat manner, by the benefactions of Mr. Fraſer, commonly known by the name of Catalogus. See ABERDEEN.

KING'S-COUNTY, formerly called *Offaly*, in the province of Leinſter, in the kingdom of Ireland. It had its preſent name in honour of Queen Mary's huſband Philip of Spain, in whoſe time it was made ſhire-ground. It is bounded by Tipperary on the W. where it is alſo ſeparated from Galway by the Shannon, by part of Tipperary and Queen's county on the S. from which laſt it is divided by the river Barrow; Kildare on the E. and Weſt Meath on the N. It is thirty-ſeven miles N. and S. and twenty-eight E. and W. according to ſome, and forty-eight in length, and fourteen in breadth, according to others: but it is very unequal both ways, and runs with a narrow ſlip betwixt Tipperary and Queen's county. It was once a boggy, but is now ever ſince 1641, a populous and well-improved county; at which time many of its inhabitants ſuffered in the maſſacre.

It is ſubdivided into eleven baronies; Warren's-town, Philip's-town, Geſhil, Kilcourſi, Ballicowen, Balliboy, Carry-caſtle, Egliſh, Balibrit, and Clenliſh. It ſends ſix members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and the ſame number for each of the towns of Philip's-town and Banahir.

KING'S-TOWN, or PHILIP'S-TOWN, the capital and ſhire-town of the above-mentioned county of the former name: the latter gives title of Baron to Lord Viſcount Moleſworth. It had a garriſon and ſeneſchal in Camden's time, and has now barracks for two companies of foot. It lies three miles from the confines of Weſt Meath, fifteen from Kildare, and twenty-eight from Dublin.

KING'S or *Pearl-iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Panama, in S. America, and belonging to Spain. It is famous for its pearl-fiſhery. Lat. 7 deg. 12 min. N. long. 81 deg. 36 min. W.

KING'S-DELF, a cauſeway which runs ten miles from Ramſey in Huntingdonſhire, to Peterborough. Some think it to have been made by King Canute; but from Camden's Annotator we are told, that the name appears upon record in Edgar's reign; and was only, continues he, the mark of ſome ditch for draining of the fens.

KING'S-FERRY, the uſual way into the iſle of Shepey from the mainland of Kent; where a long cable of about 140 fathom, being faſtened at each end acroſs the water, ſerves to get over the boat by hand.

KING'S-LANGLEY, a place in Hartfordſhire, as Henry III. built a royal houſe here, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen. Here was born and buried Edmund de Langley Duke of York, and fifth ſon of Edward III. and his wife Iſabel, youngeſt daughter of Don Philip of Caſtile, was likewiſe buried here; and the tomb is ſtill to be ſeen in the church of this place.

KINGSTON *upon Thames*, ſo called from its caſtle, the reſidence of ſeveral Saxon Kings, ſome of whom were crowned here. It has a large wooden bridge over the Thames, which is navigable here by barges, and is generally the place where the ſummer-aſſizes are held for the county. It is a populous, trading, well-built, and pleaſant town. Its weekly market is on Saturday for corn, &c. and the field where it is kept is ſo large, that it might well paſs for a fair. The annual fairs here are on Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday, in Whitſun-week, for horſes and toys; Auguſt 2, 3, and 4, for fruit and pedlary; November 13, for horſes, cattle, and toys.

Here is a free-ſchool erected and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, an alms-houſe by Alderman Cleaver of London, for ſix men and the like number of women, with an income of eighty pounds a year among them, and a charity-ſchool for thirty boys, who are all cloathed uniformly.

Kingſton-bridge conſiſts of twenty-two wooden piers and twenty arches, the two middlemoſt of which are paſſable by barges. Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick, ſtyled the make-king, as depoſing or ſetting up Henry VII. and Edward IV. as he pleaſed, had two ſeats here; namely, Hircomb-place and Combe-nevil; the latter now in the Harvey family. The church of Kingſton is a ſpacious ſtructure with eight bells: beſides the pictures of the Kings crowned here, which are preſerved in St. Mary's chancel, there is alſo that of King John, the founder of this corporation. Several Roman medals, urns, &c. have been found here, and in the neighbourhood are certain ſprings, the water of which is ſaid to be conveyed in leaden-pipes under the road, lands, and even the Thames, to Hampton-court, three miles off. Oppoſite to Combe is New-park, one of the beſt in England, incloſed within a brick-wall eleven miles round. Some of the royal family often hunt here, Lord Walpole having a hunting-ſeat in it; and his father the late Earl of Orford (Sir Robert Walpole) frequent-

ly

ly retired to Captain Jackſon's lodge, in order to partake of that diverſion. In the middle of it is an artificial mount called King Henry's; and from it there is a full view of ſix counties, as alſo of London, whichis twelve miles off. Kingſton lies in the Portſmouth-road.

KINGSTON *upon Hull*, as lying upon that river commonly called HULL. It is a large and populous town, in the East Riding of Yorkſhire. Here the Hull falls into the Humber at the place where the latter opens into the German ocean. It is naturally ſtrong, as one ſide of the town is upon the ſea, and the other upon land, but ſo low that the country can be laid under water for five miles round. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. Here are two churches, the one called Trinity or High church, and the other St. Mary's or the Low church: the former is a ſpacious and beautiful building, where before the reformation were twelve private maſs-chapels, in one of which there is now a neat library. Here are alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes, an exchange, a cuſtom-houſe, and wool-houſe, now made uſe of to lay up lead for ſale. Near the high church is a free-ſchool, with the merchants hall over it, who founded and endowed a Trinity-houſe for diſtreſſed ſeamen and their widows: the latter are called ſiſters. It conſiſts of a chapel and four rows of chambers, in one of which ſails are made; a conſiderable trade in this town. Here is the effigies of a Greenlander in his canoe, taken in 1613. Over the Hull is a ſtately old bridge, conſiſting of fourteen arches; and near it is the Greenland-houſe; but that trade having declined, it is converted into a ſtore-houſe; and by it is another hoſpital called Maiſon de Dieu, with a chapel, in the neighbourhood of which, to the E. there is a new hoſpital. A large work-houſe has likewiſe been erected; beſides ſeveral hoſpitals and a charity-ſchool, in which great numbers of poor children are taught and maintained.

The firſt trade that enriched this place was Iceland-fiſh, dried and called ſtock-fiſh, as carried on by a joint ſtock. Here is not only the moſt conſiderable inland trade carried on in theſe parts, but its foreign trade is equal to moſt in the kingdom; having more merchant-ſhips belonging to it than any port in England, except London, Briſtol and Yarmouth. To the increaſe of its trade eſpecially contributes a great number of large rivers, which falling into the ſea near it, by means of the Humber, a commerce being carried on with a very great part of England, particularly the inland counties, that have no foreign trade by any other channel. Theſe rivers, beſides the Hull from Beverley, &c. are, the Ouſe, navigable up to York, and ſome miles further north; the Trent, with many ſtreams that fall into it, by the navigation of which a great trade is caried on to Beautrey, Newark, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and even to Litchfield; and lead from Derby and Nottinghamſhire, iron-ware from Sheffield, cheeſe from Warwickſhire, Staffordſhire, and Cheſhire, are brought down to this port, and exported to Holland, Hamburgh, the Baltic, France, and Spain; from which are made very large returns. But the moſt conſiderable article is, that by theſe rivers vaſt quantities of corn are brought down to Hull, the exportation of which exceeds ſometimes that of London itſelf. The commerce between this port and our metropolis, eſpecially for corn, lead, and butter; as alſo to Holland and France, not only for all theſe commodities, but for cloth, kerſeys, and other manufactures of Leeds, Halifax, &c. employs whole fleets, commonly from fifty to ſixty ſail together; and in time of war above a hundred.

Here is a garriſon and ſome old fortifications. Here King Charles I. met with a repulſe from Sir John Hotham, the Governor, when he came to demand the magazine of arms and ammunition laid up in it, upon which he was declared a traitor. But next year Sir John and his ſon, quitting the parliament-party, formed a deſign to deliver up the place to the King; which being diſcovered, they were both beheaded for it on Tower-hill.

The weekly fairs here are held on Tueſday and Saturday, and annual fair on October 10, for horſes and hogs. It formerly give title of Earl, but now that of Duke, to the Pierpoint family. It lies 36 miles from York, and 169 from London.

KINGSTON, a town of New York, in North America, about ninety miles up the Hudſon's Iroquois-river. It is a pretty well built and populous town, inhabited by Engliſh and Dutch; but the houſes are ſtraggling, except about an hundred, that are pretty compact; this being the principal part of the town. Near Kingſton falls the river Œſopus, from New-Jerſey into Hudſon's, thereby forming a communication between the two provinces.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica in the Weſt Indies. It lies on the N. ſide of Port Royal-bay, conſiſting of 11 or 1200 houſes, well ſituated, and daily encreaſing: ſo that it is now the capital of the iſland, and moſt of the ſhipping load and unload here. The place is laid out in little ſquares, with wide and regular ſtreets, and others interſecting them in right angles. The moſt conſiderable merchants reſide here; its harbour is ſpacious, and the ſhips in it, ſometimes amounting to 300, lie land-locked; but the peninſula which covers them being low and narrow, they are not altogether ſafe from ſtorms. This town muſters 10 companies of foot, and 2 troops of horſe, in all about 1100 men. Here is one church, two Jewiſh ſynagogues, and a Quaker-meeting-houſe; and it ſends three repreſentatives to the aſſembly. It lies about five miles from Port-Royal by water, though not leſs than fifteen by land, and a very bad road too. Lat 17 deg. 30 min. N. long. 75 deg. 52 min. W.

KINGSWOOD, a foreſt on the Avon, near Briſtol, in Glouceſterſhire, containing about 5000 acres, but formerly much more. It principally conſiſts of coal-mines, the property of which is veſted in ſeveral gentlemen by patent. The neighbouring pariſh, from which it takes its name, though encompaſſed by Glouceſterſhire, and in the ſame dioceſe, being ſeven miles from the neareſt part of Wiltſhire, is in the latter county. Its cloth-manufacture, which has been very conſiderable, has made the place pretty large and populous. The whole pariſh is tythe-free. Here is only a ſmall chapel and a charity-ſchool. On the edge of this foreſt, and on the bank of the Avon, are the famous works at Conham for ſmelting of copper; being about a mile from Briſtol.

KINIBANTUM, the name given by the Romans to Kimbolton, in Huntingdonſhire.

KINLOSS, anciently a famous monaſtery, now ruinous, lying in the ſhire of Eglin, and North of Scotland, on a little river not far from the water of Findern, and its exit into the Murray-firth. Here the body of the murdered King Duff was dug up, after many years, and by various tokens known to be his. It gives title of Baron to the Earl of Eglin, and lies a few miles from the town of Forreſs.

KINMORE, a pariſh of ten miles in extent, partly lying on Lough-Tay, in the preſbytery of Dunkeld and Perthſhire, in the North of Scotland. Here is one of the Society's ſchools, containing 55 boys and 29 girls: as there is alſo at Glenquaich, partly in the ſame pariſh and that of Dull, but remote from any kirk or other preaching-place, having fifty-one boys and twenty-nine girls.

KINROSS, a market-town of Fifeſhire, in Scotland, with a ſtreet tolerably well-built. In its neighbourhood is a very elegant houſe of Sir John Hope Bruce's, built by Sir William Bruce his grandfather; the Wren of North Britain. It is of fine white ſtone, regular architecture, and exquiſite workmanſhip, and planted round with a great number of fir-trees: it ſtands on Lough-Leven, and its ſtate-rooms are well ſupplied with very fine and valuable paintings; many of which are of Princes, &c. It ſtands twenty-four miles N. of Edinburgh.

KINSALE, a handſome, populous, and rich town, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, in Ireland. It lies near the mouth of the river Bann or Bandon, with a trade the moſt conſiderable of any on this ſide of the iſland next to Cork. It has ſeveral ſhips belonging to it, and large quantities of proviſions are exported from thence to Flanders, Holland, France, and the Engliſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies. Here is an excellent harbour, and good bay without it; has alſo a light-

light-houſe on the peninſula, called The old head of Kinſale, which forms the bay, and guides ſhipping at night into the mouth of the river. Though this be a barred port, there is from three and a half to four fathom in the ſhalloweſt place at low-water; ſo that ſhips of any burden may ſafely venture over at high-water: at the town-quay, where ſtands the cuſtom-houſe, there is twenty feet water. Within two miles of the quay, and below the town, are two ſtrong forts, nearly oppoſite to each other, which effectually ſecure the harbour from all attacks by ſea; and the town is ſo fortified by lines and outworks, as to be ſecure from any ſudden alarm by land. It gives title of Baron to the ancient family of Courcy. In 1601 eight thouſand Spaniards landed here to ſupport the rebels, who being defeated by Lord Montjoy before theſe could join them, the Spaniards, after an obſtinate defence in this town, were obliged to capitulate and quit the iſland. It lies ſixteen miles S. of the city of Cork. Lat. 51 deg. 32 min. N. long. 8 deg. 26 min. W.

KINTAIL, the S. W. tract of Roſs-ſhire, in the North of Scotland; it is ſeparated from the iſle of Sky by a narrow firth. This is a part of the late Earl of Seaforth (now Lord Fortroſe's) eſtate; and was the firſt lands given by King Alexander III. to their gallant anceſtor, who was a gent'eman from Ireland, for aſſiſting him againſt Acho, King of Norway, at the battle of Largs, in which the latter was utterly defeated, and his formidable fleet at Aire deſtroyed. It is contiguous to Glenelg, and in it was fought the ſharp ſkirmiſh of GLENSHEAL (which ſee) in the year 1719. It lies between thirty and thirty-ſix miles from Inverneſs.

KINTORE, a royal burgh and market-town of Aberdeenſhire, in the North of Scotland. It ſtands on the river Don, and is in the diſtrict of burghs with Bamff, Elgin, Cullen, and Inverury, which ſend one member alternately to the Britiſh parliament. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the family of Keith, the latter having been once Earl Marſhal of Scotland, who is at preſent in the King of Pruſſia's ſervice. Kintore is nine miles N. of Aberdeen.

KINTYRE, or rather CANTIRE (which ſee) i. e. the Land's-head or Land's-end. It is the moſt ſouthern diviſion of Argyleſhire, and a peninſula thirty-ſeven miles from N. to S. ſtretching into the Iriſh ſea, being but thirteen miles from Ireland, and about ſeven broad. Lough-Fyn ſeparates it from Argyle Proper.

KINVER, a market-town of Shropſhire. It lies about 29 miles from Stafford town, and 109 from London.

KIOFF, or KIOW, the capital of the Ruſſian Ukerain, and in the circle of the ſame name. It is fortified, has the ſee of an Archbiſhop, with an univerſity. It lies on the river Nieper, and borders on Poland. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 30 deg. 47 min. E.

KIOGE or KOGE, in Latin *Coagia*, a town of Seeland, in Denmark. It lies in a fruitful ſoil, upon the little river Koogar, and the Baltic. It is ſtill in pretty good condition, carrying on ſome traffic; but formerly it was a conſiderable trading place. In its large and fine market-place ſtands a handſome town-houſe; beſides, here is a conſiderable church, a grammar-ſchool, and a good hoſpital; which was a convent of Grey Friars till the year 1531. The beautiful tapeſtry which decorates the caſtle of Fredericſburg was manufactured in this place. The town was greatly damaged by a fire in 1633 Charles Guſtavus, King of Sweden, fortified it in 1659 with ditches and walls, and in 1677 the Daniſh Admiral Niels Juel defeated the Swediſh fleet in the bay of this place (Sinus Coagienſis) a part of the gulph of Copenhagen, from which latter city Kioge lies twelve miles to the S. Lat. 55 deg. 46 min. N. long. 12. deg. 31 min. E.

KIPPS, a place in the neighbourhood of Linlithgow, and to the S. of the town, conſiſting of large unpoliſhed ſtones, leaning againſt one another, vulgarly called Arthur's oven, and Julius's Hoff-court. It reſembles an ancient altar or temple, near which are ſeveral large ſtones erected in a circle, ſuppoſed to be a druidical temple, or funeral monument. Upon two adjacent hills are the remains of two old camps, with huge heaps of ſtones and antique graves.

KIRBY, the uſual pronunciation of KIRKBY, which ſee.

KIRCHBURG, rather KIRKBURG, a town of Suabia, in Germany; it lies on the Danube, eleven miles S. of Ulm, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 48 deg. 34 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

KIRISUN, the name which the Turks give to Pharnacia or Ceraſus, in Pontus Cappadocia, in Aſia.

KIRKALDY, a royal burgh and market-town of Fife-ſhire, E. of Kinghorn, about two miles on the firth of Forth. It is the ſeat of a preſbytery, containing ſeventeen pariſhes. It is larger than any on this coaſt, being a mile long from E. to W. in one very handſome ſtreet, well-built, and reckoned a place of good trade, here being ſome conſiderable merchants, beſides large dealers in corn, who export great quantities both to England and Holland; and others of them trade with linen to England, making returns in the neceſſary foreign manufactures. In the neighbourhood are ſeveral coal-pits, and even cloſe to the ſea, at the W. end of the town: and at the E. end is a convenient yard for building and repairing of ſhips, and further on are ſeveral ſalt-pans. They have the two-penny Scotch act for promoting their public works, and repairing their harbour in particular. It is one in the diſtrict of burghs with Burntiſland, Dyſert, and Kinghorn, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament. It lies about twelve miles N. of Edinburgh.

KIRKBY-LOUSDALE, the principal place of Louſdale, or a valley upon the river Lone, which gave title of Viſcount to the Lowther family, of Lowther-hall, in Weſtmoreland; the eſtate having now deſcended to Sir James Lowther. It is a pretty large town, with a woollen manufacture; and has a fair church, with a good ſtone-bridge over the river Lone. Its weekly market is on Tueſday, and annual fair on Holy-Thurſday, for horned cattle. The meadows extending from hence to Lancaſter are very fertile, and filled with cattle; and the river is well ſtored with ſalmon, trout, &c. So that proviſions of all ſorts are very cheap; on which account ſome families of ſmall income have been induced to ſettle here.

KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, ſo called, as lying on the ſide of a moor or black heath; it is a market-town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, and is about 24 miles from York, and 198 from London. Here are kept two annual fairs, on Whitſunday for horned cattle and horſes, and September 18, for ſheep, linen, and woollen-cloth.

KIRKBYSTEVEN, i. e. Stephen's church, or ſimply and commonly KIRKBY, a market-town in Weſtmoreland, upon the river Eden. It ſtands in a very delightful and fertile valley, and is noted for knitting of yarn ſtockings, with which their market is well ſtocked from the neighbouring parts every Monday. Proviſions, particularly of the meat-kind, are here very plentiful and excellent; and they have many good inns for the accommodation of travellers. Here alſo is a very ſpacious and antique church, ſupported by pillars, with a handſome ſteeple, a good ring of bells, and a clock: in the S. E. end of it are ſome monuments of the Wharton family, &c. particularly one of great antiquity, and in Saxon characters, belonging to Sir Philip Muſgrave's predeceſſors. In the church-yard is a genteel tomb-ſtone and braſs plate, with an inſcription by the Rev. Philip Haſtwell, miniſter of Wiſton in Suſſex, upon his father, a native of the place. A free-ſchool, endowed by the Wharton family, has been lately ſettled here, and an Oxonian, or collegian as they call him, put in as the ſchoolmaſter; though moſt of thoſe of that profeſſion in the northern countries, are men who have acquired their knowledge of grammar in the ordinary ſchools, without univerſity-aſſiſtance, and that by the dint of their genius and application; yet they are generally perſons of eminence in their buſineſs, and even from their parts are often advanced to eccleſiaſtical preferments. The living of Kirkbyſteven is a very good one, being reckoned between 2 and 300 l. a year. A little above this town, in the river, is a remarkable water-fall, that, by the ſucceſſive ſhifting of the channel for ages paſt, has ſhewn the deep excavations which it has made in the ſubjacent rock, exactly reſembling large kettles or pans, and hence vulgarly called hell-kettles,

as if diabolically produced; whereas the natural cauſe of them is *Gutta cavat lapidem*. This place principally conſiſts of one long ſtreet, pretty well built, and lately made uniform. Genteel fortunes have been acquired here, though it is an inland town, ſome of the inhabitants living very elegantly. In the neighbourhood is Wharton-hall, which is going faſt to ruins, after its noble family; as is alſo Hartley-caſtle, a venerable pile, but a very ſhort walk above the town, one of the ſeats belonging to the Muſgrave's family. The hills and dales hereabouts, with groves, rivulets, and the noble Eden, are very beautifully interſperſed. This river is famous for its trouts; and the Muſgraves and Earls of Thanet are Lords of the town. It lies about 2 miles from Brough, 10 from Appleby, and 223 from London. The annual fairs here are two; namely, the firſt Monday in March, and October 29, for horned cattle, and all ſorts of inland commodities. The women of rank here dreſs much in the London mode, and they are moſtly gay and genteel.

KIRKBY-THEURE, a village of Weſtmoreland, where begin the old cauſway called the Maiden-way, which runs twenty miles from thence to Caervarran, near the Picts wall, that originally went from Newcaſtle to Carliſle.

KIRKEEL, a little village in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland; with a church ſituated between the foot of the mountains of Mourne, and the ſea in a narrow valley extending for ſome miles along the coaſt. The ſoil in the neighbourhood is good, and the country well inhabited. Shoals of herrings in their ſeaſon come from the Ards and bar of Stangford to this coaſt, and from thence to Carlingford, &c.

KIKKHAM, a market-town of Lancaſhire. It ſtands near the river Ribble, and has a free-ſchool, with three maſters to it, well endowed, by Mr. Colborn, a citizen of London. It lies in that part of the country called the field-lands, projecting into the ſea in the form of a ſemicircle, between the Ribble and another ſmall river ſome miles S. of Lancaſter. In many places on this coaſt the inhabitants gather great heaps of ſand together, which after laying thus for ſome time, they put into troughs full of holes at the bottom, pour water upon it, and boil the lees to a white ſalt. The weekly market here is on Tueſday. It lies 6 miles from the Iriſh ſea, 18 from Lancaſter, and 192 from London.

KIRKINTILLOCH, a place near Glaſgow, in Clydeſdale, and W. of Scotland; where, in the year 1740, ſeveral fine ſtones with Roman inſcriptions were dug up, and to be ſeen in the univerſity muſæum there.

KIRKLEY, a village in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Calder, near which is the monument of the famous Robin Hood, or Robert Earl of Huntington, with an inſcription; and upon the moor his butts, two hillocks ſo called, about a quarter of a mile aſunder.

KIRKMICHAEL, a pariſh on the Spey, in the preſbytery of Abernethy, and ſhire of Elgin, in the North of Scotland. Here are 492 Papiſts, with one of the Society's ſchools, containing fifty-two boys and eight girls.

KIRK-OSWALD, a market-town of Cumberland, and on the E. ſide. It lies on the Eden; near it the Earl of Suſſex has a ſeat. Here are kept two annual fairs, on Thurſday before Whitſunday, and Auguſt 5, for horned cattle: it lies about 14 miles from Carliſle, and 248 from London.

KIRKUDBRIGHT, or KILCUMBRIGHT, Lower Galloway, a ſtewartry, the principal officer of which is denominated Stewart, and differs from a Sheriff now only in name; the hereditary offices being veſted in the crown. This is the eaſtern diviſion of Galloway, in the South of Scotland. It begins at the middle of the bridge of Dumfries, being bounded by the water of Cree on the W. Nithſdale on the E. by part of Kyle on the N. and it has the Iriſh ſea on the S. Templeman makes it forty-three miles long, and thirty-two broad; but others little more than half theſe dimenſions. Here is ſuch plenty of paſture, that vaſt flocks of ſmall cattle and ſheep are grazed, and ſent in great numbers into England. The lairds or gentlemen here are very numerous, and ſome of them with but ſmall incomes; having each a manſion, or rather old ſtone tower, built pretty ſtrong againſt the incurſions from the borders, which were ſo common before the acceſſion of King James to the crown of England. Round it is generally a grove of trees.

KIRKUDBRIGHT, an old royal burgh in the ſtewartry laſt-mentioned. It ſtands on a bay of the ſame name in the Iriſh ſea, at the mouth of the river Dee, where is a weekly market and good ſalmon-fiſhery: it is the ſeat of a preſbytety, conſiſting of ſixteen pariſhes; and it is in the diſtrict of burghs with Dumfries, Lochmaban, Annan, and Sanquhar, which ſend one member alternately to the Britiſh parliament. Its river riſing from the mountains near Carrick, is ſo full of windings, that though it is not above 70 miles in a direct line, yet it runs near 200 miles. It formerly gave title of Earl to the chief of the ancient family of Maclellan, one of the greateſt in Galloway; till by their conteſts with the Douglaſſes, their wealth and power declined. Within theſe few years, the title of Lord Kirkudbright fell to a tradeſman, as the next heir; for the title had been diſcontiued ſometime, the family-eſtate being quite exhauſted; but he was prevailed on to claim it, and accordingly was received in the year 1722 to vote for the ſixteen repreſentatives of their nobility in the Britiſh parliament; there being a great ſtruggle about the election of the ſixteen Scottiſh peers: and he ſtill continues on the roll, the title of Baron having been firſt conferred by King Charles I. on a gentleman of his bed-chamber, who was of the name.

The river here runs ſmooth, and forms a very commodious harbour, with depth of water, and room enough to hold the Britiſh navy; being ſo near the town, that one of our firſt rates might moor cloſe by the church-yard. It is alſo land-locked from all winds, the force of which, together with that of the waves, is broken by Roſs-iſland at the mouth of it, and lying open only to England and Ireland: but all theſe advantages for navigation are very little, if at all, improved. The ſite of the town is in the form of a perfect amphitheatre, being ſurrounded with a craggy kind of cruſt, or rocky ſoil, not high, and very thinly covered with graſs. The people here, as in ſome other parts of Scotland, are remarkably ſtrict in their obſervation of the Sunday; and they are in general a people of a grave, ſober, and religious turn. It lies about twenty miles from the town of Dumfries. Lat. 54 deg. 44 min. N. long. 4 deg. 12 min. W.

KIRKWALL, the only town in the Orkney iſles, and North of Scotland. It ſtands on the Iſle of Pomona, which is the largeſt among them all, and therefore called the Mainland. The Danes called it Cracoviaca. It is a royal burgh, and in the diſtrict with Dingwal, Tayne, Dornoch, and Weick, ſending by turns one member to parliament. It conſiſts principally of one ſtreet, which is narrow, but pretty long: the houſes are of ſtone, covered with ſlate; and it is governed by a Provoſt, four Baillies, and town-council, like the principal burghs in Scotland. It was long poſſeſſed by the Norwegians and other northern people in thoſe parts, before theſe iſlands were entirely ceded to the crown. It lies very pleaſantly on a bay, about the middle of it: and here the ſeats of juſtice are kept for all theſe iſlands. Here was formerly a very ſtrong caſtle belonging to the crown, but now in ruins: and near it ſtands a ſtately houſe, once the ſeat of the Biſhop of the Orkneys and Shetland; and not far from it is a palace which was begun by Patrick Stuart, Earl of Orkney, in the year 1574, but left unfiniſhed, on account of his untimely death. It is now quite decayed; but ſeveral rooms in it ſeem to have been curiouſly painted with ſcriptural hiſtories. The cathedral of Kirkwall, called St. Magnus, now only the parochial church, but a magnificent ſtructure, is built of free-ſtone, excellently poliſhed, and is longer than that of St. Giles at Edinburgh, having its roof ſupported by fourteen pillars in a row on each ſide, and a ſteeple with a good ring of bells, alſo by four large columns. The turnings are ſo various, that it is hard for a ſtranger to find

find the ſame way out he came in at. The pyramid where the belfry is, having been covered with timber, was burnt by lightening in the year 1670: but through the induſtry of Biſhop Mackenzie, and the liberality of others, through his procurement, it was repaired, and the largeſt bell, which had been damaged by the fall from the burning of the ſteeple, was re-caſt. The three gates of this church are chequered, or formed in a ſort of moſaic, with red and white ſtones, well poliſhed, emboſſed, and elegantly flowered. At the N. end of the town is a fort, which was built by the Engliſh in Cromwell's time, and ditched round, on which in time of war cannon are planted for the defence of the harbour. King James III. gave the town ſome neighbouring lands, and the ſhore-dues, and all the other privileges of a royal burgh, which were ratified by charters from King James V. and Charles II. and the whole was confirmed by the Scottiſh parliament. Here is a public grammar-ſchool, and ſeveral others in the town for reading and writing. The harbour is ſafe and large, in a bay on the N. ſide of the iſland, without any ſhoals, or blind rocks, unleſs veſſels come to it from the W. by Inhallo and Guirſa. This place was anciently famous for a vaſt number of antiquities, eſpecially Daniſh and Popiſh buildings. They have a charter for two weekly markets, on Tueſday and Friday, and annual fairs on Palm-Monday, Lammaſs-day, and Martimmaſs, each for three days. It lies 50 miles N. of Dungſbyhead, in Caithneſs, 197 from Edinburgh. Lat. 58 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

KIRN, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in the duchy of Deuxponts, and Palatinate, in Germany. It has a caſtle near the river Nahe. The French, in the year 1679, poſſeſſed themſelves of this, as well as of all the country along the Moſelle, obliging the Proteſtants here to reſign the leſſer church to the Papiſts, who till then were not permitted the free exerciſe of their religion; and afterwards alſo to let them worſhip in the cathedral alternately with them: but this latter privilege was revoked by the treaty of Reſwyck. It lies ſix miles above Crentznach, and fifteen E. of Berkenfeldt.

KIRSOP, a ſmall town in the ſhire of Dumfries, in the S. of Scotland, upon a river of the ſame name, which afterwards falls into the Eſk, and is famous for being the place, where, by virtue of a treaty, after the battle of Pinkey, the limits of the two kingdoms were ſettled; though not long obſerved by the borderers, who plundered one another as opportunity offered.

KIRTON, or rather KIRKTOWN, from its kirk or church, a fine ſtately building in the form of a cathedral. It is a market-town in the diviſion of Lincolnſhire, which is called Holland, and gives its name to the hundred, in which are four villages of the ſame appellation. Its weekly market is on Saturday. It lies 18 miles from Lincoln-city, 3 from Boſton, and 136 from London.

KISMUL, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, about a quarter of a mile S. of Barra, where is the ſeat of the Laird of Macniel of Barra. It has the ſame name, and is encompaſſed with a high ſtone wall, within which is a tower with a hall, a magazine, and other houſes. In this iſland is a church, with a chapel, the burying-place of the Macniels. The natives are Papiſts, and ſaid to be very ſuperſtitious.

KITSINGHEN, a town in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It lies on the N. ſide of the river Mayne, one half of it belonging to the Marquis of Brandenburg-Anſpach. It lies about eight miles to the S. E. of Wurtzburg-city.

KIVER, KICAR, or KONAR, a town in the county of Zatmar, in Tranſylvania. It is famous for mines of gold and ſilver, and, beſides the capital of Neuſtadt, is the only town in the county.

KIUSTENGA, or PROSLAVIZA, the ancient *Iſtropolis*, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. It lies in the country of the Tartars of Drobugia, and on the moſt meridional arm of the Danube to the S. about ſix miles above its mouth.

KLATTAN, a town of Bohemia, in Germany. It lies fifty miles S. W. of Prague, in lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 13 deg. 21 min. E.

KLINGNAU, a pretty place in the county of Baden, in Switzerland; it lies on the river Aar, about a league from Waldſhut, one of the four foreſt towns. Here are two churches; the one collegiate, and the other parochial. It has long been enjoyed by the ſee of Conſtance; but its ſovereignty is in the Swiſs Cantons.

KLOPPENBURG, a ſtrong town in the biſhopric of Munſter, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies twenty-two miles N. E. of Meppen: the Swedes took and regularly fortified it in 1635, but it was ſoon after retaken by the Imperialiſts.

KNAPDALE, one of the ſubdiviſions of Argyleſhire, in the W. of Scotland. It is ſeparated on the E. from Cowal by Lochfyn, bounded on the S. by Cantyre, on the N. by Lorn, on the N. E. by Broadalbin, and on the W. are the weſtern iſlands. It is about twenty miles from N. to S. and thirteen where broadeſt from E. to W. It is joined to Cantyre by a neck of land ſcarcely a mile broad, over which the country-people draw their ſmall veſſels, to ſave their ſailing round the Mull of Cantyre. This part of it is full of lakes or rather bays on the ſea, in ſome of which are iſlands with caſtles on them: but that part towards Lochow abounds both in corn and paſture, though moſt of the latter throughout. From the point of land called the Mull of Cantyre, the diſtance to the foreland in Colerain on the N. coaſt of Ireland, is hardly ſixteen miles.

KNARESBOROUGH, formerly GNAREBRUGH, foreigners call it the Yorkſhire Spaw, a borough and market-town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the deep river Nid iſſuing from the bottom of Craven-hills. Once it had a caſtle, but demoliſhed long ago, which ſtood on a craggy rock, from which, and the Baron de Burgh, it took its preſent name. This place is famous for its medicinal waters, as the ſweet ſpaw or vitriolic well, good for ſeveral diſtempers: it is three miles from the town in Knareſborough-foreſt: the ſtinking ſpaw or ſulphur-well, the waters of which are both drank and bathed in: St. Mungo's, a cold bath about four miles from the town, and the dropping well, which is in the town, and the moſt celebrated among all the petrifying wells in England, this quality of it being obſervable where-ever it runs before it joins the Nid.

The neighbouring fields are noted for liquorice, and a ſoft yellow marle, a rich manure. The lordſhip of this place is now a part of the duchy of Lancaſter; and it ſtands at the bottom of its foreſt, of which the Slingſby family were made hereditary keepers by King Edward I. It is governed by a bailiff, and ſends two members to parliament. Its weekly market is on Wedneſday, and annual fairs on Wedneſday after January 24, Wedneſday after March 12, May 6, Wedneſday after Auguſt 12, Monday after October 10, and December 13; all for horned cattle, horſes, hogs, and ſheep.

Here is a good church with a tower. The baths of this place were ſo much frequented before Scarborough-ſpaw came in vogue, that a cold bath is ſaid to have been rented here at 200 l. per annum. Knareſborough lies 13 miles from York, and 175 from London.

KNIGHTON, a market-town of Radnorſhire, in South Wales. It ſtands in a valley on the river Teme, over which is a bridge. It is a place which is well-built, with a good trade and reſort to it. The weekly market, which is on Thurſday, is well-ſerved with cattle, corn, iron-ware, hops, ſalt, linen and woollen cloth, with other commodities.

Through Knighton paſſed the famous Offa's dyke. It lies 8 miles N. E. of Radnor, 4 from Preſteign, and 147 from London.

KNIPHOFF, one of the three parts of the town of Konigſberg in Smazland, a province of Pruſſia. See KONIGSBERG.

KNITELFELDT, a fair and neat town of Upper Stiria and Auſtria, in Germany. It ſtands on the Mur, and in a pleaſant country. Here is a handſome pariſh-church

church and hoſpital, with other public buildings. It lies two German miles from Judenburg, and thirty-ſix N. W. of Gratz.

KNOCKCASTLE, the ſite of the Roman caſtrum near Mancheſter, in Lancaſhire. Here many antiquities have been found. The foundation of the caſtle-wall and ditch ſtill remain in Caſtle-field, as ſome time called.

KNOCKFIN, a place where ends a range of mountains running from thoſe of the Ord, by which latter Caithneſs is divided from Sutherland, in the N. of Scotland.

KNOCK-TOHE, or KNOCK-TUAGH, i. e. a hill of hatchets, if it is not rather the North-hill, about four miles from Gallway, in the county of the latter name and province of Connaught, in Ireland.

At the bottom of this hill the greateſt body of rebels ever ſeen in this kingdom was drawn together, in the year 1516 by O'Brian, Macnamara, and O'Carrol; but defeated with great ſlaughter by the famous Girald Earl of Kildare; who at different times had been Lord Deputy of Ireland thirty-three years.

KNOTESFORD, or rather CANUTESFORD, a good market-town of Cheſhire, finely ſituated. It is divided into two, called Upper and Lower, by the rivulet Bicken. Here a town-houſe, where the juſtices often keep the ſeſſions, as alſo a good pariſh-church or chapel. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on July 10 and November 8, for cattle and drapery-goods. It lies N. E. of Northwich, 8 miles from Stockport, and 156 from London.

KNOWL-HOUSE, a ſeat of the Duke of Dorſet, in Kent. It ſtands in the middle of a park, is an old ſtone-fabric, having nothing remarkable but only ſome excellent pictures in it. It lies about a mile from Sevenoak, and ſeven from Tunbridge.

KOBAN-TARTARY, a part of Circaſſian Tartary. It is bounded by the Lon and Palus Mæotis, which divide it from Ruſſia on the N. W. by other parts of Circaſſia on the E. by the Black or Euxine ſea on the S. and by the ſtreights of Caffa, which ſeparate it from Crim Tartary, on the W.

KOCHER, a river of Suabia, upon which ſtands the town of Halle, amidſt ſteep rocks and mountains.

KOCZUBI, a place in European Turkey on the Black ſea, and at the mouth of a little river. It lies forty miles from Oczakow on the S. W. The inhabitants of this country are rather tributaries than properly ſubjects of the Grand Signior.

KOEDACK, or KUDACK, an inconſiderable town of Ruſſian Ukerain, in the government of Kiow. It lies on the river Nieper, near the confines of little Tartary, 245 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 36 deg. 12 min. E.

KOESFELDT, a ſmall fortified Hans town in the biſhopric of Munſter, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies on the Borkel, about twenty miles W. of the capital, and is the uſual reſidence of the Biſhop of Munſter.

KOGE, a delightful and populous place of Seeland, in Denmark. It ſtands on a bay of the ſame name, in the Sund. It is enriched by trade chiefly in corn and fiſh.

KOKSCHAGA, a ſmall town in Caſan, a province of Muſcovite Tartary, in Europe. It lies on the Wolga, about twenty-four leagues W. of the city of Caſan, and eighteen below Sabackzar. Here we are told that the waters in this river are ſometimes ſo low, that large veſſels can hardly ſail on it.

KOLA, the capital of Ruſſian Lapland, in the circle of the ſame name, and government of Archangel.

It lies upon an iſland and river, both of the ſame denomination; the latter falling here into a little bay of the N. ſea, forms an harbour, ſaid to be much frequented by the Engliſh and Dutch. It lies 361 miles N. W. of Archangel, and 217 S. E. of the North-Cape, in Swediſh Lapland. Lat. 69 deg. 15 min. N. long. 32 deg. 49 min. E.

KOLDING, a town of North Jutland, in Denmark, on the Trueths or Coldinger-au, with a harbour, but choaked up, and little trade, on a bay of the Little Belt, ſtretching about a mile in length, and defended by a caſtle, where King Frederick IV. and the royal family reſided in 1711, the air being fine and ſalubrious here, whilſt the plague raged at Copenhagen: alſo an aſſembly of all the Biſhops in the kingdom was held in 1614.

There is a parochial church in this town, with a rich hoſpital and church belonging to it, beſides one in the caſtle, and a Latin ſchool well-endowed.

In the caſtle of Coldinghuus, anciently Oernſborg or Eagle-burg, is a giant-tower, built by King Chriſtian IV. flat at top, and ſurrounded with a ſtone baluſtrade; in each of the four corners is a ſtone-image ſeven feet high.

This town is eſpecially remarkable for the toll paid at its bridge over the river Aue, for all foreign goods that come by water, and likewiſe for the oxen and horſes ſent into the duchy of Sleſwick and further. The number of oxen, which are yearly exported thro' this place, is reckoned to be 40,000 head, at the rate of two rixdollars each, which in that ſingle article makes a revenue of 80,000.

At a diet held here in the year 1547, the privilege of the Hans towns were confirmed. It lies forty miles E. of Rypen. Lat. 55 deg. 45 min. N. long. 9 deg. 59 min. E.

KOLINSPLAET, a village of North Beveland, in Zealand, one of the ſeven united provinces, which and Cats are the only places in it, all the reſt having been ſwallowed up by the ſea.

KOLMOGOROD, or KOLMOGORA, ſaid to be a large town in the province of Dwina, in Muſcovy, and the ſee of a Ruſſian Archbiſhop. It lies on the W. ſhore of the river Dwina, and a little above the confluence of the Pinega into it, nine or ten leagues S. of Archangel, and next to it reckoned one of the moſt conſiderable towns in this province.

KOLOMENSKI, a ſmall city in the duchy of Moſcow, in Ruſſia. It ſtands on an eminence, from which is a beautiful proſpect. Here is a handſome church, with two high towers, and a ſtately monaſtery: to it lead two avenues over the Moſca, which muſt be croſſed over a float of timber faſtened together, ſo as to be parted aſunder in order to give paſſage to ſuch veſſels as go up or down. It lies in the neighbourhood of Moſcow.

KOLOMNA, a town in the duchy of Moſcow, in Ruſſia. It lies near the confines of the duchy of Rezan, and on the weſtern ſhore of the river Occa, which dides it from a ſlabode or ſuburb on the oppoſite ſide. It is almoſt round, and half a mile in circuit, being well-fortified with a ſtone-wall, ſix fathoms high and two thick, and flanked with ſtout and high towers, at the diſtance of 200 paces from each other; but is now gone to decay, and almoſt ruined upon one ſide.

The ſuburb called Kolutwina Slaboda, is the place where the merchandiſes are expoſed to ſale. The only conſiderable things in this city are the fine ſtately church of the Virgin, and the archiepiſcopal palace, this city being the ſee of a Metropolitan.

KOM. See COM.

KOMARA, or COMORRA, a county of Lower Hungary, the greateſt part of which lies on the S. ſide of the Danube, E. and S. to that of Preſburg. It conſiſts of ſeveral iſlands formed by the Raab and other rivers, particularly thoſe of Schutt, being twenty-eight miles long, and twenty two broad.

KOMARA, in Latin *Crumenum*, or *Comaronium*, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name, upon the S. E. corner of the iſland of Schutt, alſo called ſometimes *Comorra*. Here the ſeveral branches of the Danube unite into one ſtream.

This is a ſtrong, rich, and populous town; having a line drawn from the S. to the N. branch of the Danube, and defended by four baſtions; two on the land-ſide, and the other two towards the river, with a caſtle or fort called the Tortoiſe, from its reſemblance to the ſhell of that fiſh, at the outmoſt, which is naturally impregnable. The figure of the town is a triangle, the

baſe

baſe of it being next the land, and the two other ſides on the divided ſtreams of the Danube. Among the four baſtions which ſecure it on the land-ſide, without any other out-works, two look towards the river; one on the N. and the other on the S. ſide, being erected on the ſpace left between the town and the Danube.

This place was the principal bulwark againſt the Turks, after the loſs of Gran. The town, which ſtands W. of the fort, uſed to be provid d with twenty-four light brigantines, well-armed, and mounted with cannon, and about thirty Hungarians in each. It ſtands in a pleaſant level country, of which there is a fine proſpect from its towers; and here is a bridge over the Danube.

In 1529 Sultan Solyman the Magnificent took this town; but not finding it tenable, he ſet fire to it and abandoned it. The Emperor Ferdinand, brother to Charles V. rebuilt the fortreſs in 1550. In 1594 it was beſieged by Sultan Amurath III. with a great army and ſixty ſhips. He endeavoured to corrupt the governor, who cut off the heads of four of the five Turks who brought the bribe, and fixing them on ſpears upon the walls, ſent back the fifth to tell the Sultan that he ſcorned his offer: upon which the Turks ſoon after raiſed the ſiege. It is ſtill ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of Preſburg, and twelve S. from Neuhauſel. Lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 18 deg. 31 min. E.

KONIGHELL, or KONGSHALL, a very old town of Bohus-lehn, and province of Weſt Gothland, in Sweden. It is ſurrounded by the Norre and Giothe-elf; and has its name from the King keeping his court formerly here, it being in the 12th century the principal place in Norway; for King Sigurd Jorſalafars granted it conſiderable privileges, and built ſeveral ſtately ſtructures in it, beſides fortifications; but the place was afterwards deſtroyed by the Vandals, and never ſince recovered its former ſplendor. Here is a harbour on the Categat, ſixteen miles N. of Gottenburg. Lat. 58 deg. 21 min. N. long. 11 deg. 14 min. E.

KONIGSBERG, vulgarly ſpelt KONINGSBERG, as are all thoſe that follow with the ſame preſix; this is the capital of the province of Smazland, as alſo of the whole kingdom of Pruſſia: it lies at the mouth of the river Pregel, over which it has ſeven bridges, and where it falls into the Friſch-haff on the Baltic. It is a hans-town, being large, well-built, and divided by the river into three parts; namely, that called the old town, where is a ſumptuous palace and a famous library, from which Chemnitius had materials for his examination of the council of Trent. In the year 1707, Frederic the Great, and firſt King of Pruſſia, effected a reconciliation here between the Calviniſts and Lutherans. The ſecond town, called Kniphoff, lies in an iſland, where ſtands the cathedral of the biſhopric of Smazland; as alſo an univerſity, founded in 1544, which has bred many learned men, having been well reſorted to by great numbers of ſcholars from the adjacent countries, till the number of ſalaries of the profeſſors were reduced by the late King, to the viſible decay of learning in this capital and country, which his preſent Majeſty endeavours to revive, by re-eſtabliſhing the endowments made by his predeceſſors; adding thereto the force of his own ſhining example, in all the branches of literature; though his preſent engagements in war are great avocations from his ſalutary views.

The third town is called Lebenicht, defended by a ſtrong caſtle, that commands the harbour, which is a very good one, and renders it a great emporium of trade, chiefly conſiſting of yellow amber found on the coaſt, honey, wax, corn, naval ſtores, ſturgeon, train-oil, linen-yarn, cordage, and ſeveral other uſeful commodities: ſo that this harbour, like Dantzick, is always full of ſhips from moſt parts of the trading world, even Spain and Portugal: this being a place of vaſt buſineſs for exportation, and the ſame as on all this coaſt, from Stralſund on the W. to Narva on the E. The citizens, and moſt of the inhabitants of this country are Lutherans: the Catholics have the free exerciſe of their religion. This city was formerly the center of the government of the Teutonic Knights, and the ſeat of their Great Maſter, till they ſurrendered their dominions, when they were in a declining ſtate, to Duke Albert of Brandenburg, their laſt Great Maſter, in whoſe poſterity they have remained ever ſince. This city ſuffered greatly by a plague in the year 1709: it is upwards of two German miles in circuit, containing near 4000 houſes, and above 40,000 inhabitants, not including the numerous garriſon which is kept here, and ſtrangers. It lies fifty-five miles N. E. from Elbing, and ſeventy-eight in the ſame direction, from Dantzick. Lat. 54 deg. 40 min. N. long. 21 deg. 20 min. E.

KONIGSECK. See CONINGSECK.

KONIGSGRATZ, rather KONIGINGRATZ, or KRALOVISHRADES, in Latin *Gradium*, or *Graditium Reginæ*, a pretty large town of Bohemia, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Elbe, near its confluence with the Orlitz. It has its name from being the appenage of the Queens, and their reſidence when widows: is the principal place of its circle, and the ſee of a Biſhop, who is ſuffragan to Prague. It ſurrendered in 1423 to Ziſca, and had its ſhare of misfortunes with the other towns of Bohemia, in the civil wars of Germany. It lies thirty-ſix miles S. W. of Glatz, and forty-nine E. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E.

KONIGSHOVEN, a ſtrong town of Franconia, and on the frontiers of the county of Henneberg. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, but reſtored by the peace of Weſtphalia; and it lies thirty miles N. W. of Bamberg. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 10 deg. 41 min. E.

KONIGSTEIN, a town in the electorate of Mentz, and circle of the Upper Rhine (ſome place it in the Weſterwald in Germany.) It is the capital of a county now united to the ſee of Mentz: it is well-fortified, but the neighbouring hills command it; and lies fifteen miles N. E. from the city of Mentz.

KONIGSTEIN, a ſmall town of Miſnia or Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony, Germany. It ſtands on the Elbe, at the bottom of a hill, where is an impregnable fort and arſenal, upon a rock, cut ſo ſteep as to appear quite perpendicular: in many places the fort has projections or baſtions, which command the ſide of the rock, and is acceſſible only in one place, and bears corn. Here the Electors uſed to keep their treaſure; and it is a receptacle for ſtate-priſoners. In this caſtle is a wine caſk much larger than the Heidelberg ton, containing nearly 600 hogſheads; where a family might have room enough to live in, and ſeveral carouſals have been kept on the top, it being railed in; for which it was much noted in the time of King Auguſtus II. and Baron Kyaw, governor of Konigſtein. The town is eighteen miles S. of Dreſden. Lat. 50 deg. 38 min. N. long. 13 deg. 40 min. E.

KOPING, or HARTSCOPING, a town and pariſh on the S. ſide of the Iſle of Arroe, in Denmark, and at the bottom of a bay. It is a place of ſome trade on account of its port.

KOPING, a ſmall town of Weſtmania, in Sweden Proper, at the extremity of the Maeler lake. In its neighbourhood are good iron and copper mines. It lies between Arroſen and Arbogen, being ſixty miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg. 41 min. N. long. 15 deg. 46 min. E.

KOPRONTIZ, a ſmall, but well-fortified town of Waraſdin-county, in Hungary, near the river Drave. It lies twenty miles S. E. from the town of Waraſdin.

KORSON, a town in Ruſſia Ukerain, in the government of Kiow. It lies on the river Roſs, ſeventy-five miles S. of Kiof or Kiow. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 31 deg. 12 min. E.

KORSOR, or KORSOE, formerly a conſiderable town of Seeland, in Denmark, with a great trade; but is now poor. It ſtands on a neck of land, where the ſea forms a gulph, the entrance into which is about a muſket-ſhot over; but the baſon is very deep, and ſhips of great burden may ride in it: at this entrance is a ſquare fort, with nine half baſtions, and ſome iron guns. The foot of the rampart is palliſadoed, and has a ditch full of water round it. There is alſo a caſtle; but the gates are ruinous. This town lies oppoſite to Nyburg, in

Funen; from which it is divided by the Greater Belt, here about thirty miles over. At this place thoſe embark who want to go to Funen; and when King Charles Guſtavus invaded Seeland, he landed his men here.

KOSKIMPE, or KOSNIPE, the principal town of Savolaxia, a province of Finland, in Sweden. It ſtands on a lake, and about ſeventy-five miles from Wyburg, to the N.

KOTELINITZ, or COLETNICZ, a conſiderable town of Vaitka, a province of Eaſtern Muſcovy, on the river Wiatka or Vaitka, near the frontiers of the kingdom of Cazan, has been fortified, with all other the places in it, in order to keep this conquered province in awe: but as the Ruſſians have extended their conqueſts a great way further on all ſides, theſe fortifications have been in a great meaſure uſeleſs, and therefore neglected.

KOTEN, the ſame with Anhalt-Cothen, near Deſſau, in the duchy of Anhalt, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is a town and territory between the Saal and Mulda, belonging to the Prince of Anhalt-Cothen.

KOTZCHIM, a town of Moldavia, in European Turkey. It lies on the river Neiſter, and near the confines of Podolia. It is a ſtrong place, and the principal magazine of the country. In the neighbourhood the Turks were twice ſoundly beaten; the firſt time in 1621, by Uladiſlaus, Prince and afterwards King of Poland; and the ſecond time in 1674, by John Sobieſki, Great Marſhal of Poland, of which country he was alſo elected King. It lies about 10 miles from Caminieck to the S. and 110 from Jaſſy towads the N.

KOULAY, a large and well inhabited town in the province of Dwina, in Muſcovy; but lying in a country full of foreſts and barren lands.

KOWNO, a town in the palatinate of the ſame name, in Lithuania, in Poland. It lies near the junction of the river Niemen with the Wilna. Here is a ſtrong caſtle, ſo ſituated upon a rock, that, with proper fortifications, it might be made impregnable. The houſes are generally of timber, yet well-built. Here are ſeveral fine monaſteries: and the place is much frequented by German merchants, who have erected divers ſplendid edifices here, both of ſtone and brick; which the inhabitants have ſince imitated, and in ſome things excelled. It lies on the confines of Samojitia, twenty-eight miles N. W. of Troki, and forty-four W. of Wilna. Lat. 55 deg. 21 min. N. long. 24 deg. 17 min. E.

KRAINBURG, a town of Carniola, one of the ſubdiviſions of Auſtria, in Germany. It lies on the river Saave, about twenty-one miles N. W. of Laubach. Lat. 46 deg. 51 min. N. long. 14. deg. 26 min. E.

KRAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany; it lies on the river Inn, forty-one miles E. of Munich. Lat. 48 deg. 27 min. N. long. 12 deg. 36 min. E.

KRAINSLAW, or KRASNOSLAW, a ſmall, but Epiſcopal city, in the palatinate of Chelm, in Red or Little Ruſſia, in Poland, on the river Wieprez, which here forms a lake. The place is in good condition, and in it the Archduke Maximilian was priſoner in 1588, after being defeated at Byczyn by Zamoyſki, on the frontiers of Sileſia; and next year releaſed, upon renouncing his claim to the crown of Poland. It lies 115 miles S. E. of Warſlaw. Lat. 51 deg. 27 min. N. long. 23 deg. 17 min. E.

KREMENEC, the capital of the diſtrict of Cremen, in Podolia and Red Ruſſia, in Poland: it is a ſmall city, built of timber, upon a hill near the river Ikwa. It has a wooden caſtle ſounded on a rock, and mud-walls, having been often plundered by the Tartars; and lies thirty-five miles S. W. from Luſuc.

KREMNITZ, ſee CREMNITZ, the principal, or at leaſt the moſt ancient among the mine-towns in Upper Hungary, on a ſmall river that falls into the Gran. It is defended by a caſtle on the top of a hill, reckoned the higheſt ground in all the kingdom. Its gold-mine has been worked above 900 years, and is the richeſt of the ſeven mines in theſe parts, lumps of pure gold having been often found in it. The horizontal paſſage into it, called Erbſtall, is 170 fathom deep; and the vein is ſaid to run 9 or 10 miles in length. Not far from this is a mine of vitriol, the earth of which when purified, and reduced to a calx, makes aqua fortis. The town ſurrounds the great ſquare or market-place, as its center; ſo that every houſe has a view of the church. The ſuburbs are much larger than the town, and lie upon ſeveral neighbouring hills, of which the moſt ſouthern is the pleaſanteſt and beſt cultivated. It lies ſeven miles N. W. of Altſol, and forty E. of Leopoldſtadt.

KREMPE, or KREMPEN, in the diſtrict of Ditmarſh, and duchy of Holſtein, in Lower Saxony, Germany. It has a caſtle on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which a little below falls into the Stoer. Though this be a little town, 'tis ſo ſtrong as to be reckoned one of the keys of Denmark, having been fortified by Chriſtian IV. In 1627 and 1628 it held out againſt the furious attacks of Count Wallenſtein, during a ſiege of thirteen months; and when forced to ſubmit, obtained very honourable terms. It ſtands in a fat, moiſt ſoil, ſome parts being lower than the Elbe at high-tide: the inhabitants moſtly live by breeding of cattle, having but little trade. They are under the municipal law of Lubec. The adjacent low grounds are full of kitchen-gardens, orchards, canals, and dykes; which are planted with trees, as in Holland. It is ſubject to Denmark, and lies thirty-four miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lat. 54 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9 deg. 15 min. E.

KREMBS, a neat, large, and walled city of Lower Auſtria, in Germany, on the N. ſide of the Danube; has its name from a little river which falls into it not far from the place. It ſuffered much in the civil wars; but has a great trade, eſpecially at its two annual fairs on St. James's-day and St. Simon and St. Jude's, each of which laſts a fortnight, and is frequented by merchants and tradeſmen from all parts of Germany, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, and Poland. It lies forty miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 15 deg. 42 min. E.

KREMSIR, by the Bohemians called KROMERITZ, a city of Moravia, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Morawa, in the mid-way between Olmutz and Hardiſſe. From a poor village a few years ago, it has riſen to its preſent ſtate, principally owing to a fine palace built here by Bruno, Biſhop of Olmutz, who purchaſed the ſite: this drew ſo many people together, that in a little time they walled and fortified it, making it one of the faireſt towns in this marquiſate. The Swedes took it in 1645. It lies twenty-two miles N. E. of Brin.

KRUDIM, or CHRUDIM, one of the nine eaſtern ſmall circles or provinces of Bohemia, in Germany, into which, and nine weſtern circles, the river Muldaw divides that kingdom.

KRUMLAW, a town in the marquiſate of Moravia, in Germany. It lies forty-ſeven miles S. W. of Olmutz. Lat. 48 deg. 39 min. N. long. 15 deg. 52 min. E.

KUKU, a city of Kovar, in Africa, N. of the province of Gaoga, near the frontiers of Egypt.

KUFA, a place of the Yerack or Chaldea, in Aſia Minor, now Aſiatic Turkey, on the W. ſide of the Euphrates, and confines of Arabia Deſerta, a little below the Paludes Euphratis. It was formerly a very conſiderable city, and the reſidence of the caliphs after their removal from Damaſcus, and before Bagdat was built. It was however much reſorted to for the ſepulchre of the Perſian prophet Hali, who is buried here, till the Kings of Perſia hindered the great reſort of their ſubjects thither; ſince the place has come into the hands of the Turks, being now very poor and deſolate. It lies about 60,000 paces S. from Bagdat. Lat. 31 deg. 35 min. N. long. 44 deg. 57 min. E.

KUFFSTEIN, or KOPFSTEIN, a ſmall, but neat and very ſtrong town of Tirol, in the circle of Auſtria, on the river Inn, and an important paſs on the frontiers of Bavaria. Here is a caſtle built upon a rock, ſuppoſed to be impregnable, with only one avenue to it. In 1703 the Bavarian Elector Maximilian took it by ſurpriſe; whilſt the garriſon, conſiſting but of 300 men, were extinguiſhing the fire which they had ſet to the ſuburbs when he came before the place, and had communicated itſelf to the caſtle. It lies thirty-four miles N. E. of Inſpruck. Lat. 47 deg. 50 min. N. long. 12 deg. 27 min. E.

KUNOW, a town in the palatinate of Sendomir, in Poland.

land. It is noted for quantities of marble of all ſorts and colours.

KUR, or CHUR, the ancient Cyrus, a river of Armenia Major, in Aſia, which riſing in the mountains of Georgia, in Dageſtan (though its ſource is variouſly given) whence it runs S. E. by Teflis, continues its courſe between Chirvan and Gangea; and at length mingling its waters with the Aras (anciently Araxes) falls into the Caſpian ſea, to the S. of Baku.

KURAB, or KESKER, which ſee, a town of Ghilan, in Perſia, about two leagues from the ſea.

KURCHOIR, or CHURCHOIR, a town of Farciſtan, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, on the coaſt; where are the ruins of a large caſtle and pier, projecting a pretty way into the ſea. They were built by the Portugueſe, who once kept a garriſon there, and had galleys continually cruiſing in the bottom of the gulph, in order to compel all ſhips ſailing that way to pay them a toll of ten per cent. It lies twenty-one miles to the ſouthward of Bowchier.

KUTTENBERG, or HORA, as the Bohemians call it, in Latin *Kuthnæ Mons*, a town of Bohemia in Germany. It has ſeveral mines in its neighbourhood, the principal of which, and the richeſt in the kingdom, yields ſilver and copper. It lies thirty-ſix miles E. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 49 min. E.

KYLE, one of the three ſubdiviſions of Airſhire, Carrick and Cunningham being the other two, in the South of Scotland. This part is properly that called the ſhire of Aire, and is ſeparated from Carrick by the river Dun, and from Cunningham by the Irwin; though our maps ſeem to make the river Aire its northern limits by dotted lines. In the larger acceptation it is bounded on the S. by Nithſdale, Carrick and part of Galloway on the N. by Cuningham on the E. by part of Clydeſdale, and to the W. by the firth of Clyde. Its extent from E. to W. is thirty-four miles, and twenty-ſix from N. to S. being a plentiful and populous country. The river Irwin divides it into two ſtewartries; that on the S. ſide as far as the Dun unto King's Kyle, and the other on the N. Kyle-Stuart, as anciently belonging to the royal Stuarts of Scotland; and ſince to the Prince, the King's eldeſt ſon. The Scotch writers derive the name from one Coilus, a Britiſh King, defeated and ſlain by King Fergus I. in a battle fought on Coil-field, where the Laird of Cuprington's ſeat now ſtands, and where a trumpet like a crooked horn, ſuppoſed to be a Roman lituus, was dug up, which is ſtill to be ſeen in that family. A neighbouring church is called Coil-town-kirk, and a river that runs into the Aire, ſome miles above the town, has the name of Coil: alſo a neighbouring lake, near which the Scotch were encamped upon that occaſion, is called Lake-Fergus. But a more natural and obvious derivation ſeems to ariſe from the name of Kyle, which in the native language ſignifies ſmall, ſlender, or narrow; that properly called Kyle, marked with dots in our maps, being very much contracted E. and W. between the Dun and Aire: beſides any narrow bay or inlet of the ſea in this country, and even the moſt extreme narrow parts of Scotland, is to this day called by the name of a Kyle, from the narrowneſs of the channel; as particularly the Kyles of Branen, Tong, &c.

The rivers of Aire, Irwin, and Dun, abound with fiſh, ſalmon eſpecially; and their banks are adorned with woods and gentlemens ſeats, ſome very handſome, but generally caſtles according to the ancient faſhion for ſtrength and ſecurity. The hereditary bailiwic of Kyle belonged to the Earl of Loudon, till lately annexed to the crown. Aire is the capital.

KYNDER, a fort or fortified village on the confines of Frieſland and Overyſſel, in the ſeven united provinces. It ſtands at the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

KYNETON, a pretty large and well-built, though old town of Herefordſhire; chiefly inhabited by clothiers, who drive a conſiderable trade in thoſe called the narrow cloths. Its weekly market, which is on Wedneſday, is one of the moſt conſiderable in the county. It ſtands on the river Arrow; and here is a charity-ſchool; alſo four annual fairs, on Wedneſday before Eaſter, Whitſun-Monday, Auguſt 2, and September 4, for horſes and cattle of all ſorts. It lies 8 miles S. W. of Lemſter, and 146 from London; the Pembridge and Weobly forming by their ſituation a kind of triangle.

KYNETON, a market-town of Warwickſhire; ſo called from King John ſometimes keeping his court here. Its weekly market on Tueſday is chiefly for black cattle; and annual fair on St. Paul's-day, January 25, for ſeed-corn. It lies eighty-nine miles from London.

KYNSIG-CASLE, the ſeat of Lord Manſel, in Glamorganſhire, in South Wales. His eſtate is of the ſame name; and he has alſo here a very noble income from the collieries: ſo that Sir Edward Manſel was hence nominated one of the richeſt commoners in Wales. The family was enobled by the late Queen Anne.

L.

LAAS, a town of Carniola, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It lies near the Czirnitzer lake, has a caſtle on the river Boick, running into it twenty miles S. E. from Czirnitz; and noted for a breed of well-ſhaped horſes, though not near ſo ſerviceable as thoſe bred in Kaſtria. In 1435 this town was attacked by Count Cilley; but he was ſhamefully repulſed.

LABEZ, retains its ancient title of a kingdom, though now only a tributary province to Algier, in Africa. It lies S. of Bugia, having Tunis on the E. Conquo on the W. and Mezezeb on the S. It is a very mountainous and barren country, having but little corn or fruit growing in it; and in moſt parts hardly any thing but a ſort of ſword-graſs, with which their mats are made, and by the Arabs called Labez, whence the country has got that name. The inhabitants of this country are Mahometans, except ſome few Jews or Chriſtians that live among them: they hate the Algerine yoke, and would gladly ſhake it off; but though their King is able to bring 30,000 horſe and foot into the field, he is contented through puſillanimity to pay them a tribute of 4000 horſes, and 1000 goats; in return for which he hath a fine Turkiſh ſcimitar, which is ſet with gems, ſent him by the Baſha. Here are but two towns worth notice; the one called Teſli, at the foot of a hill, but commanded by a fortreſs on the top, which is called Calaa; and Bori, &c.

LABIAU, a capital bailiwic in the circle of Tapiau and Inſterburg, in the kingdom of Pruſſia; in which are not only rivers navigable and abounding with fiſh, but alſo ſome new canals and ditches; as the New Deim, two miles and a half in length, beginning from the outwork of Schnierberg in a direct line to Tapiau, where it falls into the Pregel; alſo the Neue Gilge, which begins at the church-village of Lappen, reaching to the village of Skepen, where it falls into the Gilge. But the moſt uſeful canals are the two Fredericks-Graben, both great and ſmall, which unite the river Diem with the Wippe and Nemonin, and theſe again with the Gilge, to the great emolument of the Poliſh trade. The ſix churches belonging to the circle of Labiau are under the direction of the arch-prieſt of Labiau.

LABIAU, a ſmall, but trading town in the circle of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Pruſſia. It ſtands on the river Deim, near the Curiſche-aa or Haff, a bay of the Baltic. Here is a ſtrong caſtle, two ſides of which are ſurrounded with water, and the other with a wall and ditch. It is twenty-four miles N. E. of Konigſberg. Lat. 55 deg. 17 min. N. long. 22 deg. 31 min. E.

LABON, a town on the W. coaſt of Sumatra, one of the Indian iſlands in Aſia; it is dependent on the Dutch Eaſt India company, and noted for gold duſt and camphire, which they muſt ſell to them alone, and have no commerce with ſtrangers.

LABRADOR, ſeveral lakes ſo called in the iſland of Cape Breton, in North America: they are ſeparated from the bottom of Port Touloufe only by an iſthmus of about 800 paces broad, and empty themſelves eaſtward into the ſea by two channels of unequal breadth, formed by the Iſle of Verderonne or la Boularderie, about ſeven or eight leagues in length.

LABRADOR, *Terra de*, by the Engliſh called *New Britain* and *Eſkimaux*, in the northern regions of America. It lies to the S. W. of Greenland, having Hudſon's Streights and part of the Atlantic ocean on the N. E. and the latter alſo on the E. on the S. E. it is divided from Newfoundland by the Streights of Belle iſle, on the S. it has the gulph and river of St. Lawrence, with part of Canada, and on the W. Hudſon's bay. It extends from lat. 50 to 63 deg. N. and from long. 51 to 79 deg. W. from London. It is almoſt of a triangular figure: and though its Spaniſh name ſignifies the ploughman or labourers land, as if applied to huſbandry; yet it is probable, that the greateſt part of it lies uncultivated. We have no knowledge of its inland parts, and but an imperfect one of the coaſt; the poverty and ferocity of the Eſkimaux or Eſquimeaux, its inhabitants on the latter, together with the exceſſive coldneſs of the climate, having deterred the Europeans from ſettleing any colonies there. Theſe natives hunt for furs, which they ſell to the Engliſh and French. The greateſt part of this country was by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 ceded by France to Great Britain; as alſo the coaſt of Hudſon's bay, with the neighbouring country.

A new ſea or ſtreight has been diſcovered not long ago on the weſtern ſide of this land: but whether it be only a gulph, communicating with Hudſon's ſtreights, or with the North ſea, is what has not yet been aſcertained. All that we find from the beſt maps is, that the entrance into that ſea lies between lat. 58 and 59 deg. N.

LACANOW, a place in the kingdom of Bengal and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It lies in the road between Jaupoure and Canow. It is ſaid to carry on a very good trade, eſpecially in linen.

LACEDEMON, or SPARTA, now MISITRA, which was built partly on the ruins of that famous city. It lay in the S. part of the ancient Peloponneſus, or the preſent Morea in European Turkey, and on the weſtern bank of the river Eurotas, now called Baſilipotamos, thirty-four miles above the Sinus Laconicus, or gulph of Colochina on the N. and about fifty-four S. W. of the iſthmus of Corinth. Though Lacedemon was not ſo large as Athens, yet it equalled her in power. Sparta was of a round figure, and forty-eight Greek furlongs or ſix Engliſh miles in compaſs.

There never was a city that ſurpaſſed Sparta in military glory, and it had a great ſhare in thoſe noble atchievments which made the Greeks illuſtrious; they contended with Athens for power, and ſubdued for the moſt part all Greece. Their lawgiver Lycurgus was famous for wiſdom, whoſe rules for government rendered the Lacedemonians as eminent for politics, as the Athenians were for learning. But through various viciſſitudes of fortune, they in proceſs of time became ſubject to the Romans.

Between the Jews and Lacedemonians, being both deſcended from Abraham, there ſubſiſted an alliance, as we find from the Maccabees and Joſephus.

The caſtle or citadel, now called *To Caſtron*, is advantageouſly ſituated on a mountain, ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, and kept in very good repair: in it are only eight or ten great guns, with about eighteen or twenty

Janizaries.

Janizaries. It does not appear that it was ever taken. Here is the ſee of a Biſhop, as alſo the ruins of ſeveral ſtately temples; the platonon, or grove of plane-trees, where the Spartans performed their races, wreſtlings, and other manly exerciſes. See MISITRA. It lies in lat. 36 deg. 55 min. N. long. 23 deg. 31 min. E.

LACHEN, a pretty place in the canton of Schwitz, in Switzerland. It ſtands on the S. ſide of the Zurich-lake. Here is the port where travellers land, who go by water from Zurich to the Cantons which lie in the mountains.

LACOWITZ, or LUCOWITZ, a place in Novogrodeck, in Little White Ruſſia, and great duchy of Lithuania, in Poland. It lies forty miles S. E. of Novogrodeck, and is noted for a conſiderable palace or caſtle, well fortified in the modern ſtyle.

LADENBURG, a town of the Palatinate in Germany. It lies on the Necker, belonging jointly to the Elector and Biſhop of Worms; at the interceſſion of the latter it was ſpared by the Spaniards during the civil wars of in Germany. But from the year 1689, only till 1694, the French burnt it thrice, carrying off the magazines and the garriſon. It lies ten miles N. W. of Heidelberg, and in the road to Manheim. Lat. 49 deg. 39 min. N. long. 8 deg. 38 min. E.

LADOGA-LAKE, a collection of inland waters, in Ruſſia. It lies between the gulph of Finland and the lake of Onega. It is formed by four rivers, which continually pour in their ſtreams, beſides thoſe of other ſmaller lakes, into it. The two principal rivers are the Voxen, or Corela the fair, which flows from the lake of Onega. It is not only the largeſt, but ſaid to contain a greater number and variety of excellent fiſh, as ſalmon, ſturgeon, and a peculiar kind called Ladog, of the ſize of a herring, than any other river in Europe. It communicates with the Finnic gulph by the river Nieva. It is computed to be about forty leagues long, and thirty-five broad, where wideſt. It extends itſelf in lat. 60 to 61 deg. 5 min. N. having the province of Carelia on the N. and thoſe of Ingria and Novogorod on the S. In the year 1718, the Czar Peter the Great began a large canal on the S. W. ſide of this lake from Schluſſelburg to New Ladoga, and the Empreſs Anne finiſhed it in 1732. By this means a communication has been opened with Peterſburgh, and the canal runs into the river Wolchow: ſo that one may now ſail even from thence quite to Aſtracan, by the help of that and ſome other rivers which fall into the Wolga. In this canal are twenty-five ſluices.

LADOGNA, LACEDOGNA, or ADOGNA, a town of the further principate, in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and fifty-nine miles E. of the capital. Lat. 41 deg. 25 min. N. long. 16 deg. 36 min. E.

LADRONES iſlands, or Marianas; but firſt of all Ilas das Velas, in the Pacific ocean, or Great South ſea, between lat. 12 and 28 deg. N. and long. 144 deg. E. They are about ſixteen or twenty in number, and were firſt diſcovered by Ferdinand Magellan or Ferdinandez Maglianes, a native of Portugal, whom the Emperor Charles I. and alſo King of Spain, employed for diſcovering a weſtern paſſage to the Eaſt Indies in the year 1520, and 6th of March; when touching at the Iſle of Guam, one of the moſt ſoutherly of theſe iſlands, for water and freſh proviſions, the natives pilfered ſome of his goods and fled to the mountains, whence he called them Ladrones, or thieviſh iſlands; and they have the name of Marianas from Mary Anne Queen of Spain, Guam then being in the track to the Philippine Iſles and Eaſt Indies, is ſtill the moſt frequented by Europeans; and here the Spaniards have a little fort, with a garriſon of about thirty men. It is about forty miles long and twelve broad. The fruits which grow here are the ſame as in the other parts of the torrid zone: but the Ladrones have one peculiar ſort to themſelves, and no where elſe to be met with; which Dampier calls bread-fruit, and growing on a tree like an apple-tree. See GUAM and TINIAN.

LADY *Iſle*, in the firth of Clyde, oppoſite to Cunningham, in the ſhire of Aire, and Weſt of Scotland; where is great plenty of rabbits and fowl, but no inhabitants upon it.

LAFFEN, a handſome town of Franconia in Germany, upon the Regnitz: it belongs to the Nurembergers, who conquered this with ſeveral other towns in the Upper Palatinate, anno 1504, during their wars with the Marquis Albert. It lies ten miles N. E. from Nuremberg.

LAGHI, or LAHI, a town in the kingdom of Mocha, and Arabia Felix, in Aſia. It is a place of ſome trade, and ſubject to its own ſovereign. It lies a few miles from the coaſt, and about 100 S. E. from Aden.

LAGNY, in Latin *Latinacum*, a large town of Brie Françoiſe, in the Iſle of France, on the river Marne, over which is a fine ſtone bridge. It gives title of Count. Here are three parochial churches, and a famous abbey of Benedictine Monks belonging to the congregation of St. Maur. Here Ives, Legate of the ſee of Rome, held a council in 1142. The Engliſh beſieged it in 1432, but King Charles VII. ſending troops to its aſſiſtance, they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. In 1590 the Duke of Parma took it, Marſhal d'Aumale not arriving ſoon enough to its relief. In the middle of this place there is a ſquare, in which ſtands a fine fountain, with plenty of excellent water flowing from it. Lagny lies five leagues from Paris to the E. and four from Meaux to the W.

LAGOS, on the ſite of the celebrated Lacobriga, a city of Algarve, one of the provinces of Portugal. It is irregularly fortified, on the S. coaſt, and ſtands on a large bay of its own name, opening ſouthward to the ocean; and where capital ſhips may ride, and when bound up the Streights fetch the water from the ſhore; as the Engliſh fleet frequently did, during the war with Spain, in Queen Anne's reign. Its harbour is defended by two ſconces or forts, the one an old caſtle called Penhas. The city is well-walled, having eight gates, with about 2000 inhabitants in two pariſhes, two monaſteries, a nunnery, ſome chapels, an hoſpital, and an houſe of mercy. It lies thirty miles W. of Faro. Lat. 36 deg. 51 min. N. long. 9 deg. 36 min. W.

LAGOVIA, a city in the palatinate of Sendomir, in Upper Poland: it is noted for making of earthen ware, and belongs to the Biſhop of Cujavia.

LAGUERRE, or LAGUIARA, in Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, in South America. It is the principal place on this coaſt, and a good town cloſe to the ſea; and though it has but a bad harbour, it is much frequented by Spaniſh veſſels, the Dutch and Engliſh anchoring in the ſandy bays which lie here and there on the coaſt, in the mouths of ſeveral valleys, where is very good anchorage. Though the town is open, it has a ſtrong fort; but both were taken laſt century by Captain Wright and his privateers; though Commodore Knowles miſcarried in an attempt before it in the late Spaniſh war. It is about forty miles from Porto Cavallo to the E. and fifteen from Cape Blanco to the W. the latter being the eaſtermoſt limits of the Caraccas.

LAGUNA, or ST. CHRISTOPHER DE LAGONA, one of the principal towns in the Gran Canaria, one of the Canary iſlands on the coaſt of Africa. It ſtands on the eaſtern ſhore of the iſland, partly againſt the hill of Garachica, and partly in a level. It is a pretty large, well-compacted town, yielding a very agreeable proſpect. The houſes have generally ſtout walls, built of ſtone, and covered with pantiles: though not uniform, they look pleaſing enough. Among the many fair buildings here are two pariſh-churches, two nunneries, four convents, an hoſpital and ſome chapels; beſides ſeveral gentlemens houſes. The two churches have pretty high ſquare ſteeples, which top the reſt of the buildings. The ſtreets are not regular, yet moſtly ſpacious and pretty handſome; and near the middle of the town is a large parade, with good buildings about it. Upon one ſide is a ſtrong priſon, near which is a large conduit of good water, ſupplying all the town. They have great numbers of gardens, ſet round with orange, lime, and other fruit-trees; in the middle of which are pot-herbs, ſalading, flowers, &c. but not in ſuch beauty as might be, were the inhabitants more curious that way: for the town ſtanding moſtly high, and open to the eaſt,

it has the benefit of the trade wind, which is commonly fair, with brisk cooling breezes all the day.

At the back of the town there is a large plain, producing a thick and kindly sort of grass: on the E. side of this plain there is a natural pond of fresh water; it is about half a mile in circuit; but being stagnant, is only used for cattle to drink of: on it in winter is a great resort of wild fowl; and from this lake the town has its name of Laguna, which in Spanish is of that signification. The plain is bounded on the W. N. W. and S. W. by steep hills, from the foot of one of which the water of the conduit is conveyed in troughs of stone raised upon pillars: so that upon the whole this is a very delightful town; though, from the island being generally mountainous and craggy, travelling up and down is very troublesome, unless in the cool of the morning and evening. Asses and mules are mostly used by the inhabitants both for riding and carriage. Beyond the mountains on the S. W. side may be seen the famous Pic of Teneriff, overlooking the rest of the mountains. At Laguna is the residence of the Governor or General of all the Canary islands, as well as of the Bishop.

LAGUNES, or LACUNES, a cluster of little islands in the nature of suburbs to the city of Venice, in the Adriatic gulph, in Italy: these are covered with buildings. See VENICE.

LAHIRI, a city of Mecca, a province of Arabia Felix, in Asia: It lies on the coast of the Red sea, and is fortified with four stout round bastions, adorned with three temples, and esteemed one of the principal places of trade in those parts.

LA HOGUE, famous for a naval victory obtained in 1692 off the cape of that name, in Normandy, in France, by the English Admiral Russel, against the French fleet commanded by Tourville, when his ship the Soleil Royal, with twelve more of their men of war, were burnt by the English sailors in their boats under Sir Ralph Delaval.

LAHOLM, a town of Halland, in South Gothland, in Sweden. It lies at the mouth of the river Laga, on the Categate, and near the entrance of the Baltic. It has a citadel and good harbour: it lies about eighteen miles from Halmstadt on the N. W. and sixty-five N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 56 deg. 52 min. N. long. 13 deg. 21 min. E.

LAHOR, or PENJAB, a mid-land province of Indostan or the Hither India, in Asia. It is bounded by Cachemire and Bankisch on the N. by part of Naugracut on the N. E. by Jamba on the E. Jenupar on the S. Multan on the W. and Attock on the N. W. It is reckoned 435 miles from E. to W. and 220 where broadest. It is said to lie betwixt five rivers, which all run into the Indus. On its E. side are high mountains inhabited by the Raja's, some of which are tributary to the Great Mogul, and others not, by reason of their fastnesses, which cannot be easily forced; and that they rob the caravans, if not well guarded by soldiers. The produce of this province is rice, corn, pulse of all sorts, fruit, sugar, wine; and in their towns are manufacturers of every thing made in the empire, particularly fine linen, silks of all colours, embroideries, tapestry plain and flowered, with coarse woollen stuffs. Its revenue is 2,913,125 l. Sterling, and its quota to the Mogul's militia 12,000 horse and 24,000 foot, for it is subdivided into five provinces, in which are reckoned 314 governments.

LAHOR, the capital of the last-mentioned province of same name. It lies on the banks of the Ravi or Ravione, one of the five streams that form the river Indus, all these uniting into one channel a little S. of the town.

This is a large well-built city, and was the principal of all Indostan for trade, when the Armenians and Indians traded from the Indies by land to Aleppo; and it was the staple of indigo, till the Europeans found out a way by sea to the East Indies; since which its trade has so fallen off, that it could scarcely subsist, were it not for the residence of the court here for five or six months in the year during the cold season, the air being pure and restorative.

This is reckoned the third government of the empire, and vied once with Agra for the title of metropolis. It is surrounded with free-stone walls mounted with cannon. It has five or six principal streets, some of which are above a league long, a proof of its former grandeur; with mosques, public baths, caravanseras, &c. though fallen to decay ever since Eckbar removed the Mogul court to Agra. The Mogul's palace here is more commodious and healthful than that at Agra; and though not so magnificent, the persons and exploits of several of the Mogul Emperors are finely painted on the walls. Here is a great number of fine Pagods; and the inhabitants make the coarsest and cheapest sort of painted callico.

This city has now become the frontier of the Mogul's dominions against Persia, the late usurper Kouli Khan having annexed Attock and all the provinces of India W. of the river Indus, to the Persian empire. Here terminates the stately walk of shady trees which runs from Agra, between 5 and 600 miles, and screens travellers from the scorching heat of the sun. At every half league is a turret, and there are also little inns for travellers; at one of the latter, about six leagues from Agra, is an idol-temple, one of the fairest in the Indies, and an hospital for apes, to which the pilgrims bring food.

This road is said to be infested with lions, tygers, panthers, and robbers of both sexes, who throw nooses with great dexterity about the necks of travellers, and so strangle them, &c. Lahor lies 322 miles N. W. of Delli. Lat. 34 deg. 1 min. N. long. 75 deg. 29 min. E.

LAHSA, or LASSAH, the capital of the province or principality of Bahrain, and kingdom of Oman, in Arabia Felix, in Asia, or Asiatic Turkey. It is governed by a Turkish Begleberg, who is hereditary Prince of the city and territory; and is no further subject to the Grand Signior than by paying only a formal homage without any tribute. In the neighbourhood is a medicinal hot spring, very beneficial in several sorts of diseases, especially chronic.

The city is handsome, and near the sea-coast, about thirty-five miles W. of Tarow, and forty S. of Elcatif. Lat. 25 deg. 45 min. N. long. 49 deg. 10 min. E.

LALLAND, or LOLLAND, an island of Denmark; it has Langeland on the W. Seeland on the N. from which it is divided by a narrow streight, called the Gronesond or Goldersondt, also Falster on the E. and Femeren on the S. It is all low ground, as its name imports. Its greatest extent from S. E. to N. W. is about thirty-eight miles, and greatest breadth from N. to S. not above twenty. It produces all sorts of corn in abundance, particularly wheat, with which it supplies Copenhagen and other places in the kingdom. The Dutch ship off great quantities of corn from hence every year. Both the pulse and manna of Lalland tasting like sweet pears, a red sort of fruit which grows on a long slender stalk are known far and near. Fine orchards are here in great numbers. They have timber for their own occasions in this island, but more of it on the E. than the W. side. It is a principal government called Shiftsampt, having several other isles under its jurisdiction; and it is divided into three districts or bailiwics, namely, those of Halsted, Aalholm, and Marieboe-kloster.

The inhabitants of this island breed but few cattle, as husbandry is more advantageous; yet from the soil lying low and damp, the air is unhealthy.

Of all the inhabitants here, the ministers are mostly in the easiest circumstances, on account of their plentiful income. This island is in the diocese of Funen. In it also are three earldoms or counties, and the same number of baronies.

About the middle of this island there is a lake, on the N. of which lay the above-mentioned nunnery of Marieboe, the revenues of which were afterwards annexed to the college of Sora. Besides noblemens seats, here are four towns and a village, namely, Naskow, Rodbye, Marieboe, Nystadt, and Saxkiobing.

Lalland lies thirty-six miles S. E. from Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 15 min. N. long. 13 deg. 1 min. E.

LAMBALE, anciently the principal town of the Aribiſiates, who are mentioned by Cæſar. It lies in the biſhopric of St. Brieux, and government of Britany, in France, about three or four leagues from the Britiſh channel. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town. In the former is a large ſquare, and covered market-place; and in the latter a long ſtreet, inhabited chiefly by tanners and dyers. This is the ſeat of the duchy of Penthievre, ſince the caſtle, records, and principal officers of that dukedom are here.

The famous Francis de la Noue, ſurnamed Bras de Fer, or iron arm, was killed at the ſiege of this city in 1591. It lies twenty-five miles S. W. of St. Malo. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 48 min. W.

LAMBAYA, a large village in the kingdom of Baol, in Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. It is the chief place of this kingdom, and about fifteen leagues from Portudali, on the E.

LAMBESC, a ſmall, but neat town of Provence, in France. It lies twelve miles N. of Aix. Lat. 43 deg. 52 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

LAMBETH, or LAMB-HITHE, a pariſh on the Surrey ſide of London, the church is called St. Mary's. This is a large pariſh, divided into four liberties and eight precincts; the latter were the Archbiſhop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, the Marſh, the Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's; being about ſeven miles circuit in all, and well-inhabited. Here the Archbiſhops of Canterbury have long had a palace, their uſual reſidence, and cloſe by the Thames' ſide, with a collegiate church. The N. part of the palace conſiſts of the Lollard's-tower, the chapel, guard-chamber, the Archbiſhop's apartments, library, and cloyſters. The ſtately gate of the palace, a gallery in the E. part, with ſome contiguous rooms, were erected by the Cardinal and Archbiſhop Pole. Its hall was pulled down in the civil wars, and the high-commiſſion court-room turned into a dancing-room, and the chapel into a dining-room. The tower, which was the priſon for the Wickliffites or Lollards, who were commited to it by Archbiſhop Chichely, was in the ſame wars converted into a priſon for the King's friends. In its uppermoſt part is a very ſtrong room, wainſcotted with thick elm-planks, to which are fixed eight ſtrong iron-rings, and the cieling is covered with oak. After the reſtoration Archbiſhop Juxon repaired the whole palace. The new library over the cloyſter was built by Archbiſhop Sheldon; and being firſt ſtocked with books by Dudley Earl of Leiceſter, has been augmented by Laud and other Archbiſhops. On that called Lambeth-wall is a ſpot of ground about an acre and nineteen poles, now built on, known by the name of Pedlar's acre, given to the pariſh by one of that calling, on condition that his own and his dog's picture ſhould be perpetually preſerved upon a painted pane of glaſs in one of the church-windows, as may be ſeen in the S. E. window of the middle aiſle.

In Lambeth-marſh, St. George's fields, and a little beyond the bridge-houſe, were ditches made, when London was beſieged by Canute the Dane, in order to turn off the courſe of the Thames, from about the King's barge-houſe to a place juſt below London-bridge. The canal he cut, through which he carried his navy of little veſſels to the W. ſide of London-bridge, for attacking the city by water, ran a little northward of this palace of Lambeth, and had its influx into the Thames at or near the lower end of Chelſea-reach.

At Cuper's gardens in this pariſh, and oppoſite to Somerſet-houſe in the Strand, part of the eſtate of Jeſus'-college, in Oxford, are pleaſant walks, and formerly much frequented by the virtuoſi, on account of fragments of Greek and Roman antiquities, the latter ſuppoſed to be part of the Earl of Arundel's collection, removed hither at the time when Arundel-houſe was turned into a ſtreet, now a place of public entertainment. But juſt by Lambeth palace are Spring-gardens or Vauxhall, the moſt elegant place for public entertainment about London, or indeed in England, with fine paviliions, delightful walks, ſhady groves, ſplendid decoratiens, an orcheſtra for a band of muſic the beſt in England, above 1000 lamps, two curious figures, the one of Apollo, and the other of Handel, a celebrated maſter of muſic.

Near Vauxhall-turnpike are the remains of a baſtion, and ſome lines of circumvallation, with ſeveral forts all along, and the military way croſſing the Thames at Lambeth-ferry: the lines beginning at this latter place were continued to the Thames at Deptford.

In Lambeth-pariſh are two charity-ſchools, two alms-houſes, and a workhouſe; beſides glaſs-houſes and potteries. At the Dog and Duck near St. George's fields is a ſpring, the waters of which, drank with ſalts, are very much reſorted to for their antiſcorbutic, purgative, and other medicinal qualities.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town of Peru, and South America, in the road between Quito and Truxillo. It conſiſts of about 1500 houſes, built ſome of bricks, others of bajareques, the middle of the walls being of cane, and plaiſtered both inſide and out with clay. The meaneſt conſiſt entirely of cane, and are the habitations of the Indians.

The number of inhabitants amount to about 3000; and among them are ſome very conſiderable and opulent families; but the generality are poor Spaniards, Mulatto's, Meſtizzo's, and Indians. The pariſh-church is built of ſtone, large and beautiful, and the ornaments are very ſplendid. It has four chapels, with an equal number of prieſts.

The populouſneſs of this town is owing to the families from Sana removing hither, upon that town being ſacked in 1685, by Edward Davis an Engliſhman, and ſubſequent inundation of the river Sana, which finiſhed whatever had eſcaped the ravages of that adventurer.

Lambayeque is waſhed by a river of the ſame name, which, when the waters are high, is croſſed by means of a wooden-bridge; but at other times may be forded, and often is quite dry.

The neighbourhood of this place, ſo far as canals have been cut from the river, abounds with ſeveral ſorts of vegetables and fruits. Many of the poor people here employ themſelves in works of cotton; as embroidered handkerchiefs, quilts, mantles, and the like. It lies about four leagues from Morrope. Lat. 60 deg. 41 min. 37 ſec. S.

LAMBOUR, or LAMPOUR, a place in the iſland of Sumatra, in the Indian ocean. It lies twenty leagues from its ſouthermoſt point, within the ſtreights of Sunda, at the bottom of a deep bay, where the Engliſh had once a good pepper factory: but it being a part of the King of Bantam's dominions, the factory was loſt in 1683, when the Dutch compelled the Engliſh to leave Bantam: ſo that what Lampour produces, is now carried to them at Bantam.

LAMBOURNE, or LANGBOURN, a market-town of Berkſhire; by it riſes a little river of the ſame name, which runs into the Kennet near Thatcham. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns; of which the latter is the largeſt, and lies delightfully ſituated on the S. ſide of Whitehorſe-hill, in a fine ſporting country. Its rivulet is very low in winter, and high in ſummer.

This place was the reſidence of Chaucer, the father of Engliſh poetry. Its weekly market, which it has had ever ſince the reign of King Henry III. is on Friday; and three annual fairs are kept on May 12, October 2, and December 4, for horſes, cows, boots, ſhoes, and young foals. It lies four miles from Hungerford, eight from Marlborough, and ten from Newbury.

LAMEGO, the ſecond city and biſhopric of Beira, in Portugal, on the little river Balſamas, not far from the place where it falls into the Duero.

The city, firſt founded by the Greeks of Laconia, whence its name, is well-built, though in the antique faſhion, containing about 2000 inhabitants in two pariſhes, with two monaſteries, a nunnery, a great hoſpital, and an houſe of mercy. The yearly income of the Biſhop is 18,000 cruſado's, or 2500 pounds Sterling. Here the firſt cortez or aſſembly of parliament

ment was held, in which the original laws of the kingdom were enacted. The cathedral has ſeven dignitaries, ten canons, and other inferior officers. It lies 140 miles N. E. from Liſbon, and 74 in the ſame direction from Coimbra. Lat. 41 deg. 29 min. N. long. 8 deg. 29 min. W.

LAMENTANA, formerly *Nomentum*, an ancient Epiſcopal city in the province of Sabina, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Italy. It ſtands near the Tyber, and belongs to the Prince of Borgheſe, about twelve miles S. E. of Rome, and three of Monte Rotundo.

LAMMERMUIR, a large tract of hills on the N. ſide of Berwickſhire, above ſixteen miles long, and at leaſt ſix broad, on which great numbers of ſheep and black cattle are fed: it abounds with moſs and muir. The W. end for four miles belongs to Lauderdale, and the reſt towards the E. is equally divided between Eaſt Lothian and the Merſe. In ſummer this muir is particularly noted for paſturage; and in the proper ſeaſon for plenty of partridge, muir-fowl, plover, dotterels, taken about the latter end of April, and other game: but the produce of its ſoil (the cattle, &c. bred on it, for it yields no corn) does not bear ſuch a price as that of others; and therefore is not reckoned ſo good.

LAMLASH, or *Holy Iſle*, lying on the E. ſide of the Iſle of Arran, in the firth of Clyde and W. of Scotland. It covers a ſecure and good harbour there, the coaſts of it being well-inhabited.

LAMPA, a juriſdiction in the dioceſe of Cuſco, within the audience of Lima, and viceroyalty of Peru, in South America. It begins thirty leagues S. of the city of Cuſco, and is the principal of all the provinces included under the name of Callao. Its plains are interrupted by ſmall hills; but both theſe abound in good paſtures: ſo that this province is particularly remarkable for its numbers of cattle, with which a very profitable trade is carried on here: but the air being every where cold, the only productions of the ſoil are papa's and quinca's. Another very conſiderable advantage of this country is its ſilver-mines, theſe being very rich and conſtantly worked.

LAMPOUR. See LAMBOUR.

LAMPSACUS, a town of Aſia Minor, with an harbour at the entrance of the Propontis, oppoſite to Gallipoli, in Europe. It lies ſeventy-four miles S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 40 deg. 22 min. N. long. 28 deg. 30 min. E.

LANARK. See LANERK.

LANBADARN-VAWR, or LANBEDVAUR, a place in Cardiganſhire, in South Wales, where is a fair church, formerly the cathedral of a Biſhop, erected here in memory of ſome great ſaint, as the compound word imports, who was of the name of Paderen or Pattern, and eminent for his care in feeding and governing his flock. The town is well-built, having a portreve and ſteward, with a good weekly market on Tueſday, but a poor harbour. It lies 197 miles from London.

LANBEDOR, vulgarly pronounced *Lampeter*, i. e. St. Peter's church, called alſo *Pont Steffan*, a ſmall town of Cardiganſhire, in South Wales, with a bridge over the Teivy (whence the laſt name has been given it), leading to Caermarthenſhire. It is governed by a portreve, ſteward, two conſtables, &c. here being good accommodation for travellers.

The town ſtands on a plain, but the church on a riſing-ground. Its weekly market is on Tueſday, and its annual fairs are held on Whitſun-Wedneſday, July 10, the firſt Monday in Auguſt, the firſt Monday in September, October 19, and the firſt Monday in November, for cattle, horſes, pigs, ſheep, and pedlary. It lies 68 miles from Monmouth, and 175 from London.

LANCASHIRE, or the *County Palatine of Lancaſter*. This is one of the northern counties of England, pent up in narrow bounds, between Yorkſhire on the E. and the Iriſh ſea on the W. but on the S. ſide towards Cheſhire, it is broader, growing narrower, though by degrees, towards the N. where it confines on Weſtmoreland: and there it is divided by an arm of the ſea, ſo that a conſiderable part lies beyond the bay, and joins to Cumberland.

This is a large maritime county, being computed ſixty-eight miles long from N. to S. and forty broad from E. to W. though others give it different dimenſions; ſo that the eſtimate of its acres muſt conſequently vary, on which we ſhall not dwell. It is ſaid to contain 240,000 inhabitants, ſix hundreds, twenty-ſeven market-towns, and beſides chapels as large as pariſh-churches ſaid to be upwards of 120, ſixty pariſhes, each of them far exceeding the greateſt any where elſe in the number of its inhabitants: and no leſs than ſixteen of the aforeſaid chapels of eaſe are in one pariſh.

It has a ſerener air than any other maritime county, being the leaſt ſubject to fogs; ſo that the people are generally ſtrong and healthy, except near the fens and ſea-ſhore, where they are often viſited with fevers, ſcurvy, conſumptions, rheumatiſms, and dropſies; which are owing to the ſulphurous ſaline ſtreams that are ſometimes extremely fœtid, eſpecially on the approach of ſtorms: beſides, there are certain damp and unwholeſome ſpots of ground called moſſes; but theſe yield peat and turf fuel, and marle for manuring the ſoil.

The land, where level, yields for the moſt part ſtore of wheat and barley. And though the hilly parts on the E. ſide of the county are generally ſtony and barren, yet the bottoms of thoſe hills produce excellent oats.

In ſome parts the land bears very good hemp; and the paſtures are ſo particularly nouriſhing to their cattle, that both their oxen and cows are larger than thoſe of any other county in England, and their horns wider and thicker. Here is plenty of timber, coal, pits of cannel-coal, with mines of lead, iron, copper, antimony, black-lead, lapis calaminaris, and quarries of ſtone for building; beſides allum, brimſtone, and green vitriol found in ſome of the coal-pits. This cannel or candle-coal, as it is called, which comes from the manor of Haigh belonging to the Bradſhaigh family, not only makes a much clearer fire than pit-coal, but is capable of receiving a poliſh like marble; ſo that candleſticks, cups, ſtandiſhes, ſnuff-boxes, &c. have been made of it; nor will it ſoil though as black as jet.

The principal rivers of Lancaſhire are, 1. The Merſey, which divides it from Cheſhire; and after receiving the Gout, the Irwell, and the Bollen, &c. falls into the ſea. 2. The Ribble, which increaſed by the Larger Calder, the Hodder, the Derwen, the Savock, and divers ſmall rivulets, runs into the Iriſh ſea. 3. The Wire, made up of the Leſſer Calder, Broke, and other ſmall currents. 4. The Lon, which after the junction of the Hartlebeck, &c. has been made navigable to Lancaſter, and there falls into the ſea by a wide channel, which alſo receives the Condor and Coker. 5. The Ken from Weſtmoreland, which not long after its entrance into this ſhire, falls into the ſea at the creek of Kenſands.

All theſe rivers abound with fiſh; the Merſey in particular, with ſparlings and ſmelts; the Ribble with ſalmon, flounders, plaiſe; alſo it is ſaid with cod-fiſh and turbut, but theſe are ſea-fiſh. The Lon is noted for yielding the beſt of ſalmon; and the Wire for a fiſhery of pearls, often found in a large ſort of muſſel, called Hambleton-hookings, as being pulled out of their beds by means of hooks. The rivulet Irk is noted for eels, which are reckoned the fatteſt in England: but whether this fatneſs be owing to the greaſe preſſed by the great number of water-mills upon it, out of the woollen-cloths milled here, we leave to the diſcuſſion of naturaliſts: they are however luſcious, and ſtrong of digeſtion.

Here are alſo ſome lakes or meers, as they are called in the northern counties; particularly Keningſton, about five miles from Winander-meer, and though not ſo large nor ſo full of fiſh as this, it has charrs, which however are fairer and more ſerviceable. The male charr, called the milter or milting charr, is the largeſt,

has a red belly, and flesh somewhat white: the female is not so red on the belly, yet 'tis very much so in its flesh; and when potted, is most delicious fare, being frequently sent up so to London. This lake divides part of the county from Westmoreland. Meriton, which was a lake of several miles in circuit near the sea, on the S. side of the Ribble, till lately drained; when, besides the fish found in it, were eight canoes, something like those of America; with which it is thought the ancient Britons used to fish in this lake.

In this county are three sorts of mosses or morasses; namely, white, grey, and black: and these being drained and marled, now bear good corn. Trees are sometimes found in these mosses, particularly at Chetmos, on the S. side of the county. The people use poles and spits, in order to discover the places where they lie, and then dig for them, using them as fuel: for they burn like a torch, owing to the turpentine which they contain, being of the fir-kind.

Besides the above-mentioned, are several sorts caught by the sea-shore, as the sea-dog, ink-fish, sheath-fish, &c. upon the sands near Liverpool, sturgeons near Warrington; green-backs, mallets, soles, sand-eels, oysters, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, the best and largest cockles in England; the echim, torculars, wilks and periwinkles, rabbit-fish and pap-fish, and such vast plenty of mussels, that the husbandmen on the coast manure their grounds with them.

In this county are fine springs, besides chalybeat-waters in several parts, as particularly the spaw at Latham, by means of which several cures have been performed; and it would be more frequented if the accommodation there were better; there are also springs of the same nature near Wigan, Stockport, Burnley, Bolton, Plumpton, Middleton, Strangeways, near Manchester, Lancaster, Labrick, and Chorley. The most efficacious of all these, namely, at Stockport, are of equal virtue throughout the year; which very few waters in England are. They become insipid by being exposed for twenty-four hours to the air, and are lighter by much than the waters at Knaresborough and Tunbridge. Like those of the Latham-spaw, they are impregnatad with sulphur, vitriol, and ocre mixed with iron, a little lapis sciffilis, and a marine salt, united with another of a bitter and purging quality: but their sulphur is only discernible early in a morning, except in one near Mancheſter, the smell of whose waters is at all times sulphurous.

At Ancliff, two miles from Wigan, is a very curious phenomenon much visited, namely, the burning well, (see ANCLIFF) which catches fire from the flame of a lighted candle.

At Barton, about twelve miles from Liverpool, is a remarkable salt-water spring. See BARTON.

Many uncommon birds have been observed on the Lancashire coast, as the sea-crow, blue on the body, and black on the head and wings; it lives on mussels: the puffin; the asper, a species of sea-eagles; a sparling-fisher; a cormorant; the curlew-hilp; the razor-bill; the bird resembling a water-wag-tail, which loves a red colour, and is called the coped-wren by Dr. Leigh; red-shanks and perrs; swans; the tropic-bird; king's-fisher and heyhough; with all the uncommon sorts of maritime fowl, as ducks, teal, &c.

Pendle-hill is a noted mountain near the entrance of the river Ribble into this county.

It was made a county-palatine by King Edward III. in favour of his son John of Gaunt. Its court sits in the duchy-chamber at Westminster, for revenues of the duchy, and has its chancery court at Preston; their seal for the county-palatine being different from that of the office kept in Gray's inn, London, for the lands which are not in Lancashire, but belonging to this duchy. From the time of the erection of the county, or town of Lancaster into a palatinate, it always gave title of Duke to a branch of the royal family, till the coalition of the white and red roses, by the marriage of Henry VII. of the Lancaster line, with Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward IV. and heiress of the house of York. These two branches of the royal family, by their different pretensions to the crown, gave occasion to the long wars, which for many years had made England a scene of blood-shed, confusion, and desolation. The three successive princes, Henry IV. V. and VI. were of the Lancaster line: and the latter, with the Prince his son, losing his life, left the crown to Edward IV. of the house of York; whose two sons were murdered by their uncle Richard III. and this bloody usurper being killed at Bosworth-field, the Lancaster line was again restored in Henry VII. above-mentioned.

The belief of Lancashire witches, that is, of poor wretches in this county, &c. who sold themselves to the devil, and thereby were enabled to do mischief for a time, was an opinion genetally received in times of superstition, and even since the reformation. But an act in the 9th year of his present Majesty's reign, and by the trial and acquittal of Jane Wenman, of Walkern, on the river Bean, in Hertfordshire, some time before, the statute of King James I. against conjuration, witchcraft, &c. likewise an act of the Scottish parliament concerning witchcrafts, &c. have been repealed: so that now poor wretches of both sexes, who, through the superstitious ignorance and brutal fury of the headstrong mob, were inhumany persecuted and male-treated, as being wizzards and witches, are rescued from the terror of those old laws: though the extreme old age, infirmities, and poverty of such unhappy objects, might have entitled them to compassion rather than the barbarous treatment they used to meet with. But a Lancashire witch is now ludicrously said to allude to the beauty of women in this county, who are remarkable for this quality above most of the other parts in Great Britain.

Lancashire sends fourteen members to the British parliament; namely, two for the shire, and two for each of the boroughs of Lancaster, Preston, Newton, Wigan, Clithro, and Liverpool.

LANCASTER, or, as the natives pronounce it, LONECASTER, or LONGCASTER, so called from the river Lon, near the mouth of which it stands, and giving name to the whole country. It is the shire-town, and an ancient borough, being also the *Longovicum* of the Itinerary, where the Roman Lieutenant kept a company in garrison, called the *Longovici*, if Longcaster be not derived from this. Here are sometimes found the coins of Roman Emperors, especially in the site of the Benedictine cloyster here, said to have been formerly the large square of an ancient city; after the demolition of which, by the Scotch in 1322, they began to build nearer the river, close by a hill, upon which stands a fair strong castle; and on the very top of the hill is a large and handsome church: at the bottom is a very fine stone-bridge of five arches over the Lon, and on the steepest part a piece of a very ancient Roman wall, now called Wery-wall. In digging a cellar in this place, several cups used in sacrifices have been found. This is a mayor corporation, a populous and thriving place, with a tolerable harbour, chiefly for small vessels, and a custom-house; the trade here being much improved of late. In the castle are held the county-assizes; and here is also the county-gaol. The weekly markets here are on Wednesday and Saturday; the former by grant, and the latter by prescription; besides one every other Wednesday throughout the year, for cattle; and several other annual fairs. Vessels of seventy tons burden go from thence to America with hard-wares and woollen manufactures: but the neighbouring country is so thinly peopled, by reason of its barrenness, that it cannot take off the sugars imported thither from our American colonies. This town gave the title of Duke, which still subsists, as a distinct duchy belonging to the crown. It lies 39 miles from Liverpool, and 232 from London. Lat. 54 deg. N. long. 2 deg. 47 min. W.

LANCASTER-SUND, the most southerly bay or inlet on the western coast of Sir Thomas Smith's bay, in the northern countries of America: it lies in lat. 74 deg. 20 min. the most northerly being called Alderman Jonas's Sund, in lat. 76 deg. N.

LANCESTON, or LAUNCESTON, the most ancient and principal town of Cornwall, on its E. side: it is also called Dunhivid, in common with Newport, both in

the parish of St. Stephen. Its proper name is Lanstephaden, i. e. St. Stephen's church. It was incorporated by King John, and it has been the place for chusing knights of the shire ever since Edward I. and the assize-town ever since the time of King Richard II. till by a late act of parliament the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper may name any other place for the latter purpose: since which the summer-assizes have been holden at Bodmin. Launceston stands on the river Tamer. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. Its weekly markets are on Thursday and Saturday. Here are four annual fairs; namely, on Whitsun Monday, July 5, November 17, and December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and some few hops. Here is a free-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, with a competent endowment. It is a populous trading town, and gives title of Viscount to the Prince of Wales, of whom the manor is holden in fee-farm. It lies 38 miles from Exeter, and 208 from London.

LANCHANG, or LANJENG, the capital of the kingdom of Laos and Further India, in Asia. It is said to be defended on one side by good ditches and high walls, and on the other by the great river Lao, which Moll calls Mecon. But the descriptions given by the French author Boussingault, of its elegant palace, and as extraordinary temple, being unauthenticated, we can say no more of it; nor have we any account of several other towns in this country mentioned in our maps, that can be depended upon. Lanchang however lies 371 miles N. of Siam. Lat. 21 deg. 10 min. N. long. 101 deg. 51 min. E.

LANCIANO, anciently ANXIANUM, a town of the Frentani, in the Hither Abruzzo of Naples, in Italy: it is now large, well-inhabited, and famed for its fairs, to which the merchants repair from both sides of the gulph of Venice. It lies on a little river of the same name (others Feltrino) which here falling into the Adriatic sea, forms a small harbour. It is the see of an Archbishop, but he has no suffragan; and lies 2 miles from the river Sangro, and from the gulph about 5; 79 N. E. of Naples, being 110 in the same direction for Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 38 min. E.

LANDAFF, i. e. David's church, an Episcopal city in Glamorganshire, in South Wales, whose prelates we are told had formerly the title of Archbishop; but it returns no members to parliament, and has now only a very poor weekly market on Tuesday; its annual fairs are on February 9 and Whitsun-Monday, for cattle and stockings. It stands on the river Taaff. Landaff is of little consideration, unless on account of its cathedral, a fine, superb and spacious structure, which, though old, is still in a very good condition, with a neat choir. At the W. front are two towers, but not of equal height nor uniformity, with regard to structure; the N. W. one, in which hang five bells, being 105 feet in height, and the other only 89: the whole length of the fabric from E. to W. including the walls, is 263 feet and an half; the breadth of the body and side-aisles is 65 feet, equal to which is the height from the floor to the top of the compass-work of the roof. In this church is no cross-aisle, as in all the cathedrals of England and Wales; nor has it any middle steeple, as is the case in all the rest, except Bangor and Exeter. Yet Landaff is famous, as the place where Christianity was first preached in this island. The parishes in its diocese, containing part of Monmouthshire, as well as this county, are 177, of which 98 are impropriations; and one archdeaconry, namely, Landaff. It is in the neighbourhood of Caerdiff, from which it is supplied with provisions. One of its Bishops (Dunstan or Kitchin) is said to have dilapidated the revenues of this see, as now to be hardly able to maintain his successors. The erection of this see is said to be as ancient as the suppression of the Pelagian heresy by the Gallic Bishops Germanus and Lupus, who were the first that built the cathedral in 180, when about 800 years afterwards it was rebuilt by Bishop Urban, mostly as in its present condition. It lies 147 miles from London.

LANDAU, a regularly built town in the Walsgaw and Upper Rhine; though it is inclosed within the palatinate, it belongs to Lower Alsace, in the most fruitful and agreeable part of the whole province, on the river Queich, which runs through it, and falls into the Rhine at Germesheim. It has fine meadows around it, also a great number of small boroughs, villages, &c. the inhabitants of all which frequent the markets, kept twice a week at Landau. In it are reckoned 900 families, and about 4000 inhabitants, most of whom are merchants or inn-holders. Its inhabitants were once for the greatest part Lutherans; but since the French have become absolute masters of it, the Roman Catholic religion has been established there. It was formerly one of the ten Imperial cities belonging to the prefecture of Hagenau. As the hills of Alsace surround it on all sides, the famous Marshal Vauban exerted the utmost of his skill in making its fortifications; and it has a fort upon an eminence: notwithstanding all which it has been often taken and retaken in the late wars by the Austrians and French, after the most obstinate and bloody sieges; but ceded to the latter by the peace of Radstadt, concluded in the year 1714. It lies eighteen miles W. of Philipsburg, and twenty S. W. of Spires. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 39 min. E.

LANDEN, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, once a considerable city, but now ruined. It lies on the Becke, about seven miles from Tirlemont, and twenty-two S. E. of Louvain. It was famous for a battle fought here July 19, 1693, called likewise the battle of Neerwinden, between the French, commanded by the Dukes of Luxemburg, Villeroy, and Berwick; and the Confederates, under the late King William III. and the Elector of Bavaria. The French indeed got the day, but it cost them very dear. The Prince of Hanover, afterwards King George I. of Great Britain, and King Frederick I. and the Great, who was grandfather to the present King of Prussia, were present in this action. The Duke of Ormond was taken prisoner by the French, and the Duke of Berwick by the Confederates. On both sides are said to have fallen above 20,000 men.

LANDERNEAU, a town of St. Pol de Leon, a diocese of Upper Britany, in France, on the banks of the little river Elhorn, which four leagues lower falls into the bay of Brest. The neighbouring country is noted for the richness of its soil. In this town are three parishes, and it is the principal place of the barony of Leon; about eight leagues from St. Paul de Leon to the S. W.

LANDAS, or LANES, in Latin *Landarum Tractus*, or *Landæ Burdigalenses*, a sandy or barren country of Gascogny, in France. It lies W. from the districts of Bazadois or Condomois, on the coast, between the county of Labourd on the S. Guienne on the N. and the ocean to the W. being divided into the Greater Landes between Bourdeaux and Bayonne; and the Lesser between Bazas and Mont-Marsan.

LANDEWI BREVI, an ancient place of Cardiganshire, in South Wales, where is a church dedicated to St. David. It appears to have been formerly a larger and much more considerable town than it is at present: for a synod was holden here in the year 522, to suppress the Pelagian heresy. *Lovantium* or *Lovantinum* is supposed to be *Lannia*, in this parish, where inscriptions and coins have been found, with other undoubted marks of antiquity.

LANDGUARD *Fort*, a small platform by the water-side, not far from Harwich, in Essex. See HARWICH.

LANDILOVAWR, a pretty good town of Caermarthenshire, in South Wales, upon an ascent, with the river Towy at its bottom, over which is a fair stone-bridge. This is the largest parish in the county, being thirteen miles long, and between seven and eight in breadth. Its weekly markets are on Tuesday and Saturday, for corn, cattle, and other provisions. It has an annual fair on June 21, for cattle, horses, sheep, and wool; and lies 172 miles from London.

LANDISFARNE, or FARNE ISLAND, the same with Holy Island, a small spot of land on the coast of Berwick, inclosed by the ocean, and encircled by craggy cliffs; nearly in the middle of which is a fort, in the very site of a place for religious retirement, which was built by St. Cuthbert, the tutelary saint of the North, and where he lived a very solatary life for nine years, till

till he was perſuaded to remove to Hexham, where he ſucceeded Biſhop Eala in that ſee. But upon foreſeeing his diſſolution, he betook himſelf again to this iſland, where in two months afterwards he died, in the year 687.

LANDRECY, by the inhabitants called LANDRECHIES, and in Latin *Landrecium*: it is a ſmall, but fortified town of Hainault, in French Flanders, on the river Sambre, and in a low plain. It has been ſeveral times beſieged and taken by Lewis XIV. in 1655, but ceded to him afterwards by the treaty of the Pyrennees. It has five baſtions, which were raiſed by the Chevalier de Ville, and improved by Marſhal Vauban. There are five half-moons round this place, and two counterguards; the whole is ſurrounded with a ditch full of water, and covert-way with its glacis. Beyond it are two horn-works, which cover one of the gates. On one ſide the country can be laid under water, and on the other are unpaſſable moraſſes. It was beſieged by Prince Eugene in 1712, after ſeparating from the Engliſh forces: but the French defeating part of his army at Dinain, and poſſeſſing themſelves of his magazines, Marſhal Villars obliged him to raiſe the ſiege. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Valenciennes, and twenty-two of Cambray. Lat. 50 deg. 29 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

LANDSCROON, in Latin *Cronia*, a ſtrong well-fortified town of Scania, in South Gothland, in Sweden. It ſtands on the Sundt, and on the ſite of the caſtle of Soeby. It has a good and ſafe harbour, with a fair market-place, and is very much reſorted to by merchants, eſpecially at its annual fair on Midſummer-day. Here is alſo a ſtrong caſtle, not far from the iſland of Huena, and is a place of great importance. Near this town Chriſtian V. of Denmark was routed in a pitched battle by Charles XI. King of Sweden, on July 24, 1677: but the ſucceeding year the Danes took the place. It lies about twenty miles from Lunden to the N. E. and twenty-ſix of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 56 min. N. long. 14 deg. 36 min. E.

LAND'S-END, the promontory ſo called, in Cornwall, running out weſtward, as the other point of the mainland called the Lizzard, to the ſouthward, make the two horns, as it were; from which this country received its name of Cornwall, in Latin *Cornubia*, and in the Britiſh Kerneu. See LIZZARD, which is properly the Land's-end.

LANDSHUT, the capital of Lower Bavaria, in Germany; it is a well fortified place on the Iſer, over which is a bridge, and on the other ſide a ſuburb called Saldenthal. It ſtands in the richeſt and moſt pleaſant part of all Bavaria: and is the ſeat of the Elector's Lieutenant for Lower Bavaria, who has a court here and ſeveral officers: the government of the country conſiſts of ſix bailiwics, thirty-two market-towns, fourteen monaſteries, and ſeventy-four noblemen's ſeats, &c. The town is generally well-built, being formerly much frequented by the nobility who attended the court. Its principal church of St. Martin has a tower reckoned the higheſt in the empire, and hence has its name of *Landſhut*, which ſignifies, "The hat of the country." The new buildings to the Duke's palace here, are a neat piece of architecture, in the Italian ſtile. It lies forty-ſix miles N. of Munich. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 12 deg. 25 min. E.

LANDSHUT, a village in the county or circle of Glatz, in Bohemia, and confines of Sileſia, in Germany; where a ſharp ſkirmiſh was fought on the 23d of June 1760, between General Fouquet with a body of 14 or 15,000 Pruſſians, and Baron Laudohn, who commanded another body of Auſtrians; when, after an equal loſs on both ſides, with ſome priſoners taken by the Auſtrian General, and among theſe Fouquet wounded, the reſt of the Pruſſians being obliged to give way to the ſuperiority of numbers, for the Auſtrians were at leaſt double, retreated in good order to Schweidnitz, not a great way off.

LANDSPERG, now only an open village of Bavaria, in Germany, but once a very ſtrong frontier towards Suabia: it lies near the river Lech. But proving a troubleſome neighbour to the Swediſh garriſons planted in thoſe parts in the time of the civil wars in the empire, they took and diſmantled it. Here the Jeſuits have a college, and 'tis one of the firſt they had in the empire; from which there is a fine proſpect of the neighbouring country. It lies thirty miles S. of Augſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 29 min. N. long. 11 deg. 15 min. E.

LANDSPERG, a town of the New Marck of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the Warta, and is very conveniently ſituated for trade, which conſiſts much in the caſting of iron-ordnance. It was twice taken by the Swedes in the German wars, and as often retaken: it is thirty-four miles N. E. of Franckfort on the Oder. Lat. 52 deg. 52 min. N. long. 15 deg. 51 min. E.

LANEHAM, or LAVENHAM, a pleaſant and pretty large town of Suffolk, upon a branch of the river Bret or Breton, from which is a gradual riſe upon a gravelly ſoil, to the top of a hill, where ſtands its church and a ſpacious market-place, encompaſſed with nine diviſions or ſtreets, and in a very healthy air. It was formerly very famous, and greatly enriched by a ſtaple trade in blue cloth; and divided into three guilds or companies, which have each their hall. It has ſtill a conſiderable manufacture of ſerges, ſhalloons, ſays, ſtuffs, and ſpinning of fine yarn, for London; which has flouriſhed the more by ſetting up a wool-hall, of which many hundred loads are ſent from hence annually. The town is governed by ſix capital burgeſſes or headboroughs. Its weekly markets are on Tueſday and Thurſday, for wool; and it has an annual fair on October 10, and is in great repute for good butter and cheeſe. The church here being decayed, Mr. Thomas Spring, commonly called the rich clothier, gave 200 l. towards the repairs; and by the help of his poſterity, and the Earls of Oxford, the ſame were compleated. The ſteeple is 137 feet high, and with the church reckoned the fineſt in the county. The roof is well carved, and the two pews belonging to the Earls of Oxford, and the Springs, are hardly to be equalled by any in King Henry the VII.'s chapel at Weſtminſter; though ſomewhat defaced in the civil wars. Their arms are engraved in ſeveral places on the arches ſupporting the fabric, and the Oxford arms painted on ſome of the panes of glaſs in the windows, which are numerous here; and in the church is a braſs-ſtatue of Mr. Spring. In the tower are ſix tuneable bells, of which the tenor has an admirable note; and though not much more then a tun, it ſounds like a bell of twice that weight. Here is a free-ſchool, endowed with 30 l. per annum for the maſter, beſides a dwelling-houſe and ſchool-houſe, with a large Bridewell and houſe of correction; part of which is made a workhouſe for employing the poor children, &c. of the pariſh in ſpinning hemp, flax, or yarn. The town has alſo ſeveral other charities for the maintainance of its poor, and putting out their children apprentices. Both the town and manor were the ancient inheritance of the Veres, Earls of Oxford; and the inhabitants are exempted from ſerving at any court for the hundred of Baher, in which it ſtands; and the town has alſo the tenure of borough Engliſh: it lies ten miles from Stow-market, and about ſixty-two from London.

LANELLY, or LLANELTHY, a market-town of Caermarthenſhire, in South Wales, ſtanding upon a river which falls into a creek of the ſea, not a great way W. from the Og, which ſeparates this country from Glamorganſhire. It is a pretty good town, and a briſk trade carried on here for ſea-coal.

LANERK, or LANARK, a royal burgh of the ſhire of the ſame name, or Clydeſdale, in the South of Scotland. It is the head-town of the county and upper ward; being in the diſtrict of burghs with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament. It is no extraordinary place, only venerable for its antiquity: it is a market-town, and the ſeat of a preſbytery, conſiſting of thirteen pariſhes; and gives title of Earl to the Duke of Hamilton. Here is a remarkable

markable ſtone-bridge over the river Clyde, which was built by the inhabitants at a vaſt expence; but ſubject to ſuch frequent repairs, by reaſon of the rapid current of the water, that by an act of the Scottiſh parliament in 1703, and by another of the Britiſh parliament in 1722, they have been empowered to levy pontage-tolls for carriages, beaſts, and foot-paſſengers. A little below the town the river Douglaſs falls into the Clyde: and not far off is a very old caſtle, the paternal ſeat of the great family of Douglaſs for above 1000 years. Lanerk is twenty-four miles from Glaſgow.

LANERKSHIRE, or CLYDESDALE, one of the counties in the Weſt of Scotland: it is bounded by Annandale on the S. E. by Dumfries-ſhire on the S. that of Aire on the S. W. that of Renfrew on the N. W. Dunbartonſhire on the N. Stirlingſhire on the N. E. that of Linlithgow on the E. and Mid-Lothian a little on the S. E. It is generally reckoned forty miles in length, about twenty-four where broadeſt, and ſixteen where narroweſt; though the dimenſions are variouſly given. It is divided into two wards, the Upper and Nether; the one called the ſhire of Lanerk, the other the barony of Glaſgow; the one is hilly, heathy, and fit for paſturage; and the other level, and proper for corn. Before the late act for lodging the hereditary offices and tenures in the crown, the Duke of Hamilton was its ſheriff. The river Clyde runs through it into the firth of the ſame name at Dunbarton, and riſes from Errick-hill in the Upper ward; as does the Annan, which runs into the Iriſh ſea; and the Tweed, which falls into the German ocean, near the mouth of the firth of Forth.

This is a pleaſant fruitful country: and though mountainous in ſome places, and woody in others, is very well inhabited, eſpecially near the Clyde. It abounds with coal, peats, and limeſtone, beſides ſome profitable mines of lead, eſpecially in the Laird of Hoptoun's eſtate. We are told, that after violent rains ſome grais of gold uſed to be found in Crawford-moor among the waſhes; and that in the ſame moor and Fryar-moor, there is natural gold found commonly after great rains, cloſe joined to a mineral called the ſappare-ſtone, in the ſame manner as lead-ore and white ſpar grow ſometimes together. There is abundance of lapis lazuli dug up alſo in this country, eſpecially at the aforeſaid Crawford-moor.

Nor does this tract want ſome remains of Roman antiquity: for from Errick-ſtone to Mauls-mitre, are plain traces of a Roman cauſway, or military way called Watling-ſtreet, for ſome miles: and they have alſo a tradition, that another Roman ſtreet went from Lanerk to the Roman camp near Falkirk. Clydeſdale gives title of Marquis, as Lanerk does that of Earl, to the Duke of Hamilton.

In this ſhire is the greateſt emporium of all the W. and even the whole kingdom of Scotland, namely, the city of Glaſgow.

LANESBOROUGH, a town of Longford, one of the counties in the province of Leinſter, in Ireland. It ſtands on the river Shannon, over which is a bridge into Roſcommon; it has alſo barracks, either for a troop of horſe or company of foot, and gives title of Viſcount to the family of Butler; as does Granard in the N. E. part of the county, on the borders of Ulſter, that of Earl to a deſcendant from the Scottiſh family of Forbes. Laneſborough lies eight miles from Longford, and twelve from Ardagh.

LANESBOROUGH, a ſeat of the Earl of Burlington, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire. It is an old-built houſe, very advantageouſly ſituated on a riſing ground, with a noble proſpect, as well towards the Humber, as towards the Woulds.

LANGEAC, or LANGHAC, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France. It lies on the Allier, is the ſeat of a royal provoſtſhip, and gave name to an illuſtrious family. It is thirty-ſix miles S. of Clermont. Lat. 45 deg. 26 min. N. long. 3 deg. 30 min. E.

LANGEY, or LANGEZ, in Latin *Alingavia*, or *Langia*, a ſmall city of Touraine, on the N. bank of the river Loire. Here is a fine caſtle, which was built by Peter de Broſſe, miniſter of State, under Philip the Bald: it is of a Gothic ſtyle, but anſwerable in thoſe days to the immenſe riches which that miniſter had amaſſed. This city contains about 2000 inhabitants, and is famous for its excellent melons. About the diſtance of a league from thence ſtands the caſtle of St. Mars, near which is a brick-pillar, ſo hard as to be proof againſt cannon-balls: it is called the pile or pillar of St. Mars, and ſaid to have been built by Julius Cæſar. Langeny lies four miles below Tours to the W.

LANGELAND, an iſland of Denmark, ſo called from its longiſh form. It lies in the Great Belt, S. E. of Funen, W. of Laland, and S. W. of Seeland. It is twenty-two miles long, and its greateſt breadth not above eight; the ſoil is fruitful throughout, abounding in wheat, rye, and barley, of which great quantities are annually exported. It contains but one royal bailliwic, namely, Tranekia, to which belong Norre and Sonder-herred; and in each ſubdiviſion are ſeven pariſhes. Here is alſo a fort called Tranekiar, where is kept a ſtrong garriſon. Round this iſland are three ſmaller ones, the moſt conſiderable of which are Omme, Agger, and Scholm. The principal town in this iſland is Rutcoping. Langeland lies in lat. 55 deg. 20 min. N. long. 10 deg. 54 min. E.

LANGLEY *Kings*, in contradiſtinction to Abbots-Langley, almoſt oppoſite to it, in Hartfordſhire. The former was anciently a royal palace, where Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, ſon to King Edward III. was born and buried, having had its name from it. Here was a cell of predicant friars, where King Richard II. was buried, but ſoon after removed to Weſtminſter. Abbots-Langley was the birth-place of Nicholas Breakſpear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. who was ſo haughty, that he made Frederic I. Emperor of the Romans, hold his ſtirrup when he mounted his horſe: but it is an indelible blot on his name, when a proper pride would have been commendable, that he ſuffered his mother to be maintained by the alms of the church of Canterbury.

LANGLEYBURY, a pretty ſeat in Hartfordſhire, belonging to Lord Raymond.

LANGPORT, or LAMPORT, a well frequented market-town of Somerſetſhire, on the river Parret, which is practicable for barges to Briſtol: whence ariſes a good trade here. Great plenty of eels are taken out of holes in the banks when 'tis froſty weather; as our Philoſophical Tranſactions inform us. It is governed by a portreve and recorder, who keep a court of records, and have power of arreſts. Lighters are continually employed to Bridgewater, in fetching coals, &c. and here is a ſtage for the Taunton waggon, which drops here ſuch goods from London as are to be carried further by water. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on the 2d Monday in Lent, for fat cattle; June 29, for black cattle and lambs; September 24, for fat cattle and ſucking colts; and November 11, for fat cattle, hogs, and ſheep. Near this place General Fairfax beat up the quarters of the diſcontented Goring, and entirely defeated him. Langport lies 12 miles from Bridgewater, and 129 from London.

LANGRES, in Latin *Lingonum Civitas*, ſo called from the Lingones, the Roman Andomatunum: it is a very ancient city, and the capital of Baſſigny, in the government of Champagne, in France. It ſtands on a high hill, near the ſource of the river Marne, and on the confines of Burgundy and Franche-comté. It has undergone ſeveral revolutions; and is the ſee of a Biſhop, ſuffragan to Lyons. Its prelate is temporal Lord of the city, and one of the ancient Dukes and Peers of the realm. The cathedral, formerly dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, is now under the patronage of St. Mammez, ſince the relics of that Cappadocian martyr have been brought hither. The dioceſe of Langres reaches further than the generality and government of Champagne. It is bounded on the N. by the biſhoprics of Troyes and Challons ſur Marne, on the S. by thoſe of Autun and Challons ſur Laone, on the E. by the biſhoprics of Beſançon and Toul, and on the W. by thoſe of Sens and Auxerre. It is about thirty leagues in length, and as many in breadth. The cities of Dijon, Tonnerre, &c. belong to this dioceſe, which contains in all 1800 rectories.

In

In the city of Langres are three parishes, a large seminary governed by the fathers of the oratory, a college of Jesuits, several convents of both sexes, and two hospitals.

Five or six rivers have their source in the adjacent country, which on that account is supposed to be the highest ground in all France.

This city is fortified, and it has a particular governor. It lies forty-two miles S. E. of Troyes, and twelve leagues S. of Joinville. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long. 5 deg. 28 min. E.

LANGSIDE, a place in Renfrewshire, and W. of Scotland, where are the vestiges of an old encampment on the top of the hills; and it is noted for the defeat of the army of Mary Queen of Scots by the Protestant nobility, under the Earl of Murray, Regent of the kingdom for her young son.

LANGUEDOC, a province or government of France, which includes Gevaudan, Vivarez, and Velai, otherwise called the Sevennes. It is bounded on the N. by Quercy and Rouergue, which are part of Guienne, and by Auvergne and Lyonnois on the E. the river Rhone parts it from Dauphiné, Provence, and the state of Avignon; on the S. it borders on the Mediterranean sea, and on the counties of Roussillon and Foix; and on the W. the Garonne separates it from Gascony. It lies between lat. 42 and 45 deg. and 45 deg. N. and between long. 1 and 3 to 4 deg. 35 min. E. of London. Its extent from S. to N. is about forty-five leagues, and from W. to E. much about sixty.

This province has had several Lords, till after many revolutions it was absolutely united to the crown of France by King John in 1316.

It is reckoned one of the most pleasant and fruitful provinces in France; the air being very temperate and healthy, and the soil producing plenty of corn and excellent fruit: its principal commodities are wine, oil, honey, wax, saffron, silk, and salt.

Upper Languedoc affords good pasture for cattle: some mines of rich metals and minerals are found here, with quarries of marble and alabaster. Its rivers and sea-coasts afford a great variety of fish. Besides these, here are several springs of good medicinal virtues: but the Sevennes have not the same advantages, being mountainous, not so much cultivated, and less agreeable in many places. It however affords millet, chesnuts, and some other fruit.

The principal rivers of this province are the Rhone, Garonne, Tarne, Vistre, Vidourle, Erault, Salat, Berre, Agout, and Aude: the latter intermixes its waters with those of the Fresquel, which is joined by a canal with the Lesser Lers that runs into the Garonne.

This is the famous canal of Languedoc, which Lewis XIV. had caused to be cut several years ago at an immense charge, in order to make a communication between the ocean and the Mediterranean. The execution of it was undertaken by M. Riquet, having been begun in 1666, and completed in 1680. For this purpose there are two very large basons, namely, at Narouse and St. Ferreol. The unevenness of the ground is remedied by means of sluices whereby water is continually supplied; fifteen of those sluices being towards the ocean, and forty-five towards the Mediterranean. The mountains which stood in their way were dug through, and on each side of the canal is a little bank four feet broad, for drawing the vessels forward. The difficulties arising from rivers and brooks have been surmounted by bridges and aqueducts, the canal running over or through these, whilst the rivers and brooks run underneath.

This canal has cost upwards of thirteen millions of livres, and the keeping of it in repair costs yearly a vast sum; and yet it does not answer the design for which it was chiefly intended, namely, to carry the French fleets from the Mediterranean to the ocean, without passing through the streights of Gibraltar, which they are still obliged to do; and even of no great use for inland trade, the great number of its sluices necessarily causing a considerable hinderance to the navigation of the canal.

The states of Languedoc are very considerable. By edict it is ordered, that they meet every year in October, and do not sit above a month; besides, no tax shall be laid on the province, without the King's letters-patent, nor without the consent of the states. They consist of the clergy, the nobility, and the commons.

The clergy is composed of three Archbishops and twelve Bishops, who may send their vicars-general in their stead.

The nobility consists of the Count of Alais, the Viscount of Polignac, and of twenty-one Barons. They have a right of sending a proxy; but he must be a nobleman.

The third state is composed of the mayors, consuls, and deputies of the capital cities of each diocese.

Besides the general assemblies of the states, there are likewise particular assemblies of the states of Vivarez, Velay and Gevaudan.

The whole province of Languedoc may be subdivided into Upper and Lower, or East and West districts.

Upper Languedoc includes nine dioceses, Toulouse, Montauban, Alby, Castres, Lavoux, S. Papoul, Rieux, Mirepoix, and Cominges.

Lower Languedoc comprehends the following fourteen dioceses, namely, Alet, Carcassone, Narbonne, S. Pons, Beziers, Agde, Lodeve, Montpelier, Nimes, Uzez, Alais, Mende, Viviers, and Pui. The capital of the whole province is Toulouse.

LANGWITH, a parish of Derbyshire, the whole of which is in the hands of a very few farmers, and these all the inhabitants; but so fertile is the soil, that the rectory rises to a considerable living, being in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire; but it is observed of this church, as a singularity, though it be a mode very customary in the most remote parts in England to have it otherwise, that neither the creed, the commandments, nor the Lord's prayer, have been set up in it, unless it be very lately done.

LANHERN, or LALCHARN, a market-town of Caermarthenshire, in South Wales, on the river Towy, near to its influx into the sea: here was formerly a castle, now in ruins. It is still a pretty good town, with some small vessels belonging to it, and a middling trade by sea. Its weekly market is on Friday, and the town is 194 miles distant from London.

LANIDLOS, a town of Montgomeryshire, in North Wales, near the head of the Severn; by the joint consent of whose burgesses, and of those of Lanvilling, Mackyuleth, and Welchpool, the town of Montgomery sends one member to the British parliament. Its weekly market is on Saturday. The parish, which is noted for its mines of lead and copper, is in the diocese of Bangor. It lies eight miles from Newton, and 158 from London.

LANIMDOVERY, LANDOVERY, or *Lan yn ddfry*, as the Welch call it, from the confluence of the rivers near it; it is a market-town of Caermarthenshire, in South Wales, and stands near the river Towy, by Ptolemy called Tobius. This is a pretty fair bailiwic and town-corporate, having had once a good castle, but now demolished. Its principal magistrate is a bailiff, with twelve chief burgesses. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. The annual fairs held here are on July 31, Wednesday after October 10, November 26, Wednesday after Epiphany, Wednesday after Low Sunday in Easter, and Whitsunday, for cattle, pigs, stockings, &c. The parish-church of St. Mary stands at a little distance upon a hill, not far from the E. end of which Roman bricks have been often dug up, and other marks of Roman antiquity found. Besides, there is a very remarkable Roman way which runs between the church and Lan Bran, the seat of the Gwyns. It is 182 miles distant from London.

LANION, a town of Treguier, one of the bishoprics of Lower Britany, in France. Here was formerly a considerable trade in butter; but now very much decayed, since the people of Paris fetch that article of provisions from Isigni, in Lower Normandy. Its principal traffic now consists in wine from Bourdeaux and Rochelle, which the merchants of St. Malo come and

buy here. The town belongs to the duchy of Penthievre. It lies three leagues diſtant from Treguier to the S. W. and towards Morlaix.

LAN NEWYDH, or the New Church, a pariſh of Caermarthenſhire, near the town of Caermarthen, in South Wales, remarkable for a ſtone-pillar ſet up near the high-way, with theſe words upon it, *Sepulchrum Severini filii Severi*; as alſo for its being the reſidence of a great anceſtor of the Cromwells, namely, William ap Morgan, one of the privy-council to King Henry VII. whoſe ſon Morgan Williams marrying the ſiſter of Thomas Cromwell Earl of Eſſex, had by her Sir Richard Williams, who changed his ſurname to Cromwell, and was the father of Sir Henry Cromwell of Hinchingbrooke, the grandfather of Sir Oliver, and the great grandfather of the famous uſurper Oliver Cromwell.

LANVILLING, or LHAN VYLLYN, an old corporation, and a town of conſiderable note in Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales. It is pretty well-built, and is governed by two bailiffs, to whom King Charles II. granted the privilege of being juſtices within the corporation during their office, which laſts a year. Its weekly market on Thurſday is a good one for cattle, corn, wool, and proviſions; but it ſtands in a dirty flat. It is in the diſtrict with Montgomery, Lanidlos, Mackyuleth, and Welchpool, whoſe joint conſent is required in ſending one member to parliament. It is 156 miles from London.

LANZO, an inconſiderable town of Piedmont, in Italy, belonging to the King of Sardinia. It lies eighteen miles N. of Turin. Lat. 45 deg. 26 min. N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E.

LAODICEA, one of the ſeven Aſiatic churches mentioned in the Apocalypſe, as alſo by St. Paul in his epiſtle to the Coloſſians. It was formerly one of the moſt conſiderable trading towns in Aſia; and though entirely overturned by an earthquake, was able to reſtore itſelf to its priſtine ſplendor. It ſtood in Lydia, on the frontiers next to Phrygia, and on the river Lycus, which falls into the Meander a little lower: but at preſent is nothing but a vaſt heap of ruins of conſiderable extent. Among theſe are three theatres of white marble ſtill entire, and a ſtately circus; but the place is quite deſerted, and inhabited only by wild beaſts. It ſtood about 105 miles almoſt E. from Smyrna. Lat. 37 deg. 54 min. N. long. 29 deg. 30 min. E.

LAODICEA SELEUCIS, now *Latakia*, anciently *Laodicea ad Mare* and *Laodicea Libera*, in contradiſtinction to another town more inland, and on the river Orontes. This we are upon is in Syria Antiochene, in Aſia. It is ſtill in being, and a ſea-port, but decayed; which is ſaid to have begun to rebuild itſelf, and is one of the moſt flouriſhing places now upon that coaſt. It ſtands in lat. 35 deg. 28 min. N. long. 36 deg. 32 min. E.

LAON, in Latin *Laudunum* or *Lodunum*, anciently *Lugdunum*, the capital of Laonnois, in the Iſle of France. It ſtands on an high hill: it is pretty ſtrong from its natural ſituation, with ſome ancient fortifications. It is pretty well-built, the ſtreets handſome, and the air healthy. Several French Kings have reſided here, and juſtice is ſtill adminiſtered in their palace. The inhabitants are exempted from the taille. Here is the ſee of a Biſhop, a ſuffragan to Rheims, and he is the ſecond Duke and peer in France. His annual revenue, ſince the addition of that of the abbot of St. Martin, is about 35,000 livres. He carries the ſacred phial at the King's coronation. In his dioceſe are many abbeys, and 416 pariſhes.

Within the city are four collegiate churches, including the cathedral, in which are five dignitaries, eighty-four prebends, and fifty chapels belonging to it. Here are ſeveral abbeys and convents. The town is defended by a caſtle on the top of a hill. Within its walls is a Benedictine monaſtery, and at the bottom of the hill an abbey of nuns.

This city is the ſeat of a bailiwic and preſidial court, as alſo of a particular court for the duchy, from which appeals are carried immediately before the parliament of Paris: beſides, there is a royal provoſtſhip, the juriſdiction of which extends over the whole city and diſtrict. The neighbouring country produces excellent wine. The city lies twenty-ſeven miles N. W. of Rheims, and twenty-two leagues N. E. from Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 3 deg. 52 min. E.

LAONNOIS, a province in the Iſle of France, called in Latin *Ager Laudunenſis*. It is bounded on the N. by Thierache, on the E. by Champagne, and on the S. and W. by Soiſſonnois. Its capital is Laon above-mentioned.

LAOS, or LAO, a kingdom of the Further India, in that of Annam, in Aſia, inhabited by the Langians. This is a rich and fruitful country. It is bounded on the E. by Tonquin and Cochin-china, on the W. by Brama, on the S. by Cambodia and Siam, having the lake Chamay on the N. though its northern boundary is what Geographers are not agreed on, nor indeed is its extent, which ſome make from lat. 15 to 25 deg. N. though it does not reach above 22 deg. 30 min. This uncertainty ariſes from its being an inland country, not much frequented by Europeans.

The inhabitants are all Pagans, very tractable and good natured. They are well-ſhaped and robuſt, being of an olive colour. They are miſerably addicted to ſorcery; inſomuch that ſome of them are ſo inhuman, that for a certain reward they will go into the woods to hunt for their fellow-creatures in order to pluck out the gall-bladder, with which, after ſome drops of it have been ſqueezed into wine, the mandarines beſmear the head of an elephant, and this they fancy renders both themſelves and the beaſt more courageous.

Their ſovereign is abſolute and independent, diſpoſing of all honours and employments: and he has the property of all eſtates. He appears in public but twice a year, and that only for three days, when the people divert him with their gambols and combats. The court is then in its greateſt ſplendor; when he goes in proceſſion to make a preſent to ſome idol temple. He has ſeveral petty tributary Kings under him, who come to his court in order to pay him homage, and make magnificent preſents.

He has a very conſiderable revenue from benjamin, which abounds in this country, and is the beſt in all the Eaſt Indies; ſo that the exportation of it is ſeverely prohibited.

This country produces alſo lack, and more ivory than any other country, on account of the vaſt numbers of elephants here; and they have great herds of beeves and buffaloes. The gardens bear fruit, the fields abound with rice, as their rivers do with all ſorts of fiſh. They have ſtore of honey, wax, and cotton, and a great trade in amber and muſk. They have mines of iron, lead and tin; and in the rivers they find ſilver and gold duſt.

The great officers are ſeven Viceroys, who govern its ſeven provinces. There is a militia of foot and horſe in every province.

As the people are brought up to labour, and have not much trade with foreigners, and as the King is abſolute, they have few laws; but there is a ſubordination or vaſſalage of every family to one who is the head, except the Talapoins, who are exempt from it.

Their Talapoins or prieſts are generally a pack of lazy drones, and inſolent to the laſt degree. Their colleges are ſo many ſinks for the moſt vicious livers, and ſanctuaries for idle vagabonds. The capital of Laos is Lanchang.

LAOTUNG, a large province of China. See LEAOTUNG.

LA PAZ, a place in South America. See PAZ.

LAPLAND, the northern part of Sweden. It is ſubdivided into Daniſh, Swediſh, and Muſcovite Lapland.

We ſhall here treat only of Swediſh Lapland. After obſerving in general, that all the country which lies above the Bothnic gulph along the coaſt of the North ſea, even to the White or Frozen ſea, is called Lapland, in Latin *Lappia* or *Lapponia*.

Swediſh

Swediſh Lapland is the moſt conſiderable of the three; and the only one which is tolerably peopled, conſidering the extreme coldneſs of the climate. It is bounded on the N. by Daniſh Lapland, on the E. by Muſcovite Lapland, and on the S. E. and S. by Bothnia, Angermannia, and Jempterland; and on the W. it is ſeparated from Norway by a ridge of mountains. Its greateſt extent from E. to W. is about 360 miles; and in breadth it extends from lat. 65 deg. 30 min. to 69 deg. N. but neither its length nor breadth are equal every where, it being nearly in the form of a horſe-ſhoe.

It is divided into ſix provinces or diſtricts; which are Angermanland-lapmark, Uma-lapmark, Pitha-lapmark, Lula-lapmark, Torno-lapmark, and Kimi-lapmark; each province borrowing its name from the principal river which waters it.

Theſe provinces are again ſubdivided into ſmaller diſtricts, called biars; each of which contain a certain number of families, called rekar by the Swedes: every rekar is allowed a conſiderable tract of land, with foreſts, lakes, and brooks, for the maintenance of their family and cattle. Theſe lands, ſome of which are above twenty miles in extent, are not incloſed, neither with walls, pales, nor ditches: and in every biar there are commonly as many rekars as there are perſons who live upon their means.

In the biar of Aoſalho, the only one in Angermanland-lapmark, there are fifty-three rekars; and in the others more or leſs, according to their extent.

The ancients, to whom the name of Lappia was unknown, called the inhabitants of this country Scritofinni. They at firſt inhabited Finland, from which they were driven more northwards, and hence called Lapps; but the inhabitants themſelves looking upon that as a name of reproach, call themſelves Sabmienladti. They are generally not above four feet and a half high, and ſome even under. Moſt of the men are homely, and ſtoop, having hollow and bleared eyes, a ſhort and flat noſe, and broad face: but they are ſwift, nimble, and ſo ſtrong, that a Norwegian is not able to bend their bows above one half. The women have a complexion mixed with a natural red and white, which is not diſagreeble. They are ſuperſtitious, cowardly, and timerous, alſo haſty and paſſionate, the women eſpecially; and are ſo exceſſively indolent, that they neither go a hunting nor fiſhing, till their proviſions are quite ſpent.

Lapland is ſo near the pole, that the ſun does not ſet in ſummer, nor riſe in winter; at which latter ſeaſon the cold is ſo intenſe, that none but the natives can bear it. The more rapid rivers are then frozen up, and the ice two or three, and ſometimes four or five feet thick. In ſummer the weather is quite ſultry, but qualified by ſea-vapours, and by the ſnow continuing all ſummer on the mountain-tops, &c. but autumn and ſpring are unknown in this country. The ſky is generally ſerene, and the air healthy, as being agitated by very boiſterous winds which blow here almoſt continually.

The ſoil is indifferently good, but ſo full of ſtones and rocks, that corn will hardly grow in it, and in many places ſo moiſt and ſoft as to ſink under one's foot: ſo that hardly any ſpot of ground could be conveniently tilled.

This country is full of rocks and mountains; theſe eſpecially called the Dolfrine hills, which ſeparate Lapland from Norway, are of a frightful height, and the bluſtring winds that blow there prevent all trees from taking root. At the foot of theſe mountains are large marſhes and vaſt foreſts, where the trees are at a pretty great diſtance from each other. At the bottom of the hills are charming valleys, watered with an infinity of ſprings and brooks.

Here is a prodigious number of wild beaſts, as ſtags, bears, wolves, foxes of various colours, martens, hares, glittens, beavers, otters, elk, and rein-deer: the latter is leſs than a ſtag.

Beſides the common birds, they have fowls peculiar to this country, as the kniper, a ſort of ſnipe, and the loom, never ſeen but in the water or flying.

In this country are mines of ſilver; but they want wood for working them, as alſo mines of copper, iron, &c.

Here is no free-ſtone, but plenty of cryſtal, and ſome other gems; alſo pearls, but not comparable to the oriental.

Moſt of their rivers riſe out of the mountains of Norway, and fall into the Bothnic gulph. The Torna receives twenty-nine rivers, one of which is a Swediſh mile broad: and when the ſnow melts they overflow their banks, and all of them have frightful cataracts. Here are alſo ſeveral lakes, which as well as the rivers abound with fiſh.

The Laplanders on the mountains live on the fleſh and milk of their rein-deer; they alſo buy cows and ſheep from Norway, which they kill againſt winter, drying their meat in the cold; and they have plenty of cheeſe. Such as dwell in the woods and low grounds feed on veniſon and fiſh. They have no bread nor ſalt, their drink is water; and they alſo drink the broth of fiſh and fleſh boiled together.

Their cloaths are made of a coarſe wool, their dreſs in ſummer being cloſe, and reaching to the mid-leg; their ſhoes are of the ſkin of rein-deer, with the hair outward, ſowed at bottom contrary-ways, and night-caps made of the ſkin of the loom, with the feathers on. In winter they are clad in rein-deer ſkins. The women's apparel differs not much from that of the men. Their thread is made of the nerves or ſinews of rein-deer.

Their huts are made of pieces of timber joined together, being covered with turf, or the branches and bark of pine-trees. Some of theſe are built upon trees, to prevent their being overwhelmed with ſnow, or devoured by wild beaſts: but they have no towns in Lapland.

The fleſh of the bear they account the greateſt rarity imaginable; and when the men have caught one and return home, they are welcomed by the women, who ſpit chewed elder bark in their faces, and they are afterwards feaſted for three days. The Laplanders are very expert markſmen.

They ſkait very ſwiftly over the ſnow, as others do over ice; and they alſo go in ſledges drawn by rein-deer with great celerity. The men dreſs all the meat, and the women are employed in making cloaths, ſhoes, &c.

Though Guſtavus Adolphus and Queen Chriſtiana founded ſchools and churches among them, appointing ſalaries for that purpoſe; yet it is not ſurpriſing that their notions of Chriſtianity ſhould be confuſed, and conſiderable remains of Paganiſm ſhould ſtill be among them.

They have lucky and unlucky days; and on the latter they never go a hunting, and undertake no manner of buſineſs upon them. If they meet in the morning with ſuch a bird or beaſt as they think a bad omen, they return to their huts, and do not ſtir abroad all that day.

The tribute paid by the Laplanders is in a certain quantity of coin, rein-deer, and in ſkins either dreſſed for certain uſes, or raw, and in proportion to the extent of land which each poſſeſſes; a partition having been made among them by King Charles IX.

They who live near the mountains which part Norway from Sweden trade with the inhabitants of thoſe countries: they who are at a greater diſtance from thoſe mountains, trade only with the Swedes: and they who dwell towards the N. and E. trade with the Muſcovites and Finlanders. The commodities which they receive from thoſe nations are rixdollars, woollen ſtuffs, copper, tin, flour, ſalt, needles, knives, ſpirituous liquors, and eſpecially tobacco; of the two laſt articles they are extremely fond: they give in return for theſe rein-deer and fiſh. They alſo trade in fine ermines, the ſkins of ſeveral wild beaſts, dried pikes, and rein-deer cheeſe.

They have no phyſicians among them; and as they are ſubject but to few diſeaſes, moſt of them live to a pretty old age, and ſome of them to above an hundred.

LA PLATA. Se PLATA in South America.

LAPMARKS, ſix ſubdiviſions in Lapland, for which ſee LAPLAND above, and denominated from the ſame number of rivers that run through them.

LAR, the capital of the province of Lareſtan, included in that of Farſiſtan, in Perſia. It is ſituated on a rock, without any walls, but a ſorry ditch, beyond which are ſeveral houſes pretty well-built, of which one is that belonging to the Dutch Eaſt India company; and theſe form a kind of ſuburbs.

There is nothing worth ſeeing at Lar but the Khan's houſe, the market-place, the bazars, and the caſtle or fort; but hardly the walls of the latter are left ſtanding, and it is without any cannon: though, with regard to theſe latter particulars of the fort, the accounts of different travellers do not exactly claſh.

Here they make good gun-powder: but their drink is very bad, having only ciſtern-water; ſo that it is neceſſary to quench a red-hot iron in it, and afterwards ſtrain it through a cloth, on account of the worms which breed in it; for it is ſaid, that theſe being ſwallowed down, ſlide between the fleſh and the ſkin.

This place contains about 4000 houſes: here the Jews, who are very numerous, and live at the foot of the hill on which the caſtle ſtands, carry on a ſilk manufacture, and the inhabitants make the beſt muſket-barrels. It lies forty-eight miles from the coaſt of the Perſian gulph towards the S. and about 131 from Chiras in the ſame direction.

LARACHE, ſuppoſed to be Ptolemy's *Lixos* and Pliny's *Lixa*, the natives call it *El-Arrair-beni-Aros*, or corruptly *El-harrais:* a town of Aſgar, a province of Africa. It lies on the Atlantic coaſt, at the mouth of a river of its name, having that on one ſide, and the ocean on the other.

The entrance into it is guarded by a caſtle, and the town itſelf ſurrounded with good walls, about which are ſpacious meadows and fiſh-ponds. And at ſome diſtance further are woods ſwarming with lions and wild beaſts. Moſt of the inhabitants are employed either in gathering or ſpinning of cotton, which grows about the country in great quantities, or in making of charcoal. The town hath a pretty convenient harbour for ſmall veſſels, is adorned with ſumptuous buildings, and has three ſtrong caſtles, and other fortifications built by the Spaniards, who were once in poſſeſſion of it; but were driven out of it about the cloſe of the laſt century, when the Moors took it and Marmora, and begun the ſiege of Ceuta, which continues to this day. It hath been looked upon as one of the principal fortreſſes of this kingdom, and as ſuch been often attempted by the Portugueſe and Spaniards: and in 1610 it was delivered up to the Marquis of St. Germain, the General of the latter, who held it till forced to quit it, as has been ſaid. It ſtands about twelve leagues S. W. of Arzila, and thirty-three N. W. from Fez. Lat. 35 deg. 5 min. N. long. 5 deg. 50 min. E.

LAREDO, a town of Biſcay Proper, in Spain. It is well-walled, has four gates, and about 300 houſes in one pariſh, together with two monaſteries. Here is alſo a commodious harbour on the Bay of Biſcay. It lies twenty-ſeven miles W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 51 min. W.

LARESTAN, a diſtrict in the province of Farſiſtan and Perſia, in Aſia. The country is above an hundred pharaſangas over, and was for ſome time a kingdom, in the poſſeſſion of the Gaures: but it fell afterwards by conqueſt to the crown of Perſia; and, beſides its firſt name, it is alſo called the province of Ghermes. It is governed by a Khan, who reſides in its capital, namely, the Lar above mentioned. His houſe is a fine ſtructure, with a pretty entrance from the market-place into it.

LARIBANDAR, the port-town of Tatta, in the province of the latter name and Indoſtan, in Aſia. It lies at the mouth of the Indus; but accounts vary in this reſpect. This is ſaid to be the beſt harbour in the Indies, and quite free from the worms which are elſewhere ſo deſtructive to ſhipping. It contains about an hundred houſes, built of crooked ſticks and mud; but has a large ſtone-fort, with four or five great guns, to ſecure the merchandiſe brought to it from the robbers in the neighbourhood. Theſe are the Ballowchies and Macrans, who are the revolted ſubjects of Perſia, and the Jams ſubjects of the Mogul: but being ſecured from any attack by the marſhes in which they live, and the rapid tides of the Indus, commit depredations on the caffila's or cargoes which paſs between this and Tatta, though guarded by an hundred or two horſe ſent with them by the Nabob; but theſe often ſhare the booty with the thieves, conniving at their villany, but under pretence of their not being able to encounter them.

LARICAXAS, a province in the dioceſe of La Pas, in Peru, South America. It is adjacent to the territories of La Pas juriſdiction, and to the N. of that city, extending 118 leagues from E. to W. and about 30 from N. to S. The temperature of its air is different in different parts; and ſome of its productions the ſame with thoſe of Carabaya, by which it is terminated to the northward. This whole province abounds with gold mines, the metal of which is of ſo fine a quality, that its ſtandard is twenty-three carats and three grains. In this province is the famous Mount Sunchuli, in which was diſcovered a gold mine remarkably rich, and of the above-mentioned ſtandard: but when moſt flouriſhing, it was unfortunately overflowed; and notwithſtanding prodigious ſums expended in endeavouring to drain it, all was entirely loſt and thrown away.

LARINA, a ſmall, unhealthy, and ill-peopled town of the Moliſe, a county in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It ſtands on the confines of the Capitanate, is the ſee of a Biſhop, ſuffragan to Benevento: lies about twelve miles N. E. of Moliſe, and fifty-five in the ſame direction from the city of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 56 min. N. long. 15 deg. 51 min. E.

LARISSA, an ancient and once famous city of Turkey, in Europe. It is the capital of Theſſaly or Janna, on the river Peneus. It ſtands agreeably on a riſing-ground, having a large plain to the S. and Mount Olympus to the N. Here is a beautiful ſtone-bridge of nine arches over the river. Though it has very much declined from its ancient grandeur, yet it is a rich trading place, and is ſtill one of the moſt powerful in Greece. Here in 1669, and eſpecially during the ſiege of Candia, the Turkiſh emperor held his court in a palace, which he has in the upper part of the town. The principal branch of its trade, beſides, corn, is in Ruſſia leather. Though an Archiepiſcopal ſee, the Chriſtians have but one church here. In Lariſſa are above 200 Jewiſh families, moſt of them very rich bankers. This was the birth-place of the celebrated Achilles, Homer's angry hero. It was taken by the Turks in the fifteenth century. It lies fifty-four miles S. of Salonichi, and ſeventy-five N. of Athens. Lat. 38 deg. 51 min. N. long. 23 deg. 36 min. E.

Of the ſame name was another town in this country, and diſtinguiſhed by Cremaſta and Pelaſgia, which ſtood on the ſea ſhore. Alſo near Mount Oſſa was a fortreſs called Lariſſa. Likewiſe another mentioned by Stephanus in Theſſaly, near the confines of Macedonia.

LARNEZA, a commodious ſea-port on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus, in Aſia. The houſes here are low and mean, notwithſtanding the great concourſe to it from other parts of the iſland: ſo that the French and Venetians have a Conſul reſiding here. Three parts of the inhabitants are Greeks, Europeans, and Chriſtians; and the reſt are Turks: ſo that the Italian, modern Greek, and Turkiſh languages, are generally ſpoken. In a neighbouring village there are a good many Engliſh, Dutch, and other merchants, and only a few poor houſes, except thoſe they live in: here is alſo a convent of Capuchins, which ſerves thoſe of the Romiſh religion for a chapel. The principal commodities here are cotton, and cotton-yarn; with coarſe wool for quilts and matraſſes. It lies about a day's journey by land S. W. of Famaguſta. Lat. 34 deg. 56 min. N. long. 33 deg. 54 min. E.

LARTA, rather ARTA, which ſee. It is a large well-built town of Epirus, in European Turkey; with a harbour on a bay of the ſame name, at the entrance into

into the gulph of Venice. It belongs to the republic o the latter name. It lies thirty-five miles S. of the Iſle of Corfu. Lat. 39 deg. 27 min. N. long. 21 deg. 31 min. E.

LASA, or LASSA, by the Tartars called *Barantola*, in the kingdom of Tibet, and S. of Tartary, in Aſia. It is rather a ſpacious temple than a city; defenceleſs, as all the other places in this country. Lat. 29 deg. 18 min. N. long. 92 deg. 12 min. E.

LASSAU, formerly a conſiderable town of Upper Pomerania, in Germany. It lies on the river Pene, is ſtill populous; but the fortifications have been long ſince demoliſhed. It gives name to a lake formed by the eaſtern branch of the Oder, between Wolguſt and Uſedom.

LASSINGTON, a place near the city of Glouceſter, in the county of the latter name; where are the ſtones called aſtroites or ſtar-ſtones, being pointed like a ſtar, of the breadth of a ſilver penny, flat, of a greyiſh colour, and naturally engraved as it were: when put into vinegar they have the peculiar quality of being put into motion.

LATACUNGA, *Aſſiento*, a ſubordinate juriſdiction of Quito, in South America, and to the ſouthward of that of Quito. Aſſiento implies a place leſs than a town, but larger than a village. It ſtands in a wide plain, having on the E. the eaſtern Cordillera of the Andes, whence projects a very high mountain; and at a ſmall diſtance from its foot lies Latacunga, in lat. 55° 14′ and 50″. On its W. ſide is a river, which though ſometimes fordable, muſt, upon any increaſe of the waters, be paſſed over the bridge. This Aſſiento is large and regular, the ſtreets broad and ſtraight, the houſes of ſtone, arched and well contrived, but without any ſtories, on account of earthquakes: which precaution the inhabitants were taught by a dreadful deſtruction of all their buildings, June 20, 1698, which was general all over the province of Quito. For out of 600 ſtone-houſes, only part of one of the Jeſuits church were left ſtanding, but greatly damaged; ſo that they were obliged to pull them down. But the greateſt misfortune was, that moſt of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins.

The ſtones here are a kind of pumice, ejected from volcanoes; inexhauſtable quarries of which are in the neighbourhood.

This juriſdiction contains ſeventeen principal villages. The air of this Aſſiento is the colder, as being only ſix leagues from Mount Cotopaxi, covered with ice and ſnow. In 1533, when Sebaſtian and Belaleazar entered this province, in order to conquer it, there was an eruption of this mountain, which concurring with an invaſion of their country, predicted by their prieſts, the Caciques ſubmitted directly to the King of Spain. In 1743 was a ſecond eruption.

The temperature of air is very different in different villages of this juriſdiction; being hot in thoſe in the valleys, temperate in the plains, while the air in ſuch as confine on the mountains is cold, and ſometimes exceſſively ſo. The villages are generally larger, and more populous than thoſe of other juriſdictions in the ſame province. The inhabitants are Indians, Meſtizos, and a few Spaniards.

Beſides the parochial church ſerved by two prieſts, here are convents of Franciſcans, Auguſtins, Dominicans, Fathers of Mercy, and a college of Jeſuits. The churches of theſe religious are well-built, decently ornamented, and very neat. The inhabitants are computed to be about 10 or 12,000, chiefly Spaniards and Meſtizos; among the former are ſeveral families of eminent rank, eaſy circumſtances, and equal virtues. The Indians live in a ſeparate quarter, adjacent to the country.

Here all kinds of handicrafts are carried on, with a conſiderable number of manufactories of cloth, bays, and tucuyos. Great quantities of pork are ſalted here for exportation to Quito, &c. being highly valued for its peculiar flavour, which it always retains.

All the neighbouring country is ſown with clover, and interſperſed with plantations of willows.

The Indians of Pugili and Saquiſili, two of the ſeventeen villages, are noted for making earthen ware: the clay is of a lively red colour, very fine, emitting a kind of fragrancy; and the workmanſhip is very neat and ingenious.

LATHAM, or LATHAM-HOUSE, a ſeat with a very large eſtate and fine park, belonging to the Stanley-family, once Earls of Derby. It lies not far from Ormſkirk in Lancaſhire; and is noted for the gallant defence which the Lady Charlotte, then Counteſs of Derby, made here in the civil wars; who held it to the laſt extremity againſt the parliament's forces, till ſhe was relieved by Prince Rupert. It was however ruined in a ſecond ſiege; and coming afterwards into the poſſeſſion of Sir Thomas Bootle, the late Serjeant at law, he began to build a magnificent houſe on its ſite.

LATHERON, a pariſh of Caithneſs, and preſbytery of the ſame name, in the North of Scotland. It is eighteen miles long and ſix broad, with 3200 examinable perſons. Here is one of the Society's charity-ſchools, which contains twenty-eight boys and three girls.

LATHMOS, a mountain near Miletus, a city of Caria, in Aſia Minor, celebrated by the ancient poets for the viſits which Luna made to her favourite Endymion.

LAVAGNA, LAVANIA, or LABONIA, a little town on the coaſt of Genoa, in Upper Italy, and belonging to that republic: it lies on the river of the ſame name, was formerly a conſiderable place, and had Counts of its own, of the name of Fieſqui; but ſince dwindled into a ſmall borough. It lies between Seſtri di Levante on the E. and Chiavari on the W.

LAVAL, or LAVAL GUYON, in Latin *Lavallium* or *Vallis Guidonis*, a town of Maine and Perche, in France, on the river Maienne. It gives title of a peer-count. It is very well peopled, and famous for its manufacture of linen-cloth. Here are two collegiate churches, one of which is alſo parochial, with two more parochial ones, and the like number of priories; likewiſe a fine Franciſcan convent, the church of which is very beautiful, and adorned with marble, beſides ſeveral other monaſtries of both ſexes, and two hoſpitals. Within the city are two caſtles, which are ſeparated only by a ſingle wall. The place is walled round, and has towers. Here is a bridge built, with houſes on both ſides. It is the ſeat of a chamber of accounts for the lands belonging to the county, a royal court of judicature, an election, and a ſalt-granary. It is reckoned the capital of Lower Maine, four leagues below the city of Maine, twelve from Le Mans to the W. and about the ſame number from Rennes to the E.

LAVANTMUND, or LAVEMUND, a town of Lower Carinthia, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany, at the mouth of the river Lavant, as its name ſignifies, and where it falls into the Drave. It is a handſome little city, with the ſee of a Biſhop, ſuffragan to Saltzburg. It is adorned with a caſtle, and lies in a pleaſant valley, called Lavanthal: ten miles E. from the confines of Stiria, thirteen S. E. from St. Andrew's, and thirty-eight from Clagenfurt. Lat. 47 deg. 26 min. N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. E.

LA VAUR, in Latin *Vaurum* or *Caſtrum Vauri*, a town of Toulouſain, and government of Languedoc, in France. It ſtands on the banks of the river Agout, and on the very confines of Albigeois. Here is a priory, the ſee of a Biſhop, containing in his dioceſe only eighty-eight pariſhes and one abbey, namely, Soroſe. It lies five leagues from Toulouſe to the E.

LAUBACH, the capital of the duchy of Carniola, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany, in the center nearly between the upper and lower parts. It ſtands on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which falls into the Save ten miles below it. Though the air here is not reckoned healthy, it is a populous well-built city, which the Emperor Frederick III. made the ſee of a Biſhop, who was formerly a ſuffragan to Aquileia, but now dependent on the Pope. Here is a cathedral and large caſtle, but the latter is commanded by a hill; the town is not ſtrong, eſpecially towards the river. It however held out a ſiege in 1440, till the above-mentioned Emperor came to its relief. The houſe of Auſtria have the nomination of

the prelates and chapter, which only conſiſts of ſix canons; but of theſe the Biſhop nominates one. Here is a fine houſe for the meeting of the ſtates of the duchy; and the Prince de Averſberg has alſo a palace in it. Here are ſeveral convents of both ſexes, with a college of Jeſuits. The river which the town ſtands on is noted for breeding the largeſt cray-fiſh in Europe. It lies twenty miles E. of Biſhopſlack, thirty S. of the Drave, and ſixty-eight S. W. of Gratz. Lat. 46 deg. 30 min. N. long. 14 deg. 57 min. E.

LAUBAN, a town of Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the river Queiſs, and confines of Sileſia, four leagues E. of Glatz; and though but a little place, is well-fortied, and has a great linen manufacture.

LAUDA, a town in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It lies twenty-two miles S. W. of the city of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 39 min. E.

LAUDER, a royal burgh in Lauderdale, and ſhire of Mers, or Berwickſhire, in the S. of Scotland. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a river of the ſame name that runs through it, over which is a bridge, noted as upon it certain minions of King James III. were hanged, the nobility under the conduct of the Earl of Angus having forcibly taken them out of his court. This is the capital of its dale, the ſeat of a commiſſary, and is one of the burghs in the diſtrict with Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick, which ſend a member alternately to the Britiſh parliament. In its neighbourhood is a ſtately ſeat, but not large, belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale, called Landerforth. From the long valley of this name on both ſides of the river, the family of Maitland had the title firſt of Earls, then of Dukes, and now again of Earls. The town of Lauder was one of the firſt burghs of Scotland that petitioned the union of both kingdoms, in the year 1707. It lies about twenty-ſix miles S. E. of Edinburgh.

LAVELIA, a pretty large town upon the banks of a river, and N. ſide of Panama-bay, in Terra Firma, in South America. It lies ſix or ſeven leagues from the ſea.

LAVELLO, in Latin *Labellum*, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of the baſilicate, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It belongs to the Prince of Minervino, and its prelate is a ſuffragan to the Metropolitan of Bari. It is a handſome place, and better peopled than moſt in thoſe remote parts. In it are ſome remarkable pieces of antiquity, monuments of its former magnificence. It confines on the Capitanate, about three miles from the river Ofanto, between Melfi to the W. and Minervino to the E. about ſixteen miles N. from Aceranza.

LAVENHAM, or LANEHAM (which latter ſee) a market-town of Suffolk.

LAUFFEN, a ſmall but pleaſant town of the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, in Bavaria, in Germany, on the river Saltza. It carries on a good trade between Saltzburg and Titmoning, about fifteen miles N. W. of the former. Here the Emperor Frederick I. held a general diet in 1147.

LAUFFEN, a town of Wirtemberg and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It lies on the river Neckar, about twelve miles S. of Hailbron. It belongs to the Duke of Wirtemburg. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 21 min. E.

LAUFFEN, a town in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, and its N. E. frontier. It lies a league below Schaffhauſen, and is the capital of an ancient bailliwic. Here is a caſtle; but chiefly noted for a ſurpriſing cataract in the Rhine, between forty and fifty cubits high, with a noiſe heard four leagues off. Near it is a very conſiderable forge, where a prodigious quantity of iron is made day and night, being vended all over Switzerland. A mole, above 100 paces long, has been raiſed to convey the water for moving its huge hammers. Upon the top of a rock is a caſtle, where a bailiff from Zurich reſides, whoſe juriſdiction extends to the bridge of Schaffhauſen, on this ſide the Rhine: oppoſite to the cataract is a cuſtom-houſe, where goods put on ſhore at Schaffhauſen, and brought by land-carriage, are taken in by freſh boats.

LAUFFENBURG, one of the foreſt-towns in the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It lies on the Rhine, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria: twenty-eight miles S. of Friburg. Lat. 47 deg. 38 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

LAUGHLIN, *Old*, in the county of Catherlagh, and province of Leinſter, in Ireland: it was once conſiderable, and a Biſhop's ſee; it is ſince united to Fernes. It lies ſeven miles from Catherlagh.

LAUGHLIN-BRIDGE, about two miles from the former, on the river Barrow; where, in 1641, many Proteſtants were maſſacred and thrown into the river. Here was formerly a commendery of the Knights Templars, ſtill of ſome uſe to guard that conſiderable paſs.

LAUGHTON, a village near Rock-abbey, in Yorkſhire, famous for the juſtneſs and delicacy of the tower and ſpire of its church. It ſtands upon a very high hill. The height of the ſteeple to the weather-cock is 195 feet; 'tis conſpicuous from many places, from 40, 50, and even 60 miles off. It has a peculiar beauty, when viewed in a diagonal line; the pinacles at the corners of the towers being joined by arches to the ſpire, and above theſe are others, which, though they interrupt the outlines, give a beautiful diminution. The Duke of Leeds cut a viſta through the woods of his park at Kiveton, though three miles off, in order to take in the proſpect of this ſteeple.

LAVINGTON, anciently STEPUL-LAVINGTON, now CHEPING or MARKET LAVINGTON, on account of its corn-market; alſo Eaſt-Lavington, in contradiſtinction from Weſt-Lavington, or Biſhop's-Lavington; where is a delightful ſeat, with a fine park, gardens, grotto, &c. belonging to the Earl of Abingdon, who is Lord of the manor.

This is a town in Wiltſhire, with markets on Monday and Wedneſday, the latter a great one for corn; and appears to have been a market for 300 years. Here are alms-houſes and a free-ſchool, founded and liberally endowed by the Dantſeys and Danvers, proprietors of both the manors for ſeveral generations; though before that time part of the eſtate of Henry Duke of Lancaſter, in the reign of King Henry III. and afterwards of the Beauchamps of St. Amand. In the charity-ſchool thirty-ſix boys are inſtructed, who have books found them; and the girls are taught knitting and needle-work. It lies four miles from Devizes, eight from Weſtbury, and eighty-ſeven from London.

LAVIS, a large town in the biſhopric of Trent, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It ſtands about a league N. of Trent-city, and juſt by a torrent of the ſame name (or Nevis) which deſcends with ſuch violence from the mountains, that in order to prevent its inundations over the adjacent grounds, the inhabitants have raiſed a bulwark. Upon the melting of the ſnow, this torrent becomes a large river, which runs into the Adige, where the latter ſeparates this biſhopric from the Tirol. The bridge here is of a very ſingular ſtructure, it being all built and covered with fir-wood; and though ſeventy paces in length, ſupported neither by pillars nor arches; is ſuſpended only by a very ingenious invention (which my author does not ſay) and the help of ſome butreſſes at each extremity. The vines in this neighbourhood are planted at the foot of elms, and many tied up to willow branches.

LAULE, a town of Algarve, in Portugal. It is walled, and contains about 800 inhabitants.

LAUNCESTON. See LANCESTON.

LAVORO, *Terra de*, the country of Lavoro, which is the moſt conſiderable province in the whole kingdom of Naples and Lower Italy; not only as its capital gives name to the whole country, but as it is the richeſt and beſt inhabited, having the greateſt number of cities and Epiſcopal ſees. In Latin it is called *Terra Laboris*; and includes a part of the ancient Campania Felix, ſo called, eſpecially from its fertility. It is alſo called *Latium Novum*, and extends its ſhore along the Mediterranean ſea, reckoning all its creeks and windings, to about 120 miles, and 33 in breadth, where it is broadeſt. But its greateſt length in a direct line from the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate to the Hither Principate, is not above 74 miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Nigher and

Further

Further Abruzzo; on the E. by the county of Moliſe and Further principality; on the S. by the Hither principality and the gulph of Naples; and to the W. by the Tyrrhenian or Tuſcan ſea, and the Campania di Roma.

Its principal rivers are the Cariglano, anciently Liris; the Saone or Lovigliano; the Voltorno, which receives the Calvi, Sabato, and ſome others into its courſe; the Clanio or Patria; and the Sarno or Scafati. The moſt conſiderable lakes are, Mare Monto or Dead Sea, which is rather a gulph than a lake; the Averno or Lago di Tripergole; and Lago di Collucia, anciently Acheruſius. Its hot waters abound ſo much, that it would be endleſs to enumerate them. Its moſt remarkable mountains are the Veſuvius, Pauſilyppe, Monte Ciſtello, Aſtrugno, Monte Chriſto, and Monte Dragone.

Here are three conſiderable archbiſhoprics, with a great number of biſhoprics; beſides other towns of leſs account. Theſe are divided into maritime and inland.

The maritime cities are, Naples the capital, Puzeoli or Puteoli, Caſtel a Mare di Voltorno, Vico Sorrento, Maſſa di Sorrento, and Gueta; beſides towns of leſs note, as Sperlonga or Spelunca, Mola, Patria, Cuma, Caſtel di Bai, Morgolina, Torre del Greco, and Torre de l'Annunciata.

Inland cities of note are, Capua Nova, Mola, Averſa, Seſſa, Fondi, Acerra, Trajetta, Aliſi, Aquino, Monte Caſſino, Sora, Tiano, Cajazzo, Calvi, Teleſe, Venatro, Carinola, Caſerta, and Larino.

Towns of note, though leſs conſiderable, are, Itri, Caſtro Novo, Arce, South Germano at the foot of Mount Caſſino, Gallucio, Oliveto, or S. Maria di Olvito or Olivetina, Torre Francoliſi, Capuavetre, now Santa Maria della Gracia: this is the famous Capua, two miles from the New, Marcigliano, Poggio Reale, Matalone, Morone, Durazzano, and Somma, at the foot of Mount Veſuvius.

LAUSANNE, the capital of the Roman or French country called Pais de Vaux, and indeed the ſecond city of the whole canton of Berne; it was anciently called *Lauſanna* and *Lauſunum*, a long mile above the lake of Geneva, to the N. of it. The town throughout conſiſts of ſteep aſcents and deſcents, its hills being oppoſite to one another. It has its name from being ſituated betwixt the brooks Laus and Anna: it was formerly a free Imperial city, till its Biſhop taking part with the Duke of Savoy, when the canton of Berne made war againſt him in 1536, theſe expelled him: upon which he retired to Freyburg in the Briſgaw, where his ſucceſſors have remained ever ſince the reformation: and it is ſaid, that every new Biſhop is obliged to come incognito to the cathedral of this city to celebrate low maſs, which he mutters to himſelf.

A Bailiff is ſent hither from Berne every three years; but his juriſdiction extends only over the four pariſhes of Le Vaux, between this city and Vevay: yet his annual income is very conſiderable. This city is governed by two councils, namely, the Little and the Great: their head is called Burgomaſter.

The council which was held at Baſil, and firſt of all at Conſtance, was removed hither in 1449, and had five ſeſſions here; in one of which Pope Felix V. reſigned his papal dignity to Nicholas: and this put an end to the ſchiſm of Anti-popes.

That part on the N. hill called the city, and the moſt ancient of all the reſt, has ſteep high rocks at the E. end; at the foot of which runs one of the two brooks above-mentioned: and the aſcent from the bottom to the top is on one ſide by ſteps cut out of the rock, and on the other by wooden ſtairs covered over. In the higheſt part are three remarkable ſtructures, the caſtle, academy or college, and the great church. The caſtle, formerly the Biſhop's palace, and now the reſidence of the Bailiff, is an ancient ſquare building, with thick walls, encompaſſed with deep and dry ditches: and a part of it ſerves for a priſon.

In the college, which is a handſome ſtructure of free-ſtone, and founded in 1537, the republic of Berne keeps ſix profeſſors, and as many regents, for the inſtruction of young divines. It was in this college that the famous Theodore Beza tranſlated the Pſalms into French verſe. Since the year 1711 a profeſſorſhip of laws was eſtabliſhed here, of which the learned Barbeyrack was the firſt.

The great church, anciently the cathedral of St. Mary, ſtands on a pretty high hill, at the extremity, and in the oldeſt part of the city. It is handſome and large. Within are 272 ſtately columns, ſome of which are of one piece. It has a fine choir, and upon one ſide of the benches is a baſſo relievo, repreſenting the hiſtory of the Maccabees in the caldron, the Devil blowing the fire under it with bellows, and a Biſhop ſtanding behind, who encouragas him to blow with all his might. On the S. ſide is a fine large window, in the ſhape of a roſe, of various colours in painted glaſs: the wall where it ſtands having been cleft a foot wide from the top to the bottom by an earthquake, was about ten years afterwards quite cloſed up by another ſhock. This cathedral, founded in the eleventh century, was not finiſhed in leſs then 200 years. The choir is ſeparated from the nef by a fine gallery, ſupported by eleven pillars of black marble in a row; and cloſe by are two great tables of the ſame, where the ſacrament is adminiſtered. To this church are three gates: one of the largeſt has a fine portico, with very high columns all of one piece, with the ſtatues of the twelve apoſtles, and of the Virgin in the middle. The other has alſo a magnificent portico, with ſmall figures in relievo, beſides ſome ſtatues. At each end is a tower with ſpires, the largeſt of which, where is the ſteeple, was deſtroyed by lightening. In this city were formerly eight churches, together with two convents: but moſt of them have been demoliſhed ſince the reformation; only the Cordeliers, or St. Francis's church, which is a large handſome fabric, is ſtill preſerved for the uſe of the lower part of the city.

The town is in a manner ſquare, with ſeveral gentlemen's houſes, tolerably well built, and very commodious. It has alſo two public fountains, one near the townhouſe. And the rivulets turn a few mills, and unite before they leave the town.

The town-houſe is a very handſome ſtructure; all its lower part is arched. It has a portico adorned with two fine pillars of green marble, and over it a tower, with a clock that ſtrikes the hours and quarters; and is the only one in the canton, except that in the city of Berne.

Near the town are ſome pretty walks, eſpecially on the ſide of the lake, and towards the tower of Onchi, where is an echo reverberating twelve times. The adjacent country is like the city, mountainous. They have vineyards interſperſed with fields, and do not want for fruit. This bailiwic is the largeſt in all the Pais le Vaux, being five leagues from the bridge at the Vevaiſe to that of the Vinoge, and half as long from Lauſanne-gate to the middle of Jorat-wood. This place is thirty-eight miles S. W. of the city of Berne. Lat. 46 deg. 45 min. N. long. 6 deg. 43 min. E.

LAUTERBURG, a ſmall town of Culmerland, in Poliſh Pruſſia. It lies ſixty-eight miles S. E. of Dantzick. Lat. 53 deg. 46 min. N. long. 20 deg. 31 min. E.

LAUTERBURG, a ſmall town of Alſace, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It lies on the Lauter, not far from the Rhine, and eight miles S. E. of Weiſſenburg. Here the Germans threw up lines for the defence of their frontiers againſt France, till Landau was taken: but now that the crown is in poſſeſſion of the country, they are of no uſe to them. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

LAUTERECH, a town of the palatinate, in Germany. By the Matricula it is reckoned to belong to the circle of the Upper Rhine. It lies at the confluence of the Lauter and Glaua. It belongs to the Elector Palatine, about thirty-five miles W. of Worms.

LAWENBURG, or SAXE-LAWENBURG, a duchy of Brunſwick, and circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is the furtheſt province to the N. E. of the King of Great Britain's dominions, and lies on the N. and S. banks of the Elbe, between Holſtein on the W. and N. Mecklenburg on the E. and Lunenberg on the S. Upon the demiſe of the laſt Duke Julius Francis, deſcended from the ancient Dukes of Saxony, without male iſſue in 1689, among ſeveral claimants, the Elector of Saxony quitted his pretenſions in 1697; and the

the Duke of Wolfenbuttle took 20,000l. for his: ſo that the Duke of Lunenburg-Zell, one alſo of the claimants to whom it was ſequeſtered, kept it; and after his death it devolved to his nephew and ſon-in-law, the late Elector of Hanover, King George I. of Great Britain, to whom the Emperor Charles VI. granted an additional vote in the diet, upon this new acceſſion of territory. It is but eight or twelve miles broad towards the N. where it contracts gradually; but in the S. parts it is twenty. The length from N. to S. is about thirty-five. It abounds in paſture and good cattle, being well ſupplied with wood and water. In ſhort, it is of much the ſame nature with Holſtein. It has ſome ſmall, but populous and trading towns on the Elbe.

LAWENBURG, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy of the ſame name. It ſtands at the influx of the Steguitz into the Elbe. Here is a ſtrong caſtle, the ancient ſeat of its former Dukes, upon a hill oppoſite to the fortreſs of Ertemberb, on the other ſide of the Elbe, in the duchy of Lunenberg; and is well ſituated for trade, only Hamburg engroſſes the whole. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Lunenburg, twenty-five S. of Lubeck, and thirty-five E. of Hamburg.

LAWINGEN, a town of Bavaria (Suabia), in Germany, on the N. ſide of the Danube, and E. ſide of the Brentz. It is a neat and regularly fortified town, once Imperial, though now ſubject to the Duke of Newburg. Here is a great church, which is a fine ſtructure covered with copper, and a tower 300 feet high. In this neighbourhood the Duke of Bavaria fortified his camp, in order to defend his country againſt the Britiſh forces and their confederates, under the Duke of Marlborough in 1704. But after his defeat at the battle of Hochſtet, he paſſed over the bridge here with the ſhattered remains of his army to Ulm. Several Roman antiquities dug in its neighbourhood, ſhew this to have been a colony of that people. It lies twelve miles S. W. of Hochſtet, and thirty-five N. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 10 deg. 40 min. E.

LAXEMBURG, a town of Auſtria, in Germany; where is a neat convenient country-ſeat of the Emperor. The court ſtays here only four or ſix weeks during the ſeaſon for heron-hunting. The miniſters houſes here, though not grand, are commodious: yet whoever goes thither to pay a viſit, muſt return at night to Vienna for a bed. It lies twelve miles S. of the capital. Lat. 48 deg. 21 min. N. long. 16 deg. 33 min. E.

LAYTA, or LAYTE, one of the Philippine iſlands in the Indian ocean, Aſia. It lies twenty leagues from the coaſt of Mindanao, between lat. 10 and 12 deg. S. and upwards of ninety leagues in circuit. Vaſt mountains run through the middle of it, and make ſuch an alteration, that when 'tis winter on the N. ſide, 'tis ſummer on the S. But the plains are very fertile, and yield plentiful crops of rice, owing to the rivers which run down from the mountains. Theſe abound with deer, wild-boars, and fowl; and the land produces roots, which are the food of the inhabitants; alſo grain, cocoa-trees, and good ſhip-timber. The commodities here beſides rice, are bees-wax and quilts. The inhabitants are a civil people.

LAYTON, commonly LOW-LAYTON, and LAYTON-STONE, are villages in Eſſex, and about five miles from London, of late years conſiderably increaſed in buildings; as are moſt of thoſe on the Epping-foreſt, within the territories of which Layton ſtands. Roman antiquities have been dug up here, the great Roman highway having croſſed over the river Lea, where the Temple-mills ſtand: and Mr. Strype, Vicar of Low-Layton, collected ſeveral of the Roman coins, &c.

LAYWELL, a noted ſpring of Brixham, in Devonſhire. See BRIXHAM.

LEA, or LEE, the moſt conſiderable and only navigable ſtream, in Hartfordſhire. It riſes near Luton, in Bedfordſhire; whence running S. E. by Wheatamſtead, in Hartfordſhire, then E. through Hartford and Ware, afterwards S. dividing Eſſex from Hartfordſhire, and alſo Eſſex from Middleſex, it falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall. By the navigation of this river vaſt quantities of corn and malt are brought from Hartfordſhire to London.

LEAGUES of the Griſons (ſee GRISONS) a part of Switzerland, or Allies of the Swiſs Cantons, conſiſting of three diviſions, the Upper or Grey league, the league of Caddee or the houſe of God, and the league of the ten juriſdictions or communities. Each of theſe forms a ſovereign and independent republic, but mutually united for their common defence ſince the year 1473. They have a general aſſembly compoſed of deputies from every province, like the States General of the United provinces of Holland.

LEAOTUNG, or LYAOUTON, the moſt northerly province of China, in Aſia. It lies without the famous Chineſe wall, which is its boundary to the W. the narrow arm of the ſea divides it on the E. from Corea, the mountains of Yalo or Tartary bound it on the N. and the Whang-kai or Yellow ſea or gulph of Peking to the S. Its extent on either ſide is only about 150 miles, that is, from lat. 39 to near 42 deg. 55 min. N. and from long. 3 to 9 deg. E. from Peking. The ſoil is very fruitful, and well cultivated, producing the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life in great plenty, beſides great quantities of the celebrated root gin-ſeng. The inhabitants are very numerous, ſtout, and induſtrious, the land moſtly mountainous and uneven, and was formerly full of conſiderable cities and large towns, which have lain in ruins ſince the Tartar invaſion; inſtead of which theſe conquerors have built a great number of fortreſſes for keeping the people in awe. This before the conqueſt was a Chineſe province; but their new maſters have ſtripped it of that dignity. Some of their towns, however, are very large and well-peopled, as well as garriſoned; the Chineſe here being all rich and thriving, while the Leaontungians hardly brook their yoke. They are not much addicted to agriculture; but as they have a good deal of game, they make a great traffic with the furs of their wi'd-beaſts, eſpecially beavers, ſables, and the like. Thoſe who live near the ſea, are alſo much given to commerce. The arts and ſciences they do not ſeem to cultivate as in other parts of China, probably for want of due encouragement.

Mount Cu or Xu makes an iſland on the coaſt, with the fort of Xang-gai built on it: beſides which are ſome other iſlands, which make good roads for ſhipping.

Mount Cangpee in the inland, where begins the great Chineſe wall, is of a prodigious height, and extends itſelf quite into Tartary. It hath a lake eighty furlongs in circuit, and of a vaſt depth, out of which iſſue two conſiderable rivers; namely Yala, which runs northward into Tartary; and the Quen-tung, which runs partly northward, and then eaſtward into the Yellow ſea.

LEATHERHEAD, a ſma'l thoroughfare town of Surry, with a ſtone-bridge over the river Mole, which falls into the Thames at Moleſey.

LEBANON, in Latin *Libanus*, a vaſt chain of mountains in Cœlo-Syria, or Aſiatic Turkey, lying to the N. between Syria and Paleſtine, of a prodigious height and extent, and reaching from Sidon on the Levant ſea, eaſtward beyond Damaſcus. The other called Antilibanus, lies to the S. and is of equal height and extent with the former.

Libanus was always famed both in ſacred and profane hiſtory, for its lofty cedars, with which all the neighbouring nations were furniſhed, particularly Judea, ever ſince the time of King Solomon, who built the temple of Jeruſalem, and his palaces, &c. with them: beſides the vaſt quantities which the Kings of Syria drew from it for the ſame uſes; but at preſent they are reduced to a ſmall number. Both the wood and fruit of this tree is of an extraordinary fragrancy, the former being very durable.

LEBERSTON, a ſmall village in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire; where but a little way from the ſea the famous river Derwent takes its riſe, and has its courſe W. inſtead of running into the ſea here.

LEBIDOS, in Ionia and Aſiatic Turkey. It was once one of the twelve ancient cities of Aſia, famous for games

games celebrated in them to the honour of Bacchus: this drew a vaſt concourſe of people thither during the time they laſted, namely, about three months; after which the city was in a manner empty the reſt of the year. Lyſimachus took and deſtroyed it, tranſplanting the inhabitants to Epheſus; ſince which time it never recovered itſelf, but continued a poor ſea-port, as it is at preſent. It ſtands near, if not upon the iſthmus of the Ionian coaſt.

LEBIUS, the capital of Meuoillon, one of thoſe called the Two Baronies, of which the other is Montauban, in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It lies on the river Ouſe, five leagues above Vaiſon.

LEBUS, or LIBUS, a town of the Middle Marck of Brandenburg, on the river Oder. It was formerly a biſhopric. It embraced the reformation in 1555, and in 1628 it was united to the dominions of Brandenburg by the Elector, who was then its Biſhop, and as ſuch Chancellor of the univerſity of Franckfort on the Oder. The ſee, which has been ſince ſecularized, was under the Archbiſhop of Gueſna, in Poland. This town ſtands between two hills, upon one of which are the ruins of the Biſhop's old caſtle, which was burnt. It lies ſix miles N. of Franckfort, twelve S. of Cuſtrin, and fifty E. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 42 min. N. long. 15 deg. 12 min. E.

LECCE, or LECCIA, in Latin *Aletium*, and *Litium* by latter writers, a town of the ancient Salentini, in the province of Otranto, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is one of the largeſt and beſt peopled cities in the province, and even in the kingdom, Naples excepted, though it has no river near it, and is ſeven or eight miles from the Adriatic ſea. What contributes to this is its being the Governor's reſidence, and the ſee of a Biſhop under Otranto, from the city of which latter name it lies eighteen miles N. Lat. 40 deg. 38 min. N. long. 19 deg. 12 min. E.

LECCO, a town of the territory of Como, in the Milaneſe, in Upper Italy. It lies upon an arm of the Como-lake, twenty-two miles N. of the city of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 51 min. N. long. 9 deg. 46 min. E.

LECH, a river of Glouceſterſhire, which, by the junction of the Coln, Churn, and Iſis, all riſing in the Cotſwould hills, make a full ſtream at Lechlade. Theſe becoming one river there, are called the Thames, which begins to be navigable at this place, where barges are ſeen at the quay taking in goods for London, by which means Lechlade has been rendered very populous. The Lech, before the coalition of waters above-mentioned, runs ſingly through the Sarneys, Lech-north, &c.

LECH, a river of Germany; it riſes in Tirol, and then running N. divides Suabia from Bavaria; when after paſſing by Landſprug and Augſburg, falls into the Danube below Donawert.

LECH, a river of Holland, formed by a branch of the Rhine, which, running from E. to W. through Guelderland and Utrecht, and uniting with the Maeſe, falls into the German ocean near the Briell.

LECHLADE, a populous market-town of Glouceſterſhire, and on the confines of Berkſhire and Oxfordſhire. It lies on the influx of the Lech into the Thames, and on the great road to Glouceſter. It ſeems to have been anciently a Roman town, for a very plain Roman road runs from hence to Cirenceſter. The barges come to the quay here to load butter, cheeſe, and other goods for London.

Its weekly market is on Tueſday: the two annual fairs here are on Auguſt 10 for cattle and toys, and September 9 for cheeſe and cattle.

In a meadow near Lechlade was lately diſcovered a Roman bath fifty feet long, forty broad, and four high; ſupported by 100 brick pillars, curiouſly inlaid with ſtones of divers colours, or teſſelated work. Lechlade lies two miles from Fairford, twelve from Cirenceſter, and ſeventy-four from London.

LECHNICH, a town in the Electorate of Cologne and circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies fourteen miles S. W. of the city of Cologne, and ſubject to the Elector of the latter name. Lat. 50 deg. 48 min. N. long. 6 deg. 41 min. E.

LECH, *North*. See NORTH-LECH.

LECLUSE, a town of French Flanders, in the Netherlands. It lies ſix miles W. of Douay. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. E.

LECTOUR, a fortified town of Upper Armagnac, and government of Guyenne and Gaſcony, in France. It ſtands on a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Gers. It is ſurrounded with a double wall, and defended by a good caſtle. Here is the ſee of a Biſhop, ſuffragan to the Metropolitan of Auch, with an annual revenue of 18,000 livres, and only ſeventy-three pariſhes in his dioceſe. It lies twelve miles S. E. of Coudom, and twenty-four from Auch. Lat. 44 deg. 3 min. N. long. 53 min. E.

LEDBURY, a pretty and well-built market-town of Herefordſhire, on the river Ledin. It is alſo noted for clothiers; and lies on a rich clay-ground under the Malvern hills, near the S. end of them. Here is a well-endowed hoſpital, and a perſon of note generally maſter of it, beſides a charity-ſchool for twenty-three poor children. Its weekly market is on Tueſday, and annual fairs on Monday before Eaſter, and May 12, for horned cattle and cheeſe; alſo June 22, for the two laſt-mentioned articles and wool, October 2, for horned cattle, hops, cheeſe, and Monday before St. Thomas's December 21, for horned cattle, cheeſe, and fat hogs. It lies 14 miles from the city of Hereford, and 118 from that of London.

LEDESMA, a fortified town of Leon, in Spain. It is very ancient, and formerly called *Bletiſa*, on the river Tormes, near the bank of which is a warm bath. It lies eighteen miles W. of Salamanca. Lat. 41 deg. 15 min. N. long. 6 deg. 35 min. W.

LEDGATE, or LYDEGATE, a place in Suffolk, noted on account of its giving birth and name to John Lydegate monk of Bury, who was a famous poet in his days, an orator, mathematician, and philoſopher, who died in the year 1440. Here are alſo to be ſeen the ruins of a ſtrong caſtle. It lies not far from Haverhill, which is partly in Eſſex and partly in Suffolk.

LEE, a river in Hartfordſhire. The ſeat of the Theobalds is juſt by, and through its vineyard the Lee takes its courſe; it empties itſelf into the Thames. See LEA.

LEE, a place in Yorkſhire, where are two annual fairs, on Auguſt 24, and September 17, for horſes and cheeſe.

LEEDS, a large and populous town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, on the N. bank of the river Aire or Are, with large ſuburbs on the S. ſide, both being joined by a ſtately ſtone-bridge, upon which formerly the cloth-market uſed to be kept; but by the great increaſe of the woollen manufactures, the market, which is the largeſt in England, is now kept in the high ſtreet, beginning at the bridge-end, and running up N. almoſt to the market-houſe; and this is kept every Tueſday and Saturday. It opens by the ringing of a bell at ſix in the morning in ſummer, and ſeven in winter; when, upon rows of treſſels, with boards over them, laid in the ſtreets for temporary counters, the cloth is brought out from the inns, and piled up in huge heaps; the buyers then enter the market, and with a whiſper agree on the price; ſo that there is tranſacted to the amount of about 20,000 l. in a morning: and in a very ſhort time after, upon a ſecond ringing of the bell, all is removed, and the ſtreet left free for other market-people, as linen-drapers, ſhoe-makers, hardware-men, &c. The fiſh and fleſh markets alſo open at that time, and are well-ſtored; and the exuberance of other things may be judged, as at its market 500 load of apples have been counted here in one day.

On account of the trade, the rivers Aire and Calder have been made navigable from Leeds and Wakefield to York and Hull: the woollen manufactures now exported are carried by water to the latter place, and there ſhipped for Holland, Bremen, Hamburg, and the Baltic, and from thence to Ruſſia, Germany, &c. Beſides an act of parliament paſſed in 1740, for continuing the navigation of the Calder from Wakefield to Ealand and Hallfax, and other acts for mending the roads all around to Halifax, Ealand, Doncaſter, &c.

and a conſiderable trade of coals is opened on theſe rivers from Wakefield and Leeds, at both which places are inexhauſtible mines, quite down into the Ouſe, and then either to York or down to the Humber.

The antiquity of Leeds is very great, it being mentioned by the venerable Bede, though it was not incorporated till the reign of King Charles I. under the name of a mayor, &c.

At the W. end of the town formerly ſtood a caſtle, on the ſite of which now ſtands a manor-houſe. Here are two magnificent halls, built about the year 1714; the one for white cloths, upon pillars and arches, forming a quadrangle, with a handſome cupola and bell, to give notice of the ſale of theſe goods. The other is the guild or moot-hall, the front of which is alſo upon arches, and in a nich is a fine ſtatue of Queen Anne by Carpenter.

Here are three churches. St. Peter's, which is the parochial church, is built in the form of a croſs, with a tower and eight bells in it. Though it is the work of ſeveral ages, it is a venerable pile, the walls being all of free-ſtone, and the roof moſtly covered with lead, ſupported by three rows of ſolid Gothic pillars, and the ſteeple built upon four large pillars and arches. On the cieling is the giving of the law to Moſes, a fine freſco piece of painting, done by Parmentier, in acknowledgment of the favours he received here. St. John's was built in 1634, at the ſole expence of Mr. John Harriſon, a native of the place, who endowed it with 80l. a year and 10l. more to keep it in repair, with a houſe for the miniſter: he alſo founded an hoſpital for the relief of ſuch poor as had been formerly induſtrious, and endowed it alſo with 80l. a year, beſides 10l. for the maſter to read prayers in the chapel, and inſtruct them. He built alſo the free ſchool (to which Mr. Lawſon added a library) and incloſed it within a handſome wall. He likewiſe erected a ſtately market-croſs, and the ſtreet called New-ſtreet, from the rents of which ariſe the aforeſaid pious funds.

The third church was built very lately, and is an elegant ſtructure with a ſpire ſteeple, and called the Holy Trinity. The new chapel, erected by the Preſbyterians in 1691, as it was the firſt, is the ſtateſieſt meeting-houſe they have in the N. of England, beſides ſeveral others in the town and ſuburbs. Here is a work-houſe of free-ſtone, built by Mr. Alderman Sykes, part of which is an hoſpital for aged poor, and in the other part poor children are taught to mix wool, &c. There are alſo three alms-houſes built by Mr. Iveſon in 1695. Beſides, here are two charity-ſchools, in which 100 boys are taught, maintained, and decently cloathed in blue.

In the neighbourhood are three medicinal ſprings, as St. Peter's, Eyebright-well, and the third at the ſkirts of the high-dam. The annual fairs in Leeds are on July 10 for horſes and hardware, and on November 8 for horned cattle, horſes, and hardware. All the neighbouring villages, which are numerous and well-peopled, are employed in the woollen manufactures. It gives title of Duke to the Oſborne family, ſo created by King William III. and lies 12 miles from Halifax, 20 S. W. of York, and about 182 from London. Lat. 53 deg. 48 min. N. long. 1 deg. 17 min. W.

LEEK, a market-town of Staffordſhire. It lies 18 miles from Stafford the county-town, and 137 from London. Its annual fairs are on Wedneſday before Candlemaſs, Eaſter-Wedneſday, May 18, Whitſun-Wedneſday, July 3, July 28, and November 13; all for cattle and pedlary.

LEERDAM, a ſmall city of Holland, one of the ſeven united provinces. It gives title of Count, and belongs to the Orange family. It ſtands on the river Ling, was formerly a conſiderable place, with the remains of a caſtle, from which the Gueldrians uſed formerly to inſeſt Holland.

It was the birth-place of the celebrated Cornelius Janſenius. It lies three miles below Aſperen on the N. W. ſeven above Gorcum on the N. E. and twenty in the ſame direction from Dort. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 5 deg. 17 min. E.

LEEMINGLANE, the Roman cauſeway leading up through Richmond in Yorkſhire, to Barnard's caſtle in the biſhoprick of Durham, is ſo called for twenty miles together.

LEERSTRAND, a town in the diſtrict of Drontheim, in Norway. It lies ten miles from Drontheim to the S.

LEERWICK, the capital of Shetland, the moſt northern parts of Scotland.

LEESWOOD, a townſhip in the pariſh of Mold and county of Flint, in North Wales, on the river Allen; where, upon ſinking of ſome new coal-pits, leaves of plants have been found exactly delineated in a ſort of black ſlate, an account of which may be ſeen in Camden.

LEEUWE, or LEAU, a ſmall, but fortified town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, with a very ſtrong caſtle, on the river Geete, near the confines of Liege. Its ſituation in a marſhy ſoil renders it almoſt inacceſſible. Its territory is very fertile in corn; but the air here is ſo bad, that they who are not uſed to it, cannot live long here without falling ſick. This was formerly a place of baniſhment. Here is a pretty town-houſe. In the great church is a chapter conſiſting of a dean and canons; beſides which there is another college of twelve canons, who may be married: there are alſo ſome convents of friars and nuns, and a beguinage.

This town was taken by the allies after the glorious action of forcing the French lines in 1705; and has ever ſince belonged to the houſe of Auſtria. It lies ſeven miles E. of Tirlemont, and twenty-one W. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50 deg. 53 min. N. long. 4 deg. 52 min. E.

LEEWARD *Iſlands*. See CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

LEEWARDEN, in Latin *Leovardia*, the capital of Ooſtergow, in Frieſland, one of the ſeven united provinces. It is the largeſt, beſt-built, and moſt populous of the province, the ſeat of the provincial ſtates and ſovereign council, and was the reſidence of the late Stadtholder. The ſtreets are clean, the houſes ſplendid, the bridges well-paved, and the gardens pleaſant. The churches, the Governor's palace, that where the ſtates aſſemble, and the noblemens houſes, are fine ſtructures.

The city is of an oblong figure, ſurrounded with ſtrong ramparts, a broad deep ditch, five bulwarks of earth, with a ditch to each. It ſtands in a fruitful ſoil, and by its navigable canals, the largeſt of which runs to the German ocean, they have a good trade to Hamburg, Bremen, Embden, and Holland; and are plentifully ſupplied with neceſſaries from the neighbouring countries. One of their canals to the weſtward is commanded by ſtrong ſluices.

Here were formerly four monaſteries, now converted to other uſes. Here are two hoſpitals; one of which is nobly endowed for 100 perſons of both ſexes, with accommodations for the aged, ſick, and lunatics, and for entertaining poor ſtrangers two nights running. They admit into their government no military men, nor any but of the eſtabliſhed religion, and of competent eſtates. The magiſtracy conſiſts of three burgomaſters, and nine Aldermen called ſcheepens, &c.

This and Franeker are the only two cities in the province that chuſe their own magiſtrates, the others being appointed by the Stadtholder from a double nomination preſented to him. It lies about ſeven miles from the German ocean to the S. twenty-ſix from Groeningen on the W. and ſixty from Amſterdam on the N. E. Here the Prince of Orange has a fine ſtately palace.

LEFFINGEN, an inconſiderable village in the neighbourhood of Oſtend, in Flanders and the Auſtrian Netherlands, where General Earl poſted ſome troops in the campaign of 1708, in order to keep a communication open to the beſiegers of Liſle with the grand army of the allies, and from which the Duke of Vendoſme could not drive them without attacking them in form.

LEGANO, a ſmall town of the Veroneſe, one of the Venetian

Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, which that republic fortified. It lies on the Adige, between the city of Verona and that of Ferrara, about twenty-ſeven miles diſtant from each.

LEGERS-ASHBY, in Northamptonſhire, where was an old town, but deſtroyed, as they ſay, by the Danes. Cateſby, who hatched, or was at the head of the gunpowder-plot, was proprietor of this place.

LEGHORN, or LIVORNO, anciently *Liburnum*, or *Portus Liburnus*, a famous ſea-port town of Piſano, in Mid-Italy. It is commodious and ſafe, not only againſt ſtorms and winds, but againſt any enemy. It formerly belonged to the Piſans, whilſt their republic flouriſhed: but in time it fell into the hands of Coſmo de Medicis Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and has continued ever ſince, being the only port that belongs to that Prince. It is now a very fine city, but not remarkably large; its ſtreets are wide, ſtraight, and parallel, the houſes high and regular, being built in the modern taſte, and moſtly painted on the out-ſide. It is well-fortified; and beſides, has two ſmall fortreſſes on the ſea-ſide, and a citadel on that towards the land. It ſwarms with merchants from all parts; and among many other privileges, no perſon may be arreſted here for debt. A large canal has been dug betwen it and Piſa, by which means not only the neighbouring fens are drained, but is of great ſervice for commerce. This is the only town in Italy where the exerciſe of our religion is tolerated, and the Engliſh language underſtood by all its inhabitants.

The Engliſh chapel is a handſome ſtructure in the Conſul's houſe, which is the fineſt and largeſt in the town. The entrance into the port is ſo narrow, as to admit but one ſhip at a time; being defended by a citadel, and is ſurrounded with a double mole above a mile and a half long: within it are two havens, the one for the Duke's galleys, and the other for merchantſhips. The former is ſhut up with a chain, one end of which is faſtened to a fort of three baſtions; the other end of the chain is ſtuck into the inward mole, where a guard and office of inſpection of health are kept. For the conveniency of navigation, there is a light-houſe lanthorn, with thirty lamps in it, erected on a rock without the harbour; and on the ſhore is a lazaretto, where ſuſpected perſons or goods muſt perform quarantine.

Leghorn contains about 40,000 inhabitants, the half of which are ſaid to be Jews, beſides Armenians, Greeks, and Turks. This is a free port, which makes its traffic conſiderable, and conſequently is a rich and populous place. The harbour is apt to be choaked up; but the Grand Duke's ſlaves are continually employed in clearing it, and the marſhes about the place filled up with the ſand which they take out: ſo that the city is thereby rendered the more healthy. Theſe ſlaves ſwarm in the town and port, being barbers, porters, ſhoemakers, &c. Foreigners pay only two piaſters or ſcudi for one bale of goods of what bulk or quantity ſoever; yet the quantity of merchandiſe imported is ſo large, that even this ſmall duty is no inconſiderable revenue to the Duke. But the inland duties are very high, nothing paſſing in or out of Leghorn by land, but the inhabitants pay large taxes for it.

Great Britain imports from this city ſilks, wine, and oil. Here the Grand Duke has a ſtately palace, one of the fineſt ſtructures in the town, and the uſual reſidence of the Governor. The arſenal is alſo a noble building; and the great church is not only magnificent within and without, but has a fine piazza or large ſquare.

Among other fine ſtatues here, is that of Duke Ferdinand I. and a maſter-piece done by Petro Tucca. The Duke ſtands on a ſtately pedeſtal, to the corners of which are chained four Turkiſh ſlaves; the whole finely caſt in braſs, and bigger than the life. The Greeks have a fine church here, and the Jews have a nobler ſynagogue than in any other part of Italy, being not only numerous, but vaſtly rich: and they are better verſed in the Hebrew language and learning than they are commonly found in other places; and ſo ſtrict are they in keeping their Sabbath, that the people here out of complaiſance ſcarcely carry on any commerce on the Saturday any more than the Sunday.

Here are no conſiderable libraries, nor academy; and indeed the place is quite unfit for any thing but exchange and traffic. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of Florence, who keeps a vicar there. It lies about 12 miles S. of Piſa, 24 from Lucca, 46 nearly W. from Florence, and 143 N. W. from Rome. Lat. 43 deg. 33 min. N. long. 10 deg. 25 min. E.

LEHAL, a town of Eſthonia, in Livonia, in Sweden. It ſtands on the gulph of Riga, is a place of ſtrength, and has a caſtle of good force. It lies ſixty miles from Hapſal to the S. E.

LEIBAU, LAUBEN, or LOBAU, a ſmall town of Upper Luſatia, and dominions of the Elector of Saxony, in Germany. It ſtands in a plain among delightful meadows. It is one of the oldeſt in the marquiſate, and was once ſo rich, that in 1639 the Swedes got 70,000 rixdollars, beſides other good booty in it. Here the deputies of the other confederate towns meet. It lies between Gorlitz and Baudiſſen, nine miles S. E. from the latter.

LEIBNITZ, a fair market-town near the river Mur, in Lower Auſtria, in Germany. Here the Biſhop of Seccaw uſually reſides; and hence he is called the Biſhop of Leibnitz. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Gratz.

Of this name was the celebrated philoſopher and mathematician whom King George I. of Great Britain brought over with him into England upon his acceſſion to the throne.

LEICESTER, the capital and county-town of Leiceſterſhire. In the time of the Romans it was called *Ragæ* or *Ratæ Coritanorum*, as being on the foſſeway and Roman, coins diſcovered, &c. here. It ſtands on the river Soare, anciently the Leir; hence its derivation is a city or caſtle on the Leir, and it is half way ſurrounded by the river. It is a very ancient place, was the ſee of a Biſhop, and is ſaid to have had once thirty-two pariſh-churches in it. The firſt law for burning heritics, by which Lord Cobham and others ſuffered death, was made in a parliament held here in the reign of King Henry V. declaring the favourers of Wickliff's doctrine heretics and traitors. In the civil wars it was beſieged by King Charles I. and taken by ſtorm May 31, 1645, when his army gave the garriſon no quarter, hanged ſome of the committee, and plundered the inhabitants. Sir Thomas Fairfax not coming ſoon enough to relieve the place, beſieged it again, and forced the new garriſon to ſurrender upon terms.

At preſent this is the largeſt, beſt built, and moſt populous town in the ſhire: it is a borough, and corporation, governed by a Mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament, and had its firſt charter from King John. Its weekly market on Saturday, is well-furniſhed with proviſions, eſpecially corn: the freemen of Leiceſter are exempted from paying toll in all the fairs and markets of England.

In the high-ſtreet is an exquiſite piece of workmanſhip in form of our Saviour's croſs. Here are ſix pariſhes, though but five churches; and the hoſpital built by Henry Plantagenet Duke of Lancaſter continues ſtill in a tolerable condition, being ſupported by ſome revenues from the duchy of Lancaſter, and can maintain an hundred aged people decently. But the moſt ſtately edifice of this kind now, is the new bede-houſe or hoſpital built in the reign of King Henry VIII. and endowed by Sir William Wigiſton, a merchant of the ſtaple in this town, for twelve poor Lazars, which has a chapel and library for the uſe of the miniſters and ſcholars belonging to the town: and there is another near the abbey for ſix widows. Here is alſo a charity-ſchool for thirty boys and ten girls, all taught and cloathed by a private charity. The inhabitants have greatly improved the manufacture of ſtockings, vaſt quantities of which are woven by this and many other neighbouring towns and villages; and in ſome years this branch of trade is ſaid to have returned 60,000 l. This town has given title of Earl as early almoſt as any

city

city or town in England. For upon the extinction of the Sidneys, the laſt Earls, it gave title to Thomas Coke Lord Lovel, who was created Earl of Leiceſter in 1744; but by his death lately without male iſſue, the title is now alſo extinct.

Before the caſtle was diſmantled, it was a vaſt building, and the court of the great Henry Duke of Lancaſter, who added twenty-ſix acres of ground to it, incloſing it within a ſtrong wall of ſquare ſtone eighteen feet high, and called it his *Novum Opus*, now commonly called Newark, where are the beſt houſes in or near Leiceſter, and they ſtill continue extraparochial, as being under caſtleward by ancient grant from the crown. Its hall and kitchen ſtill remain entire; the former of which is ſo lofty and ſpacious, that the courts of juſtice, which are held here at the aſſizes, are at ſuch a diſtance, as not to incommode one another. One of the gateways of this palace has an arch of curious workmanſhip, and in the tower over it is kept the magazine for the county-militia.

In the meadows near the town was anciently a famous monaſtery, called St. Mary de Pratis or de Prez, where a body was dug up ſuppoſed to be Cardinal Wolſey's. It has ſince been turned into a dwelling-houſe, and the ſite of the abbey into a garden, where is a pleaſant terrace-walk ſupported by an embattled wall, with lunettes hanging over the river, and ſhaded with trees. The adjacent meadow is the uſual place for the horſe-races of Leiceſter. King Richard III. who was killed at the battle of Boſworth, is ſaid to have been interred in St. Margaret's church in Leiceſter, which was anciently the ſee of a Biſhop, as appears from a ground here called the Biſhop's Barn-cloſe, and the royalty the Biſhop's fee. This is a noble and elegant ſtructure, and famous for a ring of ſix of the moſt tuneable bells in the kingdom.

In St. Martin's, another of the churches of this town, is the epitaph of Mr. Heyric, who died in 1589, aged ſeventy-ſix, having lived in one houſe with his wife fifty-two years, and in all that time buried none, though he had ſometimes twenty in family: and the widow, who lived to be ninety-ſeven, ſaw before her death, which happened in December 1611, of her progeny to the number of 143.

About half a mile ſouthward from Leiceſter, upon the edge of the meadows, is a long ditch called Rawdykes, on the banks of which King Charles I. is ſaid to have ſtood to behold the ſtorming of the town. He lay at the vicarage houſe of Elſton. The traces of the Roman wall is eaſily diſcoverable in the gardens about Senvygate, with a ditch which is very viſible. Edelfleda, a Saxon lady, repaired it in 914. The old work called Jewry-wall, is compoſed of rag-ſtone and Roman brick. Not far off is a place called Holy-bones, where abundance of ox bones have been dug up, ſuppoſed to be the remains of the Roman ſacrifices. At Leiceſter ſeveral Roman coins are found; particularly a pot full of them was dug up at the entrance into White Friars: and there are alſo many vaſt foundations to be ſeen here.

The moſt curious relique of antiquity preſerved here, is a piece of Moſaic pavement at the bottom of a cellar, repreſenting the ſtory of Acteon torn to pieces by his own hounds: it is of moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, the ſtones being only white and brown, and very ſmall.

Leiceſter lies ninety-eight miles from London. Lat. 52 deg. 37 min. N. long. 1 deg. 7 min. W.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland county of England, almoſt of a circular figure. It is bounded on the E. by Lincolnſhire and Rutlandſhire, on the S. by Northamptonſhire, on the W. by Warwickſhire, and on the N. by Derbyſhire and Nottinghamſhire. It is parted from Warwickſhire by the military way called Watling-ſtreet, and from Northamptonſhire by the rivers Welland and Avon the Leſs. It lies in the dioceſe of Lincoln, under the archdeacon of Leiceſter. It is in the midland circuit, is 33 miles long, 28 broad, and 100 in compaſs; containing 560,000 acres, 200 pariſhes, 6 hundreds, 13 market-towns, 10 parks, and about 112,212 inhabitants. It ſends only four members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and the like number for the town of Leiceſter.

This ſhire is every where plentifully watered; but its principal river is the Soure or Soar, anciently the Leire (whence the name of the county) which riſing from a double head on the E. ſide runs with a broad ſtream through the reſt of the county into the river Trent, receiving in its paſſage the Senſe and the Wreke, which has its courſe through a deep narrow vale like a trough, and being increaſed by the Eye and other nameleſs ſtreams, waters the whole hundred of Framland, moſt of that of Eaſt Goſcote, and falls into the Soar near Coſſington. The weſtern parts are watered by the two head branches of the river Ankre, which go from hence into Warwickſhire, and the N. parts of Weſt Goſcote hundred have the advantage of the Trent.

Theſe rivers ſupply the county with many ſorts of fiſh; particularly the beſt ſort of ſalmon, which come from the Trent into the Soar; and they are convenient for navigation, in exporting or importing of corn, wood, coal, &c.

The ſoil of this county is very different, in different parts: in thoſe to the S. W. it is rich and plentiful, both for corn and paſture; but ſo deſtitute of fuel, that the inhabitants are forced to burn ſtraw, cow-dung, &c. In this part, however, where are fine meadows confining on the Avon, is made a ſort of cheeſe, which with ſome paſſes for Warwickſhire; and indeed it is not much inferior to it in taſte when kept ſome time, though not quite ſo fat.

The N. E. part, eſpecially that which lies about the river Wreke, is moſtly barren, mountainous, and rocky; but affords plenty of wood and pit-coals, feeding vaſt numbers of ſheep, which produce a good ſort of wool. In the N. W. and S. E. parts the ſoil is fertile, apt to bear corn and graſs, and ſufficiently provided with fuel: ſo that upon the whole, though this is none of the moſt plentiful counties, yet it cannot be ſaid to want any of the conveniencies of life.

It produces wheat, barley, peaſe, and oats: but its moſt natural and plentiful crops are beans, eſpecially in that part of Sparkingho hundred, lying about the village called from thence Barton in the Beans, where they are ſo luxuriant, that towards harveſt-time they look like a foreſt.

The Leiceſtrians indeed are very fond of beans; which, though they are in other countries food only for horſes or hogs, unleſs eaten when green, in this they are eſteemed good for men all the year round: ſo that the people have not only a pleaſure in eating, but a profit of ſelling them to their neighbours.

Here are no manufactures, except ſtockings, of late years much encouraged in this county; ſo that the ſhepherd and huſbandman almoſt engroſs the whole of the land; the latter ſupplying other counties with corn and pulſe, whilſt the former ſends its wool into many parts.

Moſt of the gentlemen are graziers; and in ſome places it is no uncommon thing for theſe to rent from 500 to 2000 l. per annum.

The ſheep bred here and in Lincolnſhire are the largeſt mutton with which London markets are ſupplied, and have the greateſt fleeces of wool among any in England. Nor is the wool leſs fine on account of its quantity, and is the longeſt ſtaple in the whole iſland, ſome few places excepted. The ſheep-breeding country here reaches from the river Ankre on the confines of Warwickſhire, to the Humber at the furtheſt end of Lincolnſhire, which is near an hundred miles in length: and from the banks of the Trent in Lincolnſhire and Leiceſterſhire to thoſe of the Ouſe, above ſixty miles in breadth.

The horſes bred, or rather fed here, are the largeſt in England, being generally the great, black coach and dray horſes, of which ſuch numbers are continually ſent up to London.

The great ſcarcity of fuel in the inland countries eſpecially, is ſupplied by a very rich coal-mine at Cole-Orton, whence it is ſold at good rates to the neighbouring countries.

In the S. W. part of Leiceſterſhire riſe four ſecond-rate, though withal conſiderable rivers, which run every one a directly contrary courſe, as the Avon, Soare, Ankre, and Welland.

LEIGH, a market-town of Lancaſhire. It lies 24 miles from Liverpool, 36 from Lancaſter, and 244 from London.

LEIGHTON BEAUDESERT, called by corruption *Buzzard*, a market-town of Bedfordſhire, and on the confines of Buckinghamſhire. Its weekly market on Tueſday, is well-ſtocked with cattle; and annual fairs are kept here on January 25, Whitſun-Tueſday, July 26, and October 24, all for cattle; but Whitſun-fair particularly for coach and cart horſes, brought out of Northamptonſhire, Leiceſterſhire, &c. and bought up here by jockeys from Surrey, Suſſex, and other parts. Here is a charity-ſchool maintained by private contributions. The place lies four miles from Woburn, ſeventeen from Bedford, and thirty-nine from London.

LEININGEN, a town of the Palatinate in Germany. It lies nine miles S. W. of Worms. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 45 min. E.

LEINSTER, or LEMPSTER, in Latin *Lagenia*, the native Iriſh call it *Leighnig*, and the Welch *Lein*. This is one of the four provinces of Ireland. It is waſhed by the ſea on the S. E. and is much indented by the other three provinces of Munſter, Connaught, and Ulſter; the two former of which bound it on the W. and S. W. and the latter on the N. It is ſeparated from Connaught by the Shannon, and from a part of Munſter by the Shure.

The air here is temperate and clear, the ſoil being fruitful in corn and paſture. Though ſome parts of it are woody, it abounds in general with cattle, fowl, milk, butter, cheeſe, fiſh, &c. and thoſe little ambling horſes called hobbies.

This province and Meath, now a part of it, had formerly petty Kings of their own, whoſe quarrels are ſaid to have facilitated the conqueſt of Ireland by King Henry II. It is now the beſt inhabited province of the kingdom, being the ſeat of the Engliſh government, Dublin being its capital, and that of the whole kingdom. Moſt of the people here are as polite as the Engliſh, by whom they were conquered, and from whom great numbers of them are deſcended, as abhorrent of the Popiſh rebellion and maſſacre of 1641, and as loyal to the Engliſh government as any part of Great Britain.

Its length, from the moſt northern parts of Eaſt-Meath to Hooke-tower, the ſouthern point of Wexford, is about 112 miles; the breadth, from Wicklow to the moſt weſtern part of King's county, is about ſeventy; and its circuit, including all the windings, is computed at 360: though its length and breadth is given variouſly by others.

It is divided into the counties of Lowth, Eaſt Meath, Weſt Meath, Longford, Dublin, Kildare, King's county, Queen's-county, Wicklow, Catherlough, Kilkenny, and Wexford. Theſe contain again about 92 baronies, and 926 pariſhes, under one Archbiſhop and three Biſhops. The parliamentary boroughs are computed at 47; the market-towns and other places of trade at 63; and gentlemen's ſeats and caſtles, moſtly Engliſh, at 102.

Its principal rivers are, the Barrow, the Boyne, the Liffe or Liffey, the Nuer which falls into the Barrow a little above Roſs, the Slane or Urrin, and the May, which falls into the Shannon or Lough-Ree.

LEIPSIC, or LEIPZIG, in Latin *Lipſia* or *Lupſurdum*. It takes its name from Leipzk or Leipo, an old word denoting a lime-tree, with which this country once abounded. This is a city of Miſnia or Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It gives name to the circle of which it is the capital. It ſtands in a charming fruitful plain between the rivers Saal and Mulda, having particularly rich meadows, pleaſant woods, and many fine orchards, with all ſorts of fruit; there being neither theſe nor any gardens in the city. It lies at the confluence of three ſmaller rivers; namely, the Elſter, Pleiſſa or Pleiſs, and Pardo or Barde.

This part of the country having been the principal theatre of the thirty years civil wars in Germay, the place was in two years taken five times; and at laſt by the Imperialiſts, in 1633, but reſtored two years afterwards. Near this city three ſignal victories were obtained by the Swedes over the Imperialiſts; that in 1631, when King Guſtavus defeated Count Tilly; in 1641 and 1642, when the Archduke Leopold and General Piccolomini, were beaten by the Swediſh commander Torſtenſon; to whom the town ſoon after ſurrendered. It is a rich and populous place, with a very conſiderable trade: but ſome diminution in theſe and other reſpects, muſt probably have happened to it, ſince the Pruſſians took poſſeſſion of it in the preſent war; of which they are ſtill maſters, though obliged to evacuate Dreſden. Here is a famous univerſity, which was founded in 1409 by Frederick and William Dukes of Saxony, upon a detachment of the ſtudents from Prague, of which there came thither in one day not leſs than 2000, by reaſon of a quarrel between the Huſſites and Papiſts of the latter city. It has twenty-four profeſſors, and four colleges, diſtinguiſhed by the claſſes of Miſnia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Poland. It is not ſubject to the Elector, but to the magiſtracy of the town. It has bred ſeveral learned men. In their library is abundance of manuſcripts that belonged to the monaſteries demoliſhed at the time of the reformation; the moſt valuable among which is, Tretzer's Greek commentary on Homer's Iliad, in a fair character. From a literary journal publiſhed here monthly, and entitled *Eruditorum*, it appears that phyſic, anatomy, the mathematics, and ſeveral other parts of learning, are very much cultivated here: though divinity, eſpecially the controverſy with the Socinians, Papiſts, Jews, &c. is their chief ſtudy. Notwithſtanding the rivalſhip of Halle, it has always ſupported itſelf with reputation.

This city is the ſeat of a high court of judicature, where the Elector himſelf is obliged to appear, when ſummoned.

The town itſelf is not large; but populous, with regular ſtreets and ſtately houſes, generally five or ſix ſtories high, but about the market-place eight or nine; being built of free-ſtone, adorned with large fine windows, but ſomething too much charged with ſculpture, and not duly proportioned; and they are at a high rent. The town-houſe is a large noble ſtructure. St. Nicholas's church is very fine, and the beſt adorned within of any Lutheran church in Germany. The ground-floors of moſt of the houſes are warehouſes, where the merchants ſtore their goods for the fairs, which are held here at New-years-tide, Eaſter and Michaelmas, to which there is a vaſt concourſe of merchants from the moſt noted places in Europe, who are exempted from tolls. So many rich curioſities are then brought hither, and there is ſo great vent for them, that at the fair of 1739, the goods entered at the cuſtom-houſe were computed to be worth near five millions: and ſometimes, particularly in 1709, no leſs than forty-four Princes and Princeſſes of ſovereign families have been counted there. The German tongue is ſpoken at Leipſic in the greateſt purity. The town is fortified with ramparts and a ditch, but are not of ſuch importance as its ſtrong caſtle of Pleiſſenburg: which however the Elector did not think tenable when Charles XII. marched into Saxony in 1706, and ordered its governor to ſurrender it. Here is commonly a good garriſon; and the Roman Catholicks have had a chapel in it ever ſince the Elector embraced their religion for the crown of Poland. Here are ſeveral famous libraries and muſeums: the exchange is an elegant building, and the cieling of the great hall is very well painted.

Its ſuburbs are very large; and the city has four magnificent gates of free-ſtone, at each of which is ſet up a mile-poſt; and the like are at the gates of all the towns, and even villages of this electorate; and from hence ſmaller poſts are at every quarter of a mile upon all the great roads, ſhewing the diſtances. Two merchants of the name of Boſes and Appel planted gardens at the gates of the city, on which vaſt ſums have been expended: to the latter the Elector comes, as being near the place where the fairs are kept. The aſparagus of Leipſic is delicious and large, the gardeners here being reckoned the beſt in Germany. This place is particularly noted for its fat larks, the cuſtom paid here for them being 12,000 crowns per annum, at a groſch, or twopence-halfpenny ſterling, for every ſixty of thoſe

birds. This is certain, that the fields hereabouts are covered with larks from Michaelmas to Martinmas. Here and at Dreſden are tolerable good ordinaries; but in the places betwixt thoſe cities victuals are badly dreſſed, and the houſes naſty. In the neighbourhood is the wood of Roſendahl, conſiſting of fourteen walks, with a large meadow in the middle; and each walk has a noble point of view. Leipſic lies about twenty-eight miles N. W. of Meiſſen, and forty-ſix in the ſame direction from Dreſden. Lat. 51 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 34 min. E.

LEITH, a populous and conſiderable trading town of Mid-Lothan, in the S. of Scotland. It is governed by its own Bailiff, but ſubject to the juriſdiction of Edinburgh; which is a mile S. W. of it, and is the port-town of that capital. It lies on the firth of Forth, upon a river called the water of Leith, which falls into the firth on the W. ſide of the town, forming a good mole or harbour, very much frequented. Here the paſſage-boats from Kinghorn on the Fife-ſide uſually come from the North every tide, and return again regularly; tho' above ſeven miles over, and a very rough dangerous ferry. It continues of that breadth for five or ſix miles W. but grows narrower beyond Cramond; and Queen's-ferry is not above two miles over. During Queen Mary's minority, Leith was fortified and defended by a French garriſon, when the nobility, &c. of Scotland, who ſtood up for their liberties and the reformation, called in the aſſiſtance of Queen Elizabeth to drive out the French. In 1544, John Dudley, Viſcount Liſle, landed here with 200 ſhips, waſted Edinburgh, and at his return burnt this town. It ſoon recovered, and M. de Deſſe, General for Francis II. King of France, who had married the aforeſaid Queen Mary, fortified it regularly, with a deſign, it was ſaid, to conquer the whole iſland: upon which the Engliſh, at the deſire of the Proteſtant ſtates, ſending an army under Lord Grey, ſoon forced the French to return home. Moſt part of the town was burnt during the ſiege; and all the works afterwards demoliſhed. The entrance into the harbour is made good by a long jet, mole or pier on the E. ſide, and by ſtrong ranges of piles, break-waters or counter-piers, though not ſo long on the W. ſide; all which are kept in excellent repair; ſo that the harbour is free and open, notwithſtanding a flat ſhore and huge ſwell of the ſea. A beacon or maſt is ſet up at low-water mark, for the conveniency of navigation. The river divides the town into two parts, being joined together by a handſome ſtone-bridge of one arch. On the S. ſide leading from the pier towards the bridge, is a ſpacious handſome ſtreet and quay, firmly warfed up with ſtone and fenced with piles; and the ſhipping lay their broadſides cloſe to its wall or wharf. The buildings oppoſite to, and parallel with the water, are very lofty and handſome; being generally about ſix ſtories high, and large ſaſh-windows. Here are likewiſe commodious cellars and warehouſes for laying up goods; the merchants of Edinburgh having the bulk of all their commodities here, in order to be ready for carriage, either by land or ſea: ſo that Leith is not improperly called the warehouſe as well as the port of the city. Here are glaſs-houſes for making all ſorts of green-glaſs, particularly bottles; alſo a ſugar-bakehouſe and ſaw-mills for cutting timber, ſlitting deals, and the like.

That called North Leith, lies on the other ſide of the harbour, where ſome large ſhips have been built, there being docks both for building and repairing of them. Here are the ruins of the citadel built by Oliver Cromwell, and demoliſhed by Charles II. Of theſe Brigadier Macintoſh of Borlum, took poſſeſſion, with his Highlanders, in the year 1715, only for one night: for finding that their friends were not in a condition to join them, and the King's troops preparing to attack them, they marched off to the Earl of Winton's ſeat. This was at the time they had formed a correſpondence with certain ſentinels of Edinburgh caſtle, for betraying it into their hands; and for which ſome were afterwards hanged. On the S. ſhore of the firth, and two miles above Leith to the W. alſo to Preſtonpans downwards, and other towns, there is good fiſhing for oyſters and muſſels; which not only ſupply Edinburgh and the adjacent country, but many boat-loads of them are carried to Newcaſtle upon Tyne, &c. whence they return with glaſs-bottles, window-glaſs, and other heavy goods. The cuſtom-houſe is at South Leith, but the commiſſioners have their office at Edinburgh. Leith was formerly a great check to the capital when King James IV. was there, who, to keep the citizens in better obedience, often threatened to remove his palace and court of judicature hither. The citizens of Edinburgh often come hither in coaches or a-foot, for a walk on the mole, or other recreations; and at the numerous inns are very good accommodations, and at a reaſonable rate. The ſea-faring people, and thoſe concerned with them, are at Leith all alert and buſy. It is a pleaſant ſhort walk from the Nether-bow down-hill to Leith, and on one ſide of the road are gibbets with malefactors hanging in chains. The hackney coaches carry paſſengers at certain hours to and from Leith at a very moderate expence. Lat. 55 deg. 58 min. N. long. 2 deg. 59 min. W.

LEITH-HILL, in Surry, about five miles S. from Darking: it juts out about two miles beyond that range of hills, which terminates the North-downs to the S. yielding a very delightful proſpect into the neighbouring countries for a conſiderable way.

LEITOMERITZ, in Latin *Leitomerium*, a rich town of Bohemia, on the Elbe: it is the ſee of a Biſhop, who is ſuffragan to Prague, and the capital of its circle. It was garriſoned by the French for the late Emperor Charles VII. but taken in 1742 by the forces of the Queen of Hungary. It lies thirty-five miles N. W. of Prague, and forty from Dreſden to the S.

LEITRIM, a county of Connaught, one of the four provinces of Ireland. It has Slego and part of Roſcommon on the W. and S. W. Donnegal-bay on the N. Longford in Leinſter on the S. E. and the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan in Ulſter on the N. and N. E. It is forty-four miles in length, and but eighteen in breadth; though being indented both ways, 'tis narrower in the middle, and is ſaid to contain 206,830 acres. It is a wild mountainous country, but full of rank graſs, upon which feed great numbers of cattle; 120,000 at one time, according to Camden, grazed in this narrow county. It was principally poſſeſſed by the Orcrks, till forfeited by their rebellion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is ſubdivided into five baronies, and ſends ſix members to parliamemt; namely, two for the county, and two each for James-town and Carrick-Drumruſk.

LEITRIM, the principal town of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name. It ſtands near the Shannon, which has its ſource in the county; but the place is decayed.

LELOW, a town of the palatinate of Cracow, in Poland, upon a river of the ſame name. It is ſurrounded with an old wall, and has a ſtrong caſtle on a hill, with a palace and garden, ſaid to be in the Italian ſtile. In its neighbourhood are ſilver and lead mines. It lies forty-four miles from Cracow.

LEMAN-LAKE, or LAKE OF GENEVA, in Latin *Lacus Lemanus*. It is a large collection of inland waters, ſixty-two miles long, and thirteen broad; at the weſtern extremity of which ſtands the city of Geneva. It is ſaid to be 400 fathom depth in ſome places of it. This lake reſembles the ſea, both in the colour of its waters, and the ſtorms frequently raiſed on it. Here is a kind of tide, or more properly a ſwelling of its waters in ſummer; from the melted ſnow running into it more plentifully from the Alps that encompaſs it at noon, than in the morning and evening. It abounds with variety of fine fiſh; and through it runs the river Rhone, which carries with it in ſummer a vaſt volume of water when the ſnow melts, and with great rapidity; at which time the lakes and rivers of Switzerland are much higher than in winter.

LE MAIRE *Streights* (ſee MAIRE) a Streight in going to Cape Horn, the moſt ſouthern extremity of South America, into the Pacific ocean.

LEMBERG, or RED RUSSIA, a palatinate in Poland, the S. E. part of which is called Potutia, or Poceuck. It lies in the S. part of Red Ruſſia, E. of Cracow, and

N.

N. of Hungary. It has nine ſenators belonging to the diet.

LEMBERG, the capital of the laſt-mentioned palatinate of its name. It is alſo called LEOPOL, and by the Poles Lwow or Luwow; and in Latin *Leopolis*. It ſtands among hills, on the river Peltew, which falls into the Bog. It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, who ſtiles himſelf both a ſpiritual and temporal Lord. The Armenians who live here have likewiſe a Metropolitan, who owns the Pope's authority; and the Greeks have a Biſhop, dependent on the Patriarch of Conſtantinople.

The city is large, well-built, and tolerably fortified, though with timber, having two caſtles; one within the walls, and one without, upon a riſing-ground, which commands the town; both which, with the city, were founded by Duke Leo of Ruſſia, in 1289: beſides, the fortified convent of bareſooted Monks may be looked upon as a citadel. The churches are moſtly fair, and well-built; abounding with coſtly ornaments of all kinds. Here is an academy, ſupplied with profeſſors from that of Cracow; and learned men are much encouraged here. The Coſſacs and Tartars formerly beſieged this place in vain, with a very great army; as did the Coſſacs and Muſcovites, with upwards of 120,000 men, for two months and a half. In 1672 the Turks beſieged it, againſt whom it held out; but at laſt were bought off for 80,000 dollars. In 1695 there was a bloody engagement under the walls of this town, betwixt 3000 Poles and 70,000 Tartars, headed by their Sultan; who were defeated, and many of them cut off in their retreat by the Coſſacs. In 1704 King Charles XII. of Sweden took this town; uſed the inhabitants, particularly the Jews, with great cruelty, and obliged the city to pay 300,000 crowns to ſave it from being plundered; notwithſtanding which he ruined the town, and broke to pieces 140 cannon which they could not carry off. The Jeſuits are ſaid to have been the principal promoters of this cruelty, as the town favoured King Auguſtus. In 1716 it was ſurpriſed by the confederates againſt that King, who impoſed very hard terms on the Crown-General and Archbiſhop of the place: but the Saxons retook it ſoon after, and theſe evacuated it again. The Armenian Catholics, who have dwelt here time out of mind, enjoy great privileges, on account of the conſiderable commerce which they carry on with the Perſians and other Orientals. Here is kept a very famous winter-fair, to which the Hungarian, Moldavian, and in time of peace the Turkiſh merchants, reſort in great numbers. The inhabitants are a mixture of various nations; but the Proteſtant religion is not tolerated. The city lies 40 miles S. of Bielez, 80 N. E. of the confines of Hungary, and 135 S. E. of Warſaw. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 23 deg. 51 min. E.

LEMGOW, a town in the county of Lippe, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. This is a rich and neat Hans-town, in a fruitful country on the Pega, once ſubject to the Biſhop of Paderborn, by whom it was made over to the Counts of Lippe, who ſtill form pretenſions to it; though now ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. The citizens, who are Lutherans, are ingenious and induſtrious; and they have both a gymnaſium and printing-houſe. The town lies ſix miles N. from Dietmelle, and twenty-four S. of Minden. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 52 min. E.

LEMINGTON, or LIMMINGTON, a borough and ſea-port of Hampſhire; though ſmall, it is populous, and built upon a hill oppoſite to Yarmouth in the Iſle of Wight. It lies in the narrow part of the Streight called the Needles, between the caſtles of Hurſt and Calſhot, at the entrance of the bay of Southampton, and on the Engliſh channel. It is a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on May 12, and October 13, both for horſes, cheeſe, and bacon.

The principal trade here is in ſalt, of which they make large quantities from the ſalt-pits here, and of a fine ſort; being remarkable for preſerving fleſh, &c. The ſouthern parts have what ſalt they uſe chiefly from thence, both by land and water carriage, as the weſt-country people had formerly. The ſea comes up within a mile of the town: and though the river on which it ſtands is not navigable far up; yet here it forms a very good port, commodious for ſhipping. The place ſtands in a very healthy air, with a fine proſpect of the Iſle of Wight. Here is a quay, and officers of the cuſtoms; as alſo ſhipwrights, who are principally employed in building merchant-ſhips and ſmall craft. It gives title of Viſcount to the Wallop family, the firſt of whom was created by his late Majeſty King George I. by the title of Baron Wallop and Lord Viſcount Limington. Its burgeſſes had a grant of certain privileges from thoſe of Southampton, as early as King Edward III. It lies fourteen miles from the laſt-mentioned town, and eighty-five from London.

LEMNOS, now called STALIMENE, an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is of a quadrangular form, and about twenty-five miles over. In ſome parts of the W. and S. coaſts abounding with corn and wine, ſprings are produced in plenty: but the eaſtern parts are barren, having a ſcarcity both of wood and water.

The principal town of the ſame name with the iſland, and anciently called Myrina, ſtands on the weſtern ſhore. It is the ſee of a Greek Metropolitan, lat. 40 deg. 2 min. N. long. 25 deg. 36 min. E. It is a ſmall place, but has a good port. Oppoſite to it on the eaſtern ſhore, are to be ſeen the ruins of Cocheno, near which is dug that kind of earth, much uſed in medicine, and proper for ſtopping of hemorrhages; and againſt poiſon, infection, &c. It is called *Terra Lemnica*; and from the Calayers or Monks of the iſland gathering it, and putting it into bags ſealed with the Grand Signior's ſignet, it has the name of *Terra Sigillata*, or ſealed earth; and hence ariſes the principal wealth of the iſland. It lies in the N. part of the Egæan ſea, forty-ſix miles S. W. of the entrance into the Dardavella or Helleſpont.

LEMSTER, or LEOMINSTER, a large, handſome, and populous borough of Herefordſhire, on the river Lug, over which are ſeveral bridges. It is governed by a Bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. Its church, which is very large, having been in a manner rebuilt, is very beautiful. This is a great thoroughfare to and from London. It had formerly a conſiderable trade in wool and wheat; but this is much leſſened, ſaid to be owing to the towns being obliged, upon a petition to parliament from Hereford and Worceſter, complaining of a loſs of trade, to alter their weekly markets from Thurſday to Friday. Here ſix annual fairs are kept, February 13, Tueſday after Midlent-Sunday, and May 13, for horned cattle and horſes; on July 10, for ditto, wool, and Welch butter; September 4, for horned cattle, horſes, and butter; and November 8, for horned cattle, horſes, and butter. The wool of the neighbouring parts has been reckoned excellent, and formerly called Lemſter-ore, as enriching the town before the above-mentioned petition. It has been equally noted for the beſt wheat, and conſequently the fineſt bread. It lies in a rich valley, through which run three rivers with rapidity, beſides others very near, upon which the inhabitants have mills and other machinery in the various branches of their trade; which is ſtill not deſpicable in wool, hat-making, leather, &c. Here was formerly a priory at the E. end of the church, of which there are ſome remains; particularly a little chapel, with a pretty rivulet below it, on which ſtands a fulling-mill. Near it are very large fiſh-ponds. And not long ſince was pulled down a fine gate-houſe near the Almery-cloſe, where the Monks gave away their ſcraps of victuals to the poor. On the neighbouring hill are the ruins of a palace to this day, called Comfott-caſtle. At Lemſter is an alms-houſe, founded by the widow of a man who had given away the beſt part of his effects in his life-time. In a niche over the entrance is the figure of a man holding up a hatchet, with an Engliſh couplet; importing, that whoever would do as he did, might as well take this inſtrument and cut off his own head. This town gives title of Baron to the Earl of Pomfret. It lies 15 miles from Hereford, and 136 from London.

LEMWICK, a town in the N.W. confines of the dioceſe

ceſe of Ripen and North Jutland, in Denmark. It ſtands on the gulph of Limford, from which it probably takes part of its name. It lies ten miles from the German ocean to the E. and eighteen from Ringcoping, to the N.

LENA, a large river in the eaſtern part of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia. It iſſues from the N. ſide of Lake-Baikal: after traverſing a vaſt tract of country, it divides itſelf into five branches, three of which continue their courſe to the weſtward, and the other two to the eaſtward, and ſo falls into the Frozen ocean. This river throughout all its courſe is ſlow, without any rocks in its channel, receiving ſeveral other ſtreams in its way. The Ruſſians ſeem to have ſome hopes of finding a paſſage to Japan and China by this river.

LENCICIA, or LENCZICZ, a city of Great Poland, and the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. It lies in a moraſs upon the Bſura, with a wall and ditch round it, being alſo defended by a caſtle. In 1290 it was laid in aſhes by the Lithuanians, and in 1656 it likewiſe underwent the ſame cataſtrophe from the Poles, when the Swedes were in poſſeſſion of it; and all the inhabitants, eſpecially the Jews, were put to the ſword. It lies ſeventy-four miles W. of Warſaw. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 18 deg. 49 min. E.

LENDINIRA, or LENDINARA, a well-fortified town of Il Poleſino di Rovigo, one of the Venetian provinces in the upper diviſion of Italy. It lies on the river Adige, about eight or nine miles from the city of Rovigo. It is reckoned to contain about 4000 inhabitants, tho' its air be very thick and foggy. Some place it about midway between Ferrara and Padua.

LENHAM, a market-town of Kent, at the ſource of the Len, a rivulet which runs into the Medway at Maidſtone. Camden takes it to be Antonius's Durolenum, though others diſpute this. On the tomb of Mr. Thompſon, in the church here, who was grandchild to that truly religious matron Mrs. Honeywood, wife of Mr. Honeywood, of Charing, we have this remarkable account, That ſhe had at her deceaſe, lawfully deſcended from her, 367 children; namely, 16 of her own body, 114 grandchildren, 228 in the third generation, and 9 in the fourth. Her renown liveth with her poſterity, her body lieth in this church, and her monument may be ſeen in Marks-hall in Eſſex, where ſhe died.

The weekly market of Lenham is on Tueſday: it has two annual fairs, on June 6, for cattle and horſes; October 23, for horſes, &c. It lies nine miles from Maidſtone, and ſeventeen from the city of Canterbury.

LENNOX, or LENNOS-SHIRE, in Latin *Levinia*, from the river Levin, which iſſuing from Lough-Lommond, falls into the Clyde. It is the ſame with DUNBARTON or DUNBRITTONSHIRE in the W. of Scotland, which ſee.

LENS, in Latin *Lentum* or *Lentiacum*, formerly Elene, now a ſmall town of Artois, in French Flanders. It lies on the rivulet Souchets, was once well-fortified, and a conſiderable place, which had held out ſeveral ſieges; but has been long ſince diſmantled. In the plains of Lens, the famous Prince of Condé obtained a compleat victory over the Spaniards in the year 1648. It lies nine miles S. of Arras, and ten N. W. of Douay. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E.

LENSBURG, or LENTZBOURG, a neat little town of the German country and canton of Berne, in Switzerland. It ſtands in a vaſt plain, at the foot of a very high mountain, upon which is the Bailiff's caſtle, the road to which is ſo rugged and bad, that they are forced to draw up the wine-carts, &c. to it by means of pulleys. Here is a well cut in the rock, 300 feet deep. Lenſburg is the capital of the richeſt bailliwic in the hands of the Lords of Berne, being of great extent, and containing twenty pariſhes, beſides ſeveral villages and caſtles; of the latter indeed ſome are ruinous. The ſtreets of this town are large, and the town-houſe tolerably handſome.

LENSUT, or LANCUT, a town in the palatinate of Lemberg and Red Ruſſia, in Poland. It is noted for a ſtrong caſtle, and ſeveral magnificent churches.

LEO, ST. a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Urbino a duchy of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies twenty-four miles N. W. of the city of Urbino. Lat. 44 deg. 21 min. N. long. 13 deg. 34 min. E.

LEOMINSTER. See LEMSTER, in Herefordſhire.

LEOGANE, a port on Donna Maria bay, in the French part of St. Domingo, one of the Antilles iſlands, in the gulph of Florida, North America. Here the French built a new town about half a league from the ſea, between the towns of Eſterre and La Petite Riviere; the inhabitants of both which places were obliged to quit them, and live here. This is the reſidence of the French Governor-General, the Intendant, &c. the ſeat of the royal judicature, and ſuperior council of this part of the iſland, extending from Cape Mongon on the S. to the river Artibonite: for the other part of the iſland, from this river to Bayha, is in the juriſdiction of another ſuperior court, eſtabliſhed at Cape François in 1702.

In this neighbourhood is a large river, which may be eaſily brought through or round the town; the only convenience it has: for it lies in low boggy ground, near enough to the ſea to have its bad qualities; yet too far from it for defending any ſhips in the road, or to have any goods from on board, but what come in carts: ſo that the French have been forced to erect a kind of fort on the ſhore. It lies at the bottom of a bay called the Cul de Sac of Leogane: which in its opening between Capes Donna Maria and St. Nicolas, is above 40 leagues, and near 100 in circuit. Leogane gives title to a principality.

LEOGANE, that properly called the plain, is about twelve or thirteen leagues from E. to W. and three or four from N. to S. It begins at the mountains of Grand Guaves, and ends at thoſe of the Cul de Sac. It is a fine ſmooth plain, watered by ſeveral rivers and brooks, with a rich ſoil, where ſugar-canes and cocoa thrive extremely; the latter in particular, ſince for two leagues to the S. of Leogane, as well as all the paſſes of the mountains on that ſide, are foreſts of thoſe trees. Potatoes, bananas, and figs, thrive better at Leogane than in the French iſlands to the weſtward, the ſoil being deeper, and the climate hotter.

LEON, LEONDOUL, ST. PAUL or ST. POL DE LEON, in Latin *Fanum Sancti Pauli Leonini*, alſo *Staviocanus Portus & Civitas Oſiſmiorum*; a conſiderable town even in Julius Cæſar's time. It has been ruined long ſince; and of its ancient dioceſe have been formed theſe three, of St. Pol de Leon, St. Brieux, and Trequier. St. Pol lies on the northern coaſt of Brittany, between Trequier and Breſt, about eight leagues from the former, and eleven from the latter; alſo thirty from Rennes to the W. It is the capital of the diſtrict of Leonois, and of the firſt baronies in the province; which has been long in the family of the Dukes of Rohan, who on that account preſide in the aſſembly of the ſtates alternately with the Duke de la Trimouille, Baron of Vitré.

This city has a ſecure harbour, and is defended by a fortreſs. It is an Epiſcopal ſee, under the Metropolitan of Tours. The dioceſe lies at the extremity of Lower Britany, along the coaſt from the road of Breſt to the river Morlaix. The inhabitants here ſpeak the low Britiſh language with greater purity and elegance than any other of the ſame country. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 50 min. W.

LEON, formerly a kingdom, now a province of Spain. It once included Aſturias and Gallicia. The kingdom of Leon Proper was ancently the country of the Aſtures Ciſmontani, or on this ſide of the Auſtrian mountains; whilſt the others were called Aſtures Tranſmontani, and in Spaniſh Tras los montes; and is the modern province of Aſturia. This likewiſe formerly contained part of the country of the Vetones and Vaccei. It is now bounded on the N. by the mountains of Aſturias, on the E. by Old Caſtile, from which it is divided by the mountains of Pernia, and the rivers Carrio and Piſuerga, as far as the Ebro, then by thoſe of Heban and Reganno, as the mountains Bonilla de la Sierra. On the S. the mountains of Bannos, and another ridge, divide it from Eſtremadura; and on the W. the

the rivers of Agueda, Duero, and a chain of mountains, part it from Portugal; as does the ſame ridge of hills continued, from Gallicia. The whole extent of Leon from N. to S. is about 120 miles; that is, from lat. 42 to about 40 deg. N. and from E. to W. about 90 miles; from long. 4 deg. 20 min. to 5 deg. 40 min. W. The river Duero runs nearly acroſs the middle of it, leaving one half on the N. and the other on the S. ſide.

As this kingdom lies in the ſame climate and latitude with that of Old Caſtile, to which it is contiguous, and is, like it, intermingled with ridges of high hills, ſpacious valleys, and champaign plains, which occaſion pretty nearly the ſame degrees of heat and cold, drought and moiſture; its ſoil and temperature differ very little or nothing from it, and its grounds yield almoſt the ſame productions; ſuch as excellent wheat, and other grain, paſturage, cattle, fine wines, oil, honey, fruits, game, fowl, and the like. The natives are here likewiſe robuſt, hardy, laborious, brave, temperate, and lovers of learning; and the nobility and gentry courteous, polite, and munificent. The mountains have ſome minerals, but principally quarries of exquiſite marble, alabaſter both veined and for ſtatuary, jaſper, and ſometimes turquoiſes, garnets, amethyſts, &c.

What parts the Romans ſubdued in this province, did partly belong to Luſitania, and partly to Terraconenſis: that on the S. ſide of the Duero belonged to the former, and that part on the N. to the latter. The Goths, upon the expulſion of the Romans, were maſters of it about 300 years: to theſe the Moors ſucceeded, and governed it; only with this difference, that the former had an excellent body of laws, from which they ſeldom or never departed; whereas the latter enſlaved all they ſubdued, and ruled with deſpotic ſway. As ſoon as theſe, however, had loſt the city of Leon, they began to loſe ground apace, till wholly reduced or expelled by the Chriſtians. Each little kingdom began then to take a better face, and to be governed not only by kings of their own, but alſo by laws of their own; to the obſervance of which they obliged their monarchs. Hence aroſe thoſe many privileges which every one of theſe kingdoms and provinces formerly enjoyed, and often maintained with their lives. With regard to this of Leon, when the court removed to Caſtile, it was put under a Governor or Lord-Lieutenant: which title continues ſtill hereditary in the Dukes of Nagera.

In this province, as it ſtands at preſent, are eight cities, no archbiſhoprics, ſix biſhoprics, one univerſity, with ſome cities, and a great number of towns.

LEON, the metropolis of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name. It was anciently called Legio, from a Roman legion planted here; which afterwards became a colony, and an eminent city of the Terraconenſis; in time, according to the Spaniſh termination, came to be called Legion, and by corruption Leon. It lies at the foot of the Aſturian mountains, between the river Ezla and Vernezga, in a temperate and healthy air. Ptolemy calls it Legio VII. Germanica; the laſt ſhould be Gemina. In proceſs of time Leon was enlarged and fortified with a ſtout wall, and eleven gates. It ſtands in a pleaſant and fruitful country; being elegantly built, though after the antique taſte. It contains thirteen pariſhes, ſix monaſteries, five nunneries, fifteen chapels, and four hoſpitals. The cathedral, for curious workmanſhip, is one of the fineſt in Spain: in it lie buried ſeveral ſaints, thirty-ſeven Kings, and one Emperor. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, immediately ſubject to the Pope. The dioceſe conſiſts of 1020 pariſhes, and the Biſhop's income is annually 13,000 ducats. This was the firſt conſiderable city taken from the Moors, who were defeated by Pelajo in 722, and it was afterwards fortified: from which time it became the royal reſidence of the firſt Chriſtian Kings of Spain, till the year 1029. It lies 60 miles N. from Zamora, and 160 N. W. from Madrid. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. W.

LEON, a city of Mexico in North America. It is the capital of Nicaragua, at the W. extremity of a lake of the ſame name; and twenty-four miles E. of the South Sea, at the foot of a volcano or burning mountain, which often occaſions earthquakes. It contains about 1000 houſes, with ſeveral monaſteries; and is the ſee of a Biſhop. In 1684 the Buccaneers burnt it, for refuſing to pay the contribution which they exacted of the inhabitants. Dampier was among theſe ſea-robbers; but he had not the command of the expedition. Lat. 11 deg. 45 min. N. long. 91 deg. 46 min. W.

LEONARD, ST. a ſmall town of Limoſin, in France. It lies on the river Vienne, eighteen miles E. of Limoges. Lat. 45 deg. 56 min. N. long. 1 deg. 52 min. E.

LEONHART, ST. a town of Carinthia, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It lies forty-ſix miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. 61 min. E.

LEONTARI, or LEONDARIO, the modern name of Megalopolis, in the Peloponneſus or Morea, in European Turkey. See MEGALOPOLIS.

LEONTINI, or LENTINO, anciently LEONTIUM, a conſiderable and well peopled city of the Val di Noto, in the iſland of Sicily, and lower diviſion of Italy, though very much damaged by an earthquake in 1693. It made a much greater figure in the time of the Romans; and gave its name to the gulph about five miles from it, now called the bay of Catana. It ſtands on a river of the ſame name, which runs through it, and is alſo interſected by a valley, whilſt the two oppoſite have a beautiful aſcent; but ſurrounded with high and craggy rocks on each ſide. It is only a little way from the lake called by the ancients *Lacus Herculeus*; but now *Lago de Lentini*, and about 20 miles N. W. of Syracuſe. Lat. 37 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 13 min. E.

LEOPOLDSTADT, the metropolis of the country of Neytra, in Upper Hungary. The Emperor Leopold, from whom it has its name, built it in 1665, two years after the Turks took Newhauſel, which they diſmantled. It is a noble and regular fortification of ſix baſtions, as a defence of the country againſt an invaſion: it lies on the river Waag. In 1704 Prince Ragotſki beſieged it in vain: and in March 1707, it was dexterouſly relieved by Count Staremberg, juſt as it was ready to fall into the hands of the malecontents for want of proviſions. It lies forty-two miles N. E. of Preſburg, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 18 deg. 41 min. E.

LEOSTOFF, LESTOFF, or LESTOCK, a market-town of Suffolk: it is narrow, and ſeems to hang over the ſeat; but is indifferently well-built. The church, which lies near a mile on the W. ſide of the town, is a good ſtructure; but, for the eaſe of the inhabitants, there is a chapel in the town, in which divine ſervice is ſometimes performed. It had formerly another at the S. end of the town, called Good-croſs-chapel, long ſince deſtroyed by the ſea. It has a noted weekly market, which is kept on Wedneſday. This place having been part of the ancient demeſnes of the crown, enjoys from their charter the privilege of not ſerving on juries, either at the ſeſſions or aſſizes. The principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is fiſhing for cod in the North ſea, and for herrings, mackrel, and ſprats on the coaſt. The neſs below the N. end of the town, is the moſt eaſtern point of land in all Great Britain. Leoſtoff lies ſix miles from Beckles, and 133 from London.

LEPANTO, anciently NAUPACTUS, the principal city on the gulph to which it gives its name, and formerly the Corinthian bay. It is in Livadia, a province of Turkey in Europe, with a harbour on its N. ſide. It ſtands on the uppermoſt peak of a hill, but joined to a mountain behind it, which commands the town: on its declivity ſtands a ſmall caſtle. The harbour has a ſmall tower on each ſide of the entrance, with ſome guns. The mouth is narrow, and too ſhallow for any veſſels beſides barks and ſmall galleys; the latter of which can come in only at high water. The fruitful valleys on each ſide of the town, abound with olives, vines, corn, oranges, citrons, and lemons: it alſo produces tobacco, and its wine is reckoned equal to any in Greece. The trade of this place conſiſts in leather, oil, tobacco, rice, barley, and wheat: furrs are alſo pretty cheap here. The place is well watered by ſeveral

ſtreams, which iſſue from the rocky mountain above it; and in ſummer it is ſhaded with ſeveral plane trees.

The Venetians ſo fortified it, that in 1475 it ſtood out againſt Mahomet the Great, who beſieged it with 30,000 men; but in 1498 Bajazet II. took it. In 1697 it was ſoon retaken by the Venetians; but, by the treaty of 1699, they were obliged to quit it. Many of the inhabitants are Greek Chriſtians under an Archbiſhop, who is obliged to live at Arta.

Lepanto lies fourteen miles E. of the ſtreight or entrance of the bay bearing its name, and twenty-ſix N. of the oppoſite ſhore of the Morea. Lat. 38 deg. 20 min. N. long. 23 deg. 15 min. E.

LEPANTO, gulph of, was anciently called *Sinus Corinthiacus* or *Naupactinus*. This bay extends from the narrow ſtreight called the Mouth of Lepanto, and parts it from the gulph of Patras, to the iſthmus of Corinth, having Livadia or Achaia on the N. and Morea or Peloponneſus on the S. It forms two large bays towards the N. the moſt weſterly of which is called the bay of Salona or Criſſa; and the other the bay of Aſproſpiti: and it has two bays ſtill more conſiderable towards the Corinthian iſthmus; the one called the bay of Corinth, near the city of that name, at the narroweſt part of the iſthmus; the other the bay of Livadoſta, extending more to the N. E. towards Megara.

Near the cape of Lepanto a memorable ſea-engagement happened in October 1571, between the Chriſtians and Turks, in which the Venetian fleet, commanded by Don John of Auſtria, obtained the victory over that of the Turks, when 130 of their galleys were taken, many burnt or ſunk, 30,000 of the Turks killed, and near 20,000 Chriſtian ſlaves ſet at liberty, with the loſs only of 8000 men on the Chriſtian ſide.

LERENA, a city of Eſtremadura, in Spain. See FULLERENA.

LERIA, or LEIRIA, a city of Portugueſe Eſtremadura. It lies on the Liz, which here unites with the Lena. There is a caſtle in this place. The number of inhabitants in Leiria is upwards of 3500. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and here formerly reſided the Portugueſe monarchs. It lies fourteen miles E. of the ocean, and ſixty-four N. of Liſbon. Lat. 39 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 26 min. W.

LERIDA, a very ancient city of Catalonia, and on its confines next to Arragon. It was the capital of the ancient Ilerdes, hence called Ilerda, and now Lerida. It was a municipal colony under the Romans. In its neighbourhood was Cæſar's camp, where he received Afranius and Petreius the two Legates ſent to him from Pompey, and defeated them afterwards. Its ſituation is ſtrong, and it has been well fortified. Its walls are ancient, ſpacious, and of ſtone, with ſeven gates; and above all is a caſtle or citadel, very difficult of acceſs. It lies on the river Sicoris, now Segre, which falls into the Ebro, a little below the town. The neighbouring country is pleaſant and fruitful, abounding with all kinds of proviſions: and the city is famed for making excellent gloves. The inhabitants are about 3000 families in ſix pariſhes; it is the ſee of a Biſhop under the Metropolitan of Terragona, and has a noble univerſity. Here are ſeven monaſteries, two nunneries, and a good hoſpital. The Biſhop's revenue is about 12,000 ducats yearly. Here a council was held in the year 528.

Upon the reduction of Barcelona this city declared for King Charles III. afterwards the Emperor Charles VI. in 1705, who kept it till after the unfortunate battle of Almanza, when the Duke of Orleans, at the head of the Spaniſh and French forces, recovered it by ſtorm after a long and hard ſiege, in November 1707; the garriſon, which conſiſted chiefly of Britiſh troops, having retired into the caſtle, and ſurrendered on honourable terms. It lies 114 miles W. of Barcelona, and about 72 E. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 41 deg. 43 min. N. long 3 min. E.

LERIUS, iſles of France on the coaſt of Provence, and in the Mediterranean. The moſt conſiderable of them are St. Margaret and St. Honoré or Honorat. In the former is a ſtrong citadel, with a priſon for thoſe charged with high treaſon, and the moſt ſecure in the whole kingdom.

Theſe iſlands lie two leagues from Antibes, are very fruitful and pleaſant, forming a good road with the continent called Gourjean. They were taken by the Spaniards in 1635, but retaken by the French in 1637.

St. Margaret, anciently called Lero, has three ports, and the other had the name of Lerina, with a ſtrong caſtle for its defence.

LERIO, the preſent name of *Themiſcyra*, in Pontus Galaticus, a ſubdiviſion of Amaſia, in Aſiatic Turkey.

LERMA, a ſmall town of Old Caſtile, in Spain. It lies upon the river Arlanza, and is defended by a caſtle.

LEROS, in Latin *Leria* or *Oleron*, an iſland on the weſtern coaſts of Aſia Minor, in the Levant. It is about eighteen miles in circuit, and inhabited both by Turks and Greeks, furniſhing the neighbouring country with aloes; otherwiſe it is neither fertile nor populous, having in it but one ſmall town, with a few ſtraggling villages and monaſteries.

Here are the ruins of a large caſtle upon a hill, and about twenty large marble pillars quite entire; but at too great a diſtance from the ſea to be fetched away. Lero lies on the N. W. ſide of Claros, and S. of Pathmos. Eaſtward of Leros are a parcel of ſmall iſles, called Mandria.

LERWICK, or LEERWICK, the principal town on the E. ſide of the iſland called the Mainland of Shetland, in the N. of Scotland, and ſtewarty or diſtrict of the iſles of Orkneys and Shetland. It is ſaid now to have increaſed by the fiſhery to about 300 families; and lies on a ſloping rock in Braſſa-ſund. The houſes here are all of ſtone, there being no timber in the neighbourhood, nor in any of thoſe northern iſlands, unleſs trees have been very lately planted in them. See SHETLAND.

Lerwick lies 130 miles N. E. of Caithneſs. Lat. 61 deg. 25 min. N. long. 36 min. W.

LESBOS, afterwards called *Mytilene* from its capital, now *Mittelin* and *Metelino*. It is one of the largeſt iſlands on the weſtern coaſt of Aſia Minor, being fifty-four miles long, and thirty broad. It lies ſouthward of Tenedos, and oppoſite to the coaſt of Lydia. It was once a ſecond granary of corn for Conſtantinople; it is now but poorly inhabited, though it abounds with deer and other game. In many parts it is fruitful, producing plenty of corn, wine, fruit, figs, oil, &c. beſides paſture for cattle, eſpecially horſes; which, though of a leſs ſize than thoſe ſeen in any place elſe, are very ſtrong and ſwift. The ſea affords plenty of fiſh, eſpecially large quantities of oyſters, conveyed hence to Smyrna.

This was a very conſiderable iſland in the time of the Romans, Cicero, Vitruvius, &c. ſpeaking much of its magnificence: and indeed there is hardly any thing elſe to be ſeen but fragments and remains of it every where; ſuch as broken columns, chapiters, baſes, freizes, &c. of the fineſt marble, curiouſly wrought, and interſperſed with inſcriptions.

Arion, who charmed the dolphins with his muſic, was a native of this iſland; as were alſo Pittacus, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, and Sappho the celebrated poeteſs. It was no leſs famous for its generous wines, which Ariſtotle, Strabo, and Horace commended much; as alſo for beautiful women and good muſicians, particularly the famed Terſander, the firſt who put ſeven ſtrings to the lyre. But in general the inhabitants had but an indifferent character for their morals, and that of the women was not a whit better; though at preſent they are ſomething more reſerved and modeſt in their dreſs.

The famous Epicurus, we are told, read public lectures here when thirty-two years of age; and Ariſtocle, Marcellus, and other great men, ſpent great part of their time in it. Its capital is Caſtro, the ancient Mytilene, where a Cadi or Turkiſh eccleſiaſtic has the civil adminiſtration, and an Aga of the janiſaries commands the ſoldiers.

In this island are upwards of 100 villages, one of which, called Erisso, is supposed to be the ancient Erissus. Lat. 38 deg. 41 min. N. long. 26 deg. 31 min. E.

LESCAR, or LASCAR, in Latin *Lascuris*; it is so called from Escourre, or Lescourre, which in the language of the country denotes the winding reaches of the brooks that water it.

This is a city of Bearne, in France, built upon a hill, and the see of a Bishop suffragan to Auch. In the cathedral church of St. Mary were the tombs of the Kings of Navarre, but demolished in the fury of the civil wars. Here is also an university. It lies below Pau to the E. and thirty-six miles in the same direction from Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 31 min. N. long. 38 min. W.

LESINA, or LIESINA, an island belonging to the Venetians on the coast of Dalmatia. It lies at the further end of the Golfo di Narenta, about eight miles from the continent, and near the isles of Lissa, Brazza, Curzuola, &c. It is reckoned seventy miles long and sixteen broad. The shore towards the land is low, and has two castles not far from each other, with a mosaic kind of causeway now fallen into decay. The rest of the country is inhabited by husbandmen, who cultivate the most fertile parts of the country; which, though mountainous, and in some spots rocky, yields plenty of corn, wine, olives, saffron, honey, and all sorts of fruit; so that here abound all necessaries. These live in towns and large villages; some of which have about 100, others 500 families: and many of them also make considerable gains from the vast quantities of fish which they catch round the coasts of this island.

Here are likewise several fine churches, monasteries, &c. and the ruins in some places dug up shew that here must formerly have stood some considerable cities. The coasts are generally so craggy and high, that were it not for the harbours, this island would be almost every where inaccessible.

LESINA, the capital of the last-mentioned island of the same name, is a handsome, well-built, and well-peopled city, also the see of a Bishop. It lies between two hills, upon the declivity of one of which is a sort of suburb, consisting of 700 houses, all of square stone; and on the top of the other is a stout citadel, which commands the whole. In the intermediate space is the city, with many noble buildings, particularly the cathedral and the governor's palace, some fine squares, with fountains and other decorations.

The island is governed by two Venetian noblemen; the one styled Proveditor, and the other Castellano and Camerlingo. The haven is very large and commodious, being well-frequented. It is defended by a moat and other works. Both the city and island have been so often plundered and damaged by the Turks, Genoese, and other nations, that its wealth has been much impaired, till it put itself under the protection of Venice. The island lies in lat. 44 deg. N. long. 18 deg. E.

LESINA, formerly an Episcopal see of the capitanate and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, about three miles from the Adriatic, and a suffragan to Benevento. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1627; so that it is now but a poor and inconsiderable town. It lies on the lake of the same name, about twenty-two miles N. W. of Manfredonia.

LESKARD, a well-built and considerable borough of Cornwall. It is governed by a Mayor, &c. who return two members to parliament. Here reside people of fashion, and it has a very great weekly market on Saturday. Its annual fairs are on Shrove-Monday, Monday se'ennight before Easter, Holy Thursday, August 15, St. Matthew's day, September 21, and December 10, all for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and some few hops.

This is one of the five stannary towns. Here was formerly a good castle, the seat of the Dukes of Cornwall, and was much favoured by the Black Prince: in return for which, a body of stout young fellows from this town and the country round followed his fortunes in the wars; also a chapel much resorted to in Popish times. Its guild or town-hall is a handsome structure upon stone pillars, and has a turret with a fine clock and four dials, the gift of Mr. Dolben one of their members; here is likewise a good free school well-endowed. Here is an ancient and large church dedicated to St. Martin, and a spacious new-built meeting-house, one of three, the other two being inconsiderable, in all the county; though in Devonshire there are seventy.

In the neighbourhood the parliament-army was defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton.

This town is noted for a very great trade in all leather manufactures; as boots, shoes, gloves, purses, breeches, &c. and some spinning has been lately set up here. The corporation has had several presents of plate from its members, particularly silver cups, &c. On the neighbouring commons have been frequent horse-races. King William gave the famous Lord Somers, the reviver of Milton, &c. the tolls and rents of this borough.

In the hills N. of this town, and between it and Launceston, are many tin-mines, and some of the richest veins of that metal in the county, which, when cast into blocks at the bowling-houses, are sent to London to be wrought. It lies 7 miles from Lestwithiel, the same from Saltash, 18 from Launceston, and 229 from London.

LESSINES, in Flemish LESSEN, a city in the county of Mons, and province of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies in a beautiful plain on the river Dender, is fortified, and famous for its linen manufactures. It contains but one parish, with an hospital, a convent of Dominicans, and a nunnery. It confines on Flanders, and is sixteen miles N. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 37 min. E.

LESSINGTON, a place near the city of Glocester, where are found the astroites or star-stones, from their resemblance to a star: they are of a kind of greyish colour, and when they are put into vinegar they move.

LESSOW, one among the most considerable islands of North Jutland, in Denmark, and on its E. coast. It belongs to the diocese of Aalburg, opposite to which it lies, and about twelve miles from the shore of the mainland. Upon it are only three villages; Hall on the N. part, Vetterecht on the W. and Buram on the S.

Though this island be surrounded with sand-hills, yet there are two places where vessels may ride with security, on the N. and E. sides.

LESTERRE, a town belonging to the French partition of Hispaniola or St. Domingo, one of the Antilles, in the Atlantic ocean, in North America. It has a parish-church, which, though of timber, and without magnificence, is very neat. To it are fine avenues, lined on each side with straight rows of citron trees, cut and trimmed, and too thick for the weather to penetrate through them. The houses, which are generally of wood, and two stories high, form several regular, spacious and lightsome streets, which are inhabited by rich merchants, besides a good number of artificers, exclusive of the warehouses and those for entertainment.

In short every thing here wears the face of politeness, says my author, suitable to the quarter which is the principal of the French part of the island; it being the residence of the richest and gayest among the people, particularly of the Governor, a royal judge, and the sovereign council, which hears and determines all appeals from other parts of the island.

LESTWITHIEL, in the British times called *Penuithel Coed*, i. e. a high place with wood, a well-built borough of Cornwall. It is governed by a Mayor, &c. who return two members to parliament. The common goal, weights, and measures for the whole stannary towns are kept here, as are also the county-courts. It stands on the river Tay, which brought up vessels from Fowey before its channel was choaked up with sand. But it holds the bushelage of coals, salt, malt, and corn, in the town of Fowey, as it does the anchorage

rage in the harbour thereof. Its church has a ſpire-ſteeple, the only one in the county, beſides that of Helſton; but it bears the marks of the civil wars. Its principal trade is in the woollen manufacture. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs on June 29, Auguſt 24, and November 2; all for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and ſome few hops.

On a riſing-ground not far from the town, are the ruins of a caſtle belonging to the Dukes of Cornwall, the great hall and exchequer of which were utterly defaced in the grand rebellion.

In this town there is a remarkable cavalcade on little Eaſter-Sunday, when one of the freeholders, to whoſe turn the lot falls, bravely apparelled, gallantly mounted, with a crown on his head, ſceptre in his hand, &c. rides to the church, where the curate receiving him, conducts him to hear divine ſervice; after which he repairs with the ſame pomp to a feaſt provided, where he is ſerved with kneeling and all other rights belonging to the ſtate of a Prince: with this the ceremony ends.

This is a cuſtom immemorial; which betokens however royalties pertaining to the honour of Cornwall. Leſtwithiel lies 4 miles from Bodmin, 25 from Launceſton, and 239 from London.

LETCHLADE, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire. See LECHLADE.

LETHE, a river famous among the ancient poets, the waters of which, according to their mythology, induced oblivion on the drinking. It lay in the iſland of Candia, in Turkey, in Europe, at the further end of the ruined town of Gortyna, between the N. and the W. where ſtill runs a brook.

LETHERINGHAM, a ſmall priory in Suffolk, obtained at the diſſolution by Sir Anthony Wingfield. It was converted into a manſion-houſe, now the ſeat of the Nauntons. In the abbey is a long gallery adorned with ſeveral valuable pictures; and in Letheringham church are ſome elegant and magnificent monuments of the two families above-mentioned.

LETRIM, a county in the province of Connaught, in Ireland. It is bounded by Slego and part of Roſcommon to the W. and S. W. has Donnegal bay on the N. Longford in Leinſter on the S. E. and the counties of Fermannagh and Cavan in Ulſter on the E. and N. E. This county is forty-four miles long, and but eighteen broad: though, by being indented both ways, it is narrower in the middle. It is reckoned to contain 206,830 acres.

This a wild and mountainous country, but abounding with graſs, which feeds vaſt numbers of cattle: above 120,000, ſays Camden, have been grazing in this narrow county at one time. It was chiefly inhabited by the Ororks, till they forfeited it by their rebellion in Queen Elizabeth's reign. It is ſubdivided into five baronies, and ſends ſix members to the Iriſh parliament, namely, two for the county, and two each for James-town and Carrick-Toumruſk.

LETRIM, reckoned the principal town of the county of the ſame name above-mentioned. It ſtands near the Shannon, which riſes in the county, but is decayed.

LETTENLAND, LETTLAND, or LETTONIA, the ſouthern diviſion of Livonia. It lies between the Baltic and Novogorod government, in Ruſſia, and is now ſubject to this empire.

LETTERE, by the ancients called *Mons Lacteus*, and *Lactarcus*, an Epiſcopal ſee of the Hither Principate, in the kingdom of Naples and lower diviſion of Italy. Its Biſhop is ſuffragan to Amalfi. It lies between Nocera on the E. and Caſtel à Mare on the W. about three miles from the neareſt coaſt of the gulph of Naples, and as many from the confines of the Terra di Lavoro, being eighteen miles S. of the capital. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 14 deg. 45 min. E.

LEVAN, a little river, at the influx of which into the Tees ſtands the town of Yarum in Yorkſhire. See YARUM.

LEVANT, or LAVANT SEA, is the E. part of the Mediterranean. It has Natolia or Aſia Minor on the N. Syria and Paleſtine on the E. Egypt and Barca on the S. and the iſle of Candia and the other part of the Mediterranean ſea on the W.

LEUCATE, an old, but formerly fortified town of Languedoc, in France. It lies between a bay of the Mediterranean and a lake: the latter of which is often called by the ſame name, and ſometimes Salſes; ſixteen miles S. of Narbonne. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 34 min. E.

LEUCHTENBERG, a town of the Bavarian Palatinate, in Germany. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Amberg. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 12 deg. 33 min. E.

LEUE, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. See LEUWE.

LEVEN, a good market-town of Fifeſhire, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which iſſuing from Lough-Leven, falls into the Forth. This place joins with Melvil in giving title of Earl to a branch of the Leſley family. This place has a ſtreet well-built: in its neighbourhood is the fine ſeat of Kinroſs.

LEVEN-LOUGH, or LOUGH-LEVEN, a lake in that part of Fife called the ſhire of Kinroſs, four miles long, and four broad; in ſome places it is very deep, abounding with pikes, trouts, perch, and all ſorts of water-fowl.

In it are two iſlands; one of which had formerly a priory of Culdees, but is now in ruins; and in the other is a caſtle, where Mary Queen of Scots was impriſoned by order of Parliament for the murder of her huſband, though this fact be otherwiſe accounted for, and other crimes charged in the act for her impriſonment: but ſhe made her eſcape from thence into England; though it was of little account, having at length met her fate there at Fotheringay caſtle, by order from Queen Elizabeth. From this lough iſſues the river of Leven, which runs from thence to Leſley, the Earl of Rothes' ſeat, and ſo on to its exit into the river Forth.

LEVENS, a village of Weſtmoreland, where is a waterfall in the river Lone, near the town of Kendal, which ſee.

LEVEROUX, or LEVROUX, in Latin *Leproſum*, or *Leproſium*: a town of Lower Berry, in France. It ſeems to have been an ancient place, as appears by the remains of Roman works in it, as the place for the races, an amphitheatre, &c. Medals and pieces of money have been often dug up. It ſtands in a bottom, being ſurrounded with walls, towers, and ditches. Here is a collegiate church, a caſtle which commands the town, and an hoſpital. It lies five leagues from Iſſoudun, and forty miles S. W. of Bourges. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 1 deg. 41 min. E.

LEVERPOOLE, LIVERPOOLE, LITHERPOOL, or LIRPOOL, a very neat, populous, and flouriſhing ſea-port town in Lancaſhire, with a harbour on a bay of St. George's channel, and at the mouth of the river Merſee, which abounds with ſalmon, cod-fiſh, flounders, turbot, plaiſe, and ſmelts; and at full ſea it is more than two miles over. Here alſo is a ferry. An act of parliament paſſed in 1738, for enlarging the entrance into its harbour, erecting a pier on the N. and S. ſides, &c. It is governed by a Mayor, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. The buildings have within the laſt century greatly increaſed. The number of burgeſſes is ſaid to be 1500. The inhabitants are all merchants; and they carry on an immenſe trade, the largeſt in England, next to London and Briſtol; having great ſucceſs, and very large ſtocks, to all the northern parts of the world, as Hamburg, Norway, and the Baltic; to the Britiſh colonies in America, to Guiney and Ireland, alſo France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy: ſo that there is no trade but that of Turkey, Greenland, and the Eaſt Indies, in which they are not concerned. As it imports almoſt every kind of foreign goods, it has conſequently a large inland trade, and ſhares that to Ireland and Wales with Briſtol; namely, it has all the trade of the E. and N. ſhores from Dublin to Londonderry; it has a great part of that of North Wales, all the northern counties of England, beſides what

what goods it ſends to Cheſhire and Staffordſhire by the new navigation of the rivers Merſee, Weaver, and Dane, even ſo near the Trent, that its goods are carried by land to Burton. The merchants of Liverpool are alſo concerned with thoſe of Londonderry in the fiſhery on the N. coaſt of Ireland. It is the moſt convenient and moſt frequented paſſage to that kingdom: for the Merſee river, or Liverpool water, as the ſailors call it, opens to them on the right as ſoon as they have paſſed Cheſter water by ſea N. and though it is not, even with the addition of the Weaver, which falls into the ſame mouth, near ſo large as the Dee, yet the opening into it, at leaſt as high as Liverpool, is much more commodious; for here ſhips of any burthen may come up with their full lading, and ride juſt before the town, if not go into their wet dock. The harbour is defended on the S. ſide by a caſtle, and on the W. by a tower on the river Merſee, which is a ſtrong and ſtately ſtructure: but the town is quite open and unfortified. It has three handſome churches, one of which is a new-built one, beſides ſeveral meeting-houſes. All the new buildings are very genteel, in large, ſpacious, and clean ſtreets; the houſes being of brick, not quite ſo high as in London, though ſeveral which are of hewn ſtone have been built by the Mores of Blankhall, who are principal proprietors of the greateſt part of the town, ſome of the ſtreets being called from the name of that family. Here is a fine town-houſe ſtanding on twelve free-ſtone pillars and arches; and under it is their exchange. The wet-dock, with its iron flood-gates, at the E. end of the town, is a noble work, performed at a very great expence: for here ſhips may be laid up or fitted out, being capable of containing 80 or 100 ſail, which are ſheltered by the town from the W. and N. winds, and by the hills from the E. winds. The cuſtom-houſe, a commodious ſtructure, is cloſe by it. From hence is a navigation further up the Merſee, and that for ſhips of burthen, almoſt as high as Warrington; and alſo upon the S. channel called the river Weaver; but principally for rock-ſalt dug out of the earth both in this county and Cheſhire, and ſhipped off here in large quantities, not only for Devonſhire, Briſtol, and other parts of Somerſetſhire, but round to London, Colcheſter, and ſeveral other places in the S. of England, where it is diſſolved in ſea-water, then boiled up again into a ſtronger and finer ſalt, being as good as that ſort called ſalt upon ſalt, which the Dutch make from St. Ube's ſalt, and cure their herrings with it. Here alſo are ſhipped off great quantities of Cheſhire cheeſe.

The freemen of this town are free at Briſtol in England, and at Waterford and Wexford in Ireland. Here is a free-ſchool, which is a large and beautiful building, having been formerly a chapel. At the W. end of it there was once a ſtatue of St. Nicholas, long ſince eraſed, to which the mariners uſed to make offerings when they went to ſea. Here are ſeveral alms-houſes for ſailors widows, and other poor old people; a work-houſe for employing the poor, which has vaſtly reduced the poor's rates; and a noble charity-ſchool, where fifty boys and twelve girls are taught, fed, cloathed, and lodged, by voluntary contributions.

At Liverpool the weekly markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday. It lies fourteen miles from Wigan, 17 from Cheſter, 38 from Lancaſter, and 183 from London. Lat. 53 deg. 22 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. W.

LEUBEN, a neat pleaſant city of the Upper Stiria and circle of Auſtria, in Germany: it is the capital of a barony, and lies on the river Mur. In 1646 one half of it was deſtroyed by fire.

Within a mile of it, and on the ſame river, lies the rich nunnery of Goſs. It lies twenty-five miles N. E. of Judenburg.

LEUCAS, or *Leucadia* of the ancients, is the modern *St. Maura*, an iſland of the Archipelago, in Greece, and Turkey in Europe.

The ancient city of Leucas ſtood on a hill at a mile's diſtance from the narroweſt part of the ſtreight. There are ſtill ſome ruins of it to be ſeen. The whole channel, where it is deepeſt, ſerved it for a harbour.

LEUCK, a village of the Upper Valais, an ally of the Swiſs Cantons, with baths which are celebrated all over this country. It ſtands on an eminence, with the Rhone in front on the S. ſide, a mountain behind it, and a little river on each ſide. It has two churches, a fine town-houſe, and an old caſtle belonging to the Biſhop of Sion. As it is near the middle of Valais, the deputies of the country often aſſemble here with others from the Biſhop.

Here language of the country changes: for in all the Upper Valais they ſpeak only German, and below it French; but the common people have a particular gibberiſh, which is a mixed jargon of German, French, and Italian. Here indeed they ſpeak both French and German; nevertheleſs, they learn German, French, Italian, and Latin, as the neighbouring people uſe thoſe languages, at leaſt the three firſt: and even ſome of the common people ſpeak all the four languages with propriety.

Its famous hot baths are in a valley about two leagues off, incloſed on all ſides by high mountains, through which there is only a narrow paſſage to a wood on the S. ſide. They are formed by five ſprings not far aſunder, the largeſt of which fills eight baths, and flows ſo plentifully that it would fill eight more. The water is hot enough to boil eggs. It is moſtly clear, but ſometimes it changes colour; it has no ſmell, and is ſuppoſed to be impregnated with copper and braſs: it is purgative, and beneficial in many diſorders, ſo as to be very much frequented in the ſummer ſeaſon. Another of the ſprings is good againſt leproſy. Not far from theſe are ſeveral cold ſprings, the largeſt of which flows only from May to September, which is aſcribed to the melting of the ſnow on the Alps during ſummer. Oppoſite to Leuck, on the other ſide of the Rhone, is a large warehouſe for lodging ſuch merchandiſe as is ſent this way to or from Italy.

At the end of this village begins Mount Gemmi, the direct road into the canton of Berne. It is very ſteep, and reckoned 10,110 feet high; the aſcent to it is by narrow crooked paſſages cut out of the rock: and ſo difficult and dangerous a way, that no body would care to paſs it, were it not the higheſt road to the baths.

LEUSE, in Latin *Leuſa* or *Lutoſa*, a town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on a little brook which falls into the Dender. It has a collegiate church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. In September 19, 1691, the allies under Prince Waldeck moving from this neighbourhood to go to Cambron, before they paſſed the rivulet Catoire, Marſhal Luxemburg fell on their rear, which conſiſted of ſeventy-two ſquadrons. The fight was very briſk; but after a few hours the French retired. On both ſides 8 or 900 men were killed or wounded in that action; which was called the fight of Leuſe. It lies ſeven miles from Aeth towards the S. W. and ſixteen N. W. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

LEUTKIKK, or LEUTKIRCKEN, an Imperial city in the Algow, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It lies on the river Eſcarch. Though ſmall, 'tis tolerably well built; and being in the road from Tirol to Italy, is much frequented. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in corn, flax, and linen-cloth, of which they make large quantities; and the townſmen have a privilege of digging for metal in any of the neighbouring fields. St. Martin's church, a ſtately fabric, is poſſeſſed by the Roman Catholics: but above half of the magiſtracy and people being Lutherans, they have a church of their own. Its river uniting with the Aitracht, runs a little way beyond it into the Iſſer, which fall into the Danube at Ulm. In ſummer, the flies in the ſtreets and houſes almoſt devour one. About a league from this place begins a very troubleſome road full of pebbles and ſtones, which continues all the way to Lindaw; from which it lies about ſixteen miles, and thirty-ſeven S. of Ulm. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. E.

LEUTMARITZ, a city of Bohemia, in Germany. It lies on the Elbe, about twenty-ſeven miles N. of Prague. Here is the ſee of a Biſhop. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 14 deg. 12 min. E.

LEUTSCHE, the capital of the county of Zips or Czepus, in Upper Hungary. It lies near the Poliſh con-

fines, and on the top of a hill, with a fine proſpect. This is a handſome, large, and fortified town; having a conſiderable annual fair, and chiefly inhabited by German Lutherans, who alſo ſpeak the Hungarian language. They trade with all the neighbouring places; and are remarkable for their civility and plain-dealing. It is the ſecond of thoſe called the royal free towns in Upper Hungary: the malecontents took it in 1681, the Imperialiſts retook it in 1685, and the malecontents recovered it the following year: it lies twenty miles W. of Eſperies, and twenty-four N. of Torna.

LEWARDEN (ſee LEEWARDEN) in Latin *Leovardia*, the capital of Weſt-Frieſland, in the United Provinces. Lat. 53 deg. 31 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E.

LEWES, the largeſt and moſt populous town of Suſſex. It is very ancient; and its priory, after the diſſolution of monaſteries, fell into the poſſeſſion of the Earls of Dorſet. Here, in 1264, a bloody battle was fought between King Henry III. and his Barons; when the latter entered and plundered it. It is a pleaſant town in the midſt of a champaign country, on the ridge of the moſt delightful South-downs, on the little river Ouſe, which runs thro' the middle of the town; to which it brings goods in boats and barges from a port about 6 miles off, and carries on a good trade: on its banks are ſeveral foundaries and iron-works. It contains ſix pariſhes, which have each their church. The ſtreets are handſome, and it has two ſuburbs; the one called Southover, which is the largeſt; and the other to the E. ſide of the river called Cliff, as lying under a chalk-hill. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs May 6, for horned-cattle; Whitſun-Tueſday for ditto and horſes; and October 2, for ſheep. The principal ſeats in its neighbourhood are thoſe of the Pelhams, Gages, Shelleys, and others, both of good families and fortunes, whoſe gardens are contiguous, tho' moſtly up and down hill. It has three Lords of the Manor, the Dukes of Norfolk and Dorſet, with the Lord Abergavenny; and is a borough governed by conſtables, who return two members to parliament. Here is a charity-ſchool for twenty boys, who are all cloathed, taught, and maintained, at the expence of a private gentleman; by whom they are alſo furniſhed with books. Public horſe-races are run here almoſt every ſummer: but the roads in the neighbouring parts are ſo deep, that the ladies are ſometimes drawn to church in their coaches by ſix oxen. From a wind-mill near the town is a proſpect of the ſea for thirty miles W. and of Barnſted-down for forty. Between the town and the ſea is good winter-game for a gun; and ſeveral gentlemen here keep packs of hounds, but the hills are ſo ſteep that it is dangerous to follow them. It lies ſix miles N. of the Engliſh channel, and fifty S. of London.

LEWIS, a handſome and large town, the capital of Suſſex county, in Penſylvania, in North America. It ſtands on a creek of the ſame name, and on a beautiful river between the town and the ſea, which forms the harbour. Before Lewis is Cape Hinlopen, or Cape William; and twenty miles below that is Cape James, the farthermoſt boundary of the province.

LEWIS FORT, or FORT LEWIS, an excellent fortreſs of Alſace, in Germany. It lies upon an iſland in the river Rhine, and conſiſts of a long and regular quadrangle, with four baſtions, and the ſame number of half-moons: it was ceded to France by the treaties of Ryſwic and Baden. It lies almoſt oppoſite to Baden, and twenty miles N. E. of Straſburgh. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 12 min. E.

LEWIS, the principal port of Granada, one of the Caribbee iſlands, in America. It ſtands in the middle of a large bay on the W. ſide of the iſland, with a ſandy bottom, where 1000 veſſels, from 3 to 400 tons, may ride ſafe from ſtorms; and the harbour will hold 100 ſhips of 100 tons moored. Near the harbour is a large round baſin, parted from it by a bank of ſand, by reaſon of which veſſels of burthen are obliged to paſs within eighty paces of one of the two little mountains at the mouth of the harbour, and about half a mile apart. Upon one of theſe is a fort, with a half-moon in front, and other regular works, all of good ſtone. The fort between the harbour and the baſin is of wood, twenty-five feet ſquare, and encompaſſed with a ſtrong palliſado of entire trees. At its two angles towards the ſea, are two little wooden pavilions, in one of which lives the commander. A large wilderneſs encompaſſes the mountain near the harbour, at the foot of which are magazines of brick and timber. The church, which is not far from the fort, is built of canes laid upon forks. The Dominicans have a ſettlement four leagues N. of the fort, which is above a league in breadth. A large river runs through the middle of it, abounding with eels, mullets, and cray-fiſh; as the adjacent country does with partridges, wood-pigeons, ortolans, thruſhes, &c.

LEWIS, by the natives called EALAND, LEWISACH, or LEWISH, from the Erſe word *Leogh*, i. e. a lough or lake, as abounding with many inland collections of freſh water and ſalt bays; but perhaps the etymology of *leagh niſk*, or half water, may be nearer the truth. It is one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, and lies about ſixty-eight miles W. of the mainland of that kingdom, and twenty-two in the ſame direction from the Iſle of Skey, and the moſt N. of them all. It is ſubdivided into Lewis and Harries, a narrow channel running far inland, and joined only by a ſmall neck of land: Harries is the ſouthern part. The whole is near 100 miles from N. to S. and between thirteen and fourteen in breadth. It lies in the ſhire of Roſs. Lewis Proper is only thirty-ſix miles long, and ten or twelve broad. It belongs to the family of Seaforth, now Mr. Mackenzie, commonly called Lord Fortroſe; the ancient inhabitants, who were Macleods, or Leodich, which word may have given the name to the iſland, having been driven out not many ages ago. It is ſaid to yield annually a revenue of about 1000 l. ſterling to Seaforth: and the late Lord, ſoon after he was pardoned and reſtored to his eſtate, raiſed no ſmall ſum from what in that country, and all over the N. of Scotland, they call graſſums; i. e. a conſiderable premium to the Lord or Laird, upon renewing every tenant's leaſe or tack of land, in proportion to the term of years it is granted. A method, which though founded upon ancient cuſtom, ſeems to lean very much towards oppreſſion. It is commonly called the Long Iſland, made formerly a part of the dioceſe of the iſles, and is now included in the preſbytery of Long Iſland. It is healthy, eſpecially in the middle from S. and N. The ſoil is arable for about ſixteen miles on the W. coaſt, and in ſome places on the E. But it is generally ſandy, excepting the heaths or muirs, which are partly of red and partly of black clay; of which the women here make veſſels for boiling their meat, and alſo for preſerving their ale. The produce is barley, oats, rye, flax, and hemp. Their manure is ſea-ware, ſoot, and peat-aſhes; and they are ſo induſtrious in cultivating the ground, that about 500 are daily employed, during the ſeaſon, in digging, turning up, and covering the ſeed with the ſoil. Their harrows, which have only wooden teeth, are drawn by a man having a ſtrong rope made of horſe-hair acroſs his breaſt. They diſtil aquavitæ or uſquebaugh, and make other liquors from their corn: the moſt common way of making bread is by roaſting the grain over the fire, or burning it in the ſtraw and chaff, and afterwards grinding it in a hand-mill called a curne: from the latter it is called curny-meal; and from the former method of uſtion, it takes the name of graddan. All their coaſts and numerous bays abound with cod, ling, herring, and every other kind of fiſh taken in the weſtern iſles. But the fiſhery is very much interrupted by whales, the young ones of which are eaten by the common people, who reckon their fleſh very good food. They yield alſo plenty of ſhell-fiſh, as clams or ſcallops, oyſters, cockles, muſſels, lympits, wilks or periwinkles, and ſpout-fiſh; of which laſt they have ſuch multitudes periodically every ſeventh year, that the inhabitants manure the ground with them. The bays and coaſts likewiſe afford great quantities of ſmall coral; and their freſh-water lakes abound with trouts and eels. They have ſeveral ſprings of odd qualities; as one that never whitens linen, and another that never boils meat, though kept a whole day on the fire. There are many caves on the ſhore, which ſhelter vaſt numbers of land and ſea fowl; otters, ſeals, or ſelches as they call them, which laſt they reckon nouriſhing food. Here are ſeveral natural and artificial forts, with heaps of

of ſtones or kairns upon heaths, ſuppoſed to be monuments of perſons of note, or a general memorial for all who fell in the field of battle there: a very uſual mode of antiquity, ſome veſtiges of which the people of Scotland in general ſtill retain, on this and other the like occaſions; particularly on the field of battle in Culloden. The inhabitants are of a good proportion and ſtature; generally of a light brown or ruddy complexion, healthy, ſtrong, and long-lived. The ſmall-pox proves very fatal to the young people; but ſeldom comes among them. The moſt common diſeaſe here is a cough. They are in general very ſagacious and acute, have a mechanical genius, and, when opportunity ſerves, no deſpicable turn for the ſciences: ſeveral of both ſexes are ſkilled in poetry and muſic, ſome elegant ſpecimens of the former in Erſe or Galic, which the bards ſucceſſively preſerved, and all the young people in this country uſually are taught, have been tranſlated into Engliſh, and lately publiſhed from Edinburgh; having been very well received, and much in the poetical ſtile. A ſort of obeliſk, if it may be ſo called, is to be ſeen in the pariſh of Barvas, called the thruſhel or threſhold ſtone, and very remarkable, being not only above twenty feet high, but alſo as much in breadth; with others not equalling it in either reſpect.

At the village of Claſſerneſs is a druidical temple, as is ſuppoſed; which being very curious, the deſcription of it is as follows: The circle conſiſts of twelve obeliſks, about ſeven feet high each, and diſtant ſix feet from one another. In the center ſtands a ſtone thirteen feet high, exactly reſembling the rudder of a ſhip: directly S. from the circle ſtand four obeliſks, running out in a line: another like this goes due E. and a third to the W. the number and diſtances of theſe ſtones being the ſame in the wings. But towards the N. is a kind of avenue in two ſtraight ranges of obeliſks, of the ſame ſize, and at the like diſtance as thoſe of the circle: yet the ranges themſelves are eight feet aſunder, conſiſting of nineteen ſtones each, the thirty-ninth being in the entrance of the avenue. This temple ſtands aſtronomically, as denoting the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac, and the four principal winds on the wings, ſubdivided each into four more; by which, and the nineteen ſtones on each ſide the avenue, repreſenting the cycle of nineteen years, it appears to have been dedicated to the ſun; but ſubordinately to the ſeaſons and elements, particularly the winds and the ſea; as is manifeſt from the rudder in the middle.

This iſland abounds with cows, horſes, ſheep, goats, and hogs: their black cattle are ſmall, but very prolific, and make excellent meat: their horſes are likewiſe ſmaller than on the continent, but as ſerviceable for all domeſtic uſes, and live very hard, having little to feed on in the ſpring but ſea-weeds. The natives are dexterous at ſwimming, vaulting, and arching; they are alſo ſtout and expert mariners, and will tug at the oar a whole day with a little ſubſiſtence of bread and water, accompanied with their favourite ſnuff: but the ſea on their coaſts is very tempeſtuous, and ſubject to ſudden ſqualls, by which the light veſſels uſed by them in going from one iſland to another, are often overſet: melancholy inſtances of which have often happened. The natives are extremely hoſpitable; but are ſaid now to be grown poor. Once every ſummer they viſit the neighbouring iſlands, and make a great purchaſe of fowl, eggs, down, feathers, and quills. As ſoon as they come aſhore, they turn round with the ſun, uncover their heads, and thank God. They reckon it a piece of very high indecency, if not a henious crime, to unlooſe a point at the place where their boat lies.

At the N. E. end of Lewis is a promontory, called Europy-point; ſo called, it is thought, from its being the furtheſt part of Europe to the N. W. The principal place on the iſland, is the town or village of Stornaway, which has an excellent road called Loch-Stornaway, well known to ſeamen, and where ſhips lay at anchor: it lies on the E. ſide, and in the middle of the iſland. In the neighbourhood was a caſtle, but deſtroyed by the Engliſh garriſon which Oliver Cromwell kept there. A few Dutch families ſettled here after the reſtoration; but the King was prevailed on to ſend them away, though they brought the iſlanders a great deal of money for their ſea and land fowl; having alſo taught them ſomething of the art of fiſhing, whence the people of this village excell all thoſe of the continent and iſles in the fiſheries. About ſeven miles to the S. of this place is a good harbour, called Birkin-iſles: within the bay of Loch-Columkill, three miles further S. lies Loch-Erifort, with anchorage on the S. and N. and about five to the S. of that is Loch-Seafort, with two rocks at its entrance, which are above water. The beſt harbour is on the S. ſide.

The iſlands of Lewis are divided into two pariſhes; but before the reformation they contained twenty-four churches and chapels, which were Popiſh ſanctuaries, and held in ſuch veneration by the natives, that they would kneel at the firſt ſight of a church, though at the diſtance of ſome miles: but now they are in general Proteſtants.

Among the leſſer iſles, the principal are, Grave, in the mouth of Loch-Carlvay, being a high rock, half a mile in circuit; the two Berneras; beſides four ſmall iſles near Loch-Carlvay, one of which is called the iſland of Pygmies, as many little bones like thoſe of the human ſpecies are dug there. South of Lewis lies HARRIES, which ſee.

LEWISBURG. See LOUISBOURG, in Cape Breton, North America.

LEWISBURG. See LUDWIGSBURG, in Suabia, Germany.

LEWISHAM, a village of Kent, on the river Ravenſbourne. It is noted for the following particulars. Here Anne of Cleve was met by King Henry VIII. in 1539; the Admiral of France and Archbiſhop of Paris, by the Lord High Admiral of England, and 500 gentlemen attendants; Cardinal Campeijo by the Duke of Norfolk and many prelates and gentlemen: here alſo the Mayor, &c. of London met King Henry V. when he came from the conqueſt of France in 1410; the Emperor Sigiſmund in 1416, and King Edward IV. in 1474, &c. Mr. Abraham Colk, miniſter of this pariſh, founded an alms-houſe and two free-ſchools in this place, by virtue of an act of parliament in the reign of King Charles II. the one to teach Engliſh, and the other Latin, with an allowance not only to the maſters, but to ſuch ſcholars as ſhould be fit for the univerſity; and made the company of leather-ſellers, in London, truſtees of both. It gives title of Viſcount to the Earl of Dartmouth, and lies not far from Greenwich.

LEWIS PORT. See PORT-LOUIS.

LEXA, a town of Kexholm, a ſubdiviſion of Finland, in Sweden: it lies in the N. part of the province, and on the banks of a lake, 120 miles diſtant from Kexholm-town to the N.

LEYDEN, in Latin *Lugdunum Batavorum*, a very ancient city of Holland, in the United Provinces. It is one of the moſt elegant cities in this country, and the largeſt, except Amſterdam and Rotterdam. It ſtands in a plain, on the old channel of the Rhine, which runs through it, and loſes itſelf at Catwyck, being near the S. extremity of Haerlem-meer or lake: but the air is bad, from the ſtagnation of the waters of that river, part of which forms the ſaid meer; and the reſt has found for itſelf new channels, called the Waal and the Lech. It is ſurrounded with canals, fine meadows, and pleaſant gardens: the number of the former is ſaid to be twenty-four, there being thirty iſlands, round which boats can go; ninety-five bridges, moſt of which are of ſtone or brick, the reſt of timber. It has 180 ſtreets, great and ſmall; along the greateſt part of which, and the canals, are rows of lofty trees, which afford pleaſant walks in ſummer-evenings. It is the capital of the diſtrict of Rhineland, containing under its juriſdiction forty-five large boroughs or villages, the inhabitants of which carry their proviſions to the markets of Leyden, and hence thoſe abound with all neceſſaries; and from its neighbourhood to the ſea, and the adjacent lakes and canals, it is well ſupplied with all ſorts of freſh and ſalt water fiſh, which are extremely cheap.

Here are ſeveral fine churches; namely, that of St. Peter and St. Paul, whoſe lofty tower fell in the year 1412. In this church are the epitaphs of many conſiderable perſonages: St. Pancras's church, now called Die Hooglandſche-kerk, is very ſtately; St. Mary's,

now the Walloon or French church, is neat, and in it is a monument for the great Joſeph Scaliger, in the place where he uſed to ſit and hear ſermons, with a long inſcription, though he himſelf ordered no more than his own and his father's name, with *expecto reſurrectionem*; and on the edge of the ſtone, *nemini cadaver huc inferri liceat*; i. e. no body muſt be buried here: likewiſe a monument of the famous botaniſt Cluſius, with a Latin inſcription and diſtich, which ſays, that having here no more herbs to gather, he is gone to look for new ones in the Elyſian fields. The new church, in a circular form, is much admired. The hoſpitals are St. Catherine's, St. Elizabeth's, and two more for orphans; the one for Dutch, and the other for Walloons or French, where above 900 children are not only maintained, cloathed, and taught to read and write, but inſtructed in ſome trade. Here are ſeveral buildings called hofjes, or little houſes for old people, who, for a ſmall ſum of money, can buy here a lodging and firing, &c. for the remainder of their days.

At Leyden is an annual fair, which begins on Aſcenſion day, and laſts the whole week. The town-houſe is a pretty fine building; in the magiſtrates chamber are ſeveral excellent paintings, and the famous ſiege of this city in 1574 finely wrought in tapeſtry; the picture of the laſt judgment, by Luke of Leyden, for which the Emperor Rodulph offered as many Hungarian ducats of gold as would cover it. The Rhineland houſe is alſo remarkable, where the dyke-graaf meet to take care of the ſluices.

At Leyden is a ſtately building for examining and ſealing of cloth, of which they are ſaid to have formerly made 100,000 pieces in a year; but that manufactory has very much declined.

The burg, formerly built for defence, now only for ornament, ſtands about the middle of the city, in an angle made by the old and new channels of the Rhine. It was built, ſay ſome, by the Romans, for a garriſon to one of their legions; which opinion is countenanced by the etymon of Lugdunum, from *legio* and *dunum*, as having been the ſtation of ſuch. This is a round fortification of ſtone, 1800 feet in circuit at the bottom, and near half that at the top. Here is a deep well, from which the inhabitants took a fiſh alive, it is ſaid, when the city was almoſt famiſhed during the ſiege, and ſhewed it to the beſiegers over the wall.

The principal ſtreets are the Rapenburg, Broad-ſtreet, that along the old canal of the Rhine, and the Hooie-gracht, beſides many ſmaller ones.

In 1574 this city was beſieged by the Spaniards, who encompaſſed it with ſeventy-two forts. The ſiege laſted above five months with great vigour, which reduced the inhabitants to the greateſt extremities, above 10,000 of them having periſhed during the ſame; and yet, from conſidering the barbarous treatment Harlem met with, they reſolved to hold out, and that upon a ſummons from the beſiegers, "as long as they had one arm to eat and another to fight:" at the ſame time rejecting the fair promiſes of the Spaniards with the known adage of the fowler, when he wants to entrap the bird by his ſweeteſt muſic. But their neceſſities preſſed ſo hard upon them, that their friends were obliged to cut the main bank of the Maeſe and Iſſel, which roſe but ſlowly at firſt, but a north-weſterly wind turned the country round Leyden into a ſea, by which means 1500 Spaniards were drowned.

The firſt relief the beſieged received was on the 3d of October, the anniverſary of which is ſtill obſerved in their churches as a ſolemn day of thankſgiving; and after ſermon the ſame ſiege is repreſented in a tragedy, the money ariſing from which is applied to charitable uſes.

During this ſiege they were obliged to make paper-money, which was afterwards faithfully exchanged for ſilver.

Whilſt great numbers were dying with famine, a body of the citizens went to Adrian de Verf, one of the burgomaſters, and told him they muſt ſurrender; who magnanimouſly ſaid, "Friends, here is my body, divide it among you; but do not think of ſurrendering to the cruel and perfidious Spaniard;" which had ſuch an effect, that they never ſpoke again of ſurrendering.

A year after this ſiege the univerſity was founded by the ſtates of Holland, as a reward for the inhabitants bravery. It generally conſiſts of 2000 ſtudents, and among theſe ſome Poles and Hungarians (in one college, formerly two), moſt of whom board in the town, wear no diſtinguiſhing habits, have no exhibitions while ſcholars, nor expect any fellowſhips when they have taken degrees. The four faculties are, divinity, law, phyſic, and philoſophy; in which laſt are comprehended polite literature, hiſtory, and the oriental languages. The ſchools are a large pile of brick-buildings in the Rapenburg, and three ſtories high, in the uppermoſt of which the famous Elzevir had his printing-houſe. The hall is fine and large. The profeſſors wear gowns only in their ſchools, and when they preſide at public diſputations. Here is an obſervatory, with aſtronomical inſtruments, a phyſic-garden very well-ſtocked with all ſorts of plants, many of which have been brought from the Cape and the Eaſt Indies. They have alſo an anatomy hall, very large, and well-ſtocked with ſkeletons, mummies, &c. Their library is very famous for its manuſcripts, towards which Joſ. Scaliger, Mr. Wardner, and Golins, were great benefactors. S'Graveſande and the famous Boerhaave were alſo profeſſors here.

The univerſity is under the tuition of a principal and ſub-principal, generally two Dutch miniſters of the city. The college for the Wallons or French is ſaid to have been ſuppreſſed, and the revenue diſtributed in ſmall penſions among poor ſtudents of that nation.

Leyden lies eight miles from the Hague, and nine from Delft towards the N. E. four miles E. of the German ocean, and twenty-two S. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 15 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E.

LEYNA, or LEYNE, a river riſing on the confines of Heſſe, in Germany, from which it runs N. through the duchy of Brunſwick; and paſſing by the cities of Gottengen, Calenberg, and Hanover, empties itſelf into the Aller at Batmar.

LEYTA, or LEYTE, one of the Philippine iſlands in the Indian ocean, in Aſia; it is ſeparated from the iſland of Philippina by a narrow channel on the N. E. as it is from thoſe of Bohol and Cebu by another channel on the S. W. Lat. 11 deg. 12 min. N. long. 123 deg. 15 min. E.

LEZINA, a ſmall city of the capitanate of Naples. It lies ſeventy-eight miles N. E. of the capital of the kingdom. Lat. 41 deg. 51 min. N. long. 16 deg. 12 min. E.

LEZOUX, a royal town of Lower Auvergne, in France. It lies between the rivers Allier and Dore, in a pleaſant and fruitful country, the air being very healthful, which occaſions a great reſort to it in time of a plague. Roman monuments are continually dug up in its neighbourhood. Here is a collegiate church; and the country is noted for its excellent melons. It lies four leagues from Clermont to the E. and two from Thiers.

LHANVILLIN, a market-town of Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales; it lies twelve miles from the town of Montgomery.

LOHN, a river riſing in Heſſe-Caſſel, from which it runs S. W. and paſſing by Marpurg, Wetzlar, and Naſſau, it falls into the Rhine nearly oppoſite to Coblentz.

LIATON, a province without the great wall of China. See LEAOTUNG.

LIBA NOVA, the ancient *Stagira*, now a ſmall town of Macedonia, in European Turkey. It ſtands on the coaſt of Conteſſa gulph, fifteen miles from the city of that name towards the S. at the foot of Monte Sancto or Athos, and is but thinly peopled, being remarkable only as the native place of the celebrated Ariſtotle, hence ſurnamed the Stagirite.

LIBANUS, the Latin name of Mount Lebanon, a chain lying between Syria and Paleſtine, in Aſia, which extends from Sidon eaſtward towards Damaſcus. See LEBANON.

LIBAW, or LIBO, a place in the duchy of Courland and kingdom of Poland. It lies on the coaſt, having a road

a good road and harbour, on a bay of the Baltic, very commodious for light veſſels, but ſuch as are loaded muſt anchor in the former, where the Duke's ſhips are built, and the greateſt trade of any of his towns carried on in it. The town conſiſts of pretty wooden houſes one ſtorey high. It lies thirty miles S. W. of Goldingen, forty-two N. of Memel, and eighty-four E. of Mittau. Lat. 56 deg. 54 min. N. long. 21 deg. 26 min. E.

LIBERTOWN, a pleaſant village on the S. ſide of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, in a ſpacious plain, watered on its S. ſide with a charming brook. It lies not far from Goodtrees.

LIBISSA, LEBUSA, or DIACIBIZA, once a famous city of Bithynia, in Aſia Minor. It is principally noted for the death of Hannibal, who made an end of himſelf here, in order to prevent his being betrayed into the hands of the Romans by the treacherous King of Bithynia. It was then but a middling town; but the tomb of that celebrated Carthaginian drew a great concourſe of ſtrangers to ſee it, by which it grew opulent: but it has ſince dwindled into a village, and ſtands about half way between Nicomedia and Chalcedon.

LIBNA, LEBONA, or LOBNA, a ſtrong city upon a narrow neck of land, which was part of the tribe of Judah, in Paleſtine and Aſiatic Turkey, and ran northwards between Benjamin and Dan. In the neighbouring plain Sennacherib and his numerous army received a miraculous overthrow.

LIBOURNE, a ſmall, but well-built town of Guyenne, in France. It lies at the confluence of the Liſle and Dordogne, the latter being pretty broad here. It is very well peopled, and drives a conſiderable trade, the tide carrying up pretty large veſſels to it.

The country between this place and Bourdeaux is called the land between two ſeas, on account of the breadth of the Garonne and Dordogne. It lies twelve miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45 deg. 21 min. N. long. 26 min. W.

LIBYA, the name given by the ancient Greeks to Africa, from one of its provinces, the deſert part of which confined upon Egypt to the S. W.

LICERE, or LEGAR, ST. anciently called *Auſtia*, a ſmall city, and the capital of Conſerans, a diſtrict of Gaſcony, in France. It lies on the river Salat. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies eighteen miles E. of St. Bertrand. Lat. 43 deg. 14 N. long. 1 deg. 5 min. E.

LICH, or LICHA, a town of Solms, and landgravate of Heſſe, in Germany. It lies twenty miles N. of Frankfort. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 8 deg. 24 min. E.

LICHFIELD, or LITCHFIELD, a pretty large and neat city of Staffordſhire, which joined with Coventry forms one biſhopric. The origin of its name is this: About a thouſand poor people having been inſtructed by the care of Offa King of the Mercians, were all martyred in one field here by the Pagans, hence called from the Saxon *Liechen-feldt*, i. e. the field of dead bodies, now *Litchfield*; and on the ſpot Oſway King of Northumberland built a large church; and for the ſame reaſon the device or field armorial of the city is an open field, with mangled carcaſes lying about. The city ſtands low, and is divided into two parts by a clear rivulet, over which are two cauſeways, with ſluices upon them. That part on the S. ſide is called the city, and the other the cloſe, as being incloſed within a wall, and a good deep dry trench on all ſides, except towards the city, where it is defended by a large marſh formed by the above-mentioned brook. The cathedral, one of the fineſt in England for elegance and regularity, ſtands in this cloſe. It was rebuilt by Biſhop Roger de Clinton in 1148. The W. end is richly decorated with the ſtatues of all the Kings of Jeruſalem from David to the captivity. It ſuffered much in the civil wars, having been often taken and retaken, particularly the imagery and carved work on the front were effaced: and it is ſaid, that the rude ſoldiers frequently fired at the coſs over the W. window, but could not demoliſh it. Theſe alſo entirely ruined all the ornaments of the inſide, with the braſs inſcriptions, tombs, &c. but it has been well-repaired ſince the reſtoration by the care of Biſhop Hackett, and the generous contributions of ſeveral benefactors. It is adorned with three ſuch elegant and lofty ſpires as no church in England can boaſt of. The choir is moſtly paved with alabaſter and cannel-coal, in imitation of black and white marble. The prebendaries ſtalls are of excellent workmanſhip, and re-erected moſtly at the charges of the country-gentlemen, each ſtall bearing the arms of its reſpective benefactor.

In the cloſe is the Biſhop's palace and deanry, as are the houſes of the Prebendaries in a court on the hill, all very handſome. Here are three other churches, among which that of St. Michael has a church-yard, containing ſix or ſeven acres of ground.

Litchfield was once an archiepiſcopal ſee over the Mercians and Eaſt Angles; and the biſhopric of Cheſter is ſaid to have been diſmembered from it. It is a town and county, with a juriſdiction of ten or twelve miles round, which circuit the ſheriff rides September 8 annually. The town is under the government of two bailiffs, &c. who return two members to parliament. Its weekly markets are on Tueſday and Friday; and its annual fairs on Shrove-Monday, for cattle, ſheep, bacon, cheeſe, and iron; on May 12, for ſheep with other cattle; and on Friday before November 8, for geeſe and cheeſe.

Here was formerly a caſtle, long ſince deſtroyed. Next to Cheſter this is the principal city of all the N. W. part of England. The houſes are ſtraggling in it, though ſome of them are very handſome; and as it is a thoroughfare to the N. W. counties, has ſeveral very good inns. The ale brewed here is incomparably good, as it is over all the county. The neighbouring parts all about are both pleaſant and fruitful. The brook here at about three miles off empties itſelf into the river Trent. The ſtreets are well-paved, and kept very clean, and in the neighbourhood are frequent horſe-races.

St. Chad or St. Cedda, formerly one of its Biſhops, lived an hermitical life by the ſpring near Stow church, in a little cell; and the Monaſticon mentions a ſhrine given for him, which it ſays coſt 200,000l. Litchfield gives title of Earl to the deſcendant of Edward Henry Lee, who was created by King Charles II. and is alſo the birth-place of the ingenious Mr. Samuel Johnſon, author of the elaborate Engliſh dictionary, Vanity of Human Wiſhes, Rambler, Raſſelas, and other writings both in proſe and verſe, well known to the learned world.

Litchfield lies 14 miles from Stafford, and 118 from London. Lat. 52 deg. 42 min. N. long. 2 deg. 7 min. W.

LICHSTALL, or LIECHSTAL, a pretty little town in the canton of Baſil, in Switzerland. It lies near the river Ergetz, and is rebuilt on the ruins of the old town, burnt down in 1381. It has ſome Roman antiquities, and is the capital of the little country of Siſſgaw, partly belonging to the Biſhop of Baſil. As it lies in the main road from France and Italy to Germany, here is always company; and it enjoys ſome particular privileges.

LICHTENBERG, or LUCHTENBERG, a town in the marquiſate of Cullembach, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It lies eighteen miles N. of the town of Cullembach. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 11 deg. 48 min. E.

LICHTENFELS, a town in the biſhopric of Bamberg, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It lies on the Mayne, about eighteen miles N. E. of the city of Bamberg. Lat. 50 deg. 35 min. N. long. 11 deg. 20 min. E.

LICHTENSTEIG, or LIECHTENSTEIG, the capital of Tockenburg, in the abbacy of St. Gall, in Switzerland. It is a pretty town, almoſt in the center of the county, on the banks of the river Tnour, and the ſeat of the Abbot's bailiff. The town has its ſeparate council and avoyer. The inhabitants, who are a mixture of Roman Catholics and Proteſtants, among

which are many Calviniſts, enjoy conſiderable privileges, the violation of which occaſioned a war between the Abbot and the cantons of Berne and Zurich, who eſpouſed the ſide of the Proteſtants, and by gaining two victories, the latter were more ſolemnly confirmed in their immunities, under the guarantee of the ſaid cantons.

LICHTENSTEIN, a ſpacious and magnificent palace at Vienna, the capital of Auſtria, in Germany. It belongs to the Prince of the ſame name. It is worth ſeeing for its paintings, &c.

LIDA, a town in the duchy of Lithuania, in Poland. It is chiefly built of timber, with a tolerable caſtle, and court of juſtice for the gentry. It lies on the river Deta, forty-four miles S. of Troki. Lat. 53 deg. 47 min. N. long. 46 deg. 47 min. E.

LIDBURY, a market-town of Herefordſhire, on the river Liden. It lies eaſtward of Hereford city, near the S. end of the Malvern hills.

LIDD, or LYDD, a populous market-town of Kent, on the ſhore of the Engliſh channel; its name, which is Saxon, being derived from the Latin *littus*, i. e. the coaſt. It is the principal town of Weymarſh, in that of Romney. Its weekly market is on Tueſday, and annual fair on July 24, for pedlary.

Not far off is the famous cape of Dungenneſs, where is nothing but beech and pebbles. Lydd lies three miles from Romney, twenty-four from Canterbury, and ſeventy-five from London.

LIDH, or LIDA, the principal place of Jempterland, in Sweden Proper. It lies about twenty miles N. of Reſſund.

LIDDESDALE, one of the three ſubdiviſions of the ſhire of Roxburgh, or Teviotdale, in the S. of Scotland; the other two are Eſkdale or Euſdale, and Teviotdale Proper. See ROXBURGH or TEVIOTDALE. It is bounded on the N. by Teviotdale Proper, on the S. E. by Cumberland, and on the S. W. by Annandale.

LIDCOPING, a ſmall, but well-built and pleaſantly ſituated town of Weſt Gothland, in Sweden. It is called in Latin *Lidæ Forum*, i. e. the Mart of Lida, or on the river Lida, which is alſo the import of its Swediſh name. It ſtands where the Lida falls into the Wenerlake, having one of the largeſt and moſt pleaſant market-places in the whole kingdom. It lies fifteen miles from Skara to the N. W. and ſixty-eight N. E. of Gottenburg. Lat. 58 deg. 51 min. N. long. 13 deg. 41 min. E.

LIECHTENAW, a town in the marquiſate of Anſpach and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It lies nineteen miles S. E. of Nuremberg, to which city it belongs. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 10 deg. 56 min. E.

LIEFKINSTOCK, a fortreſs of Dutch Flanders, in the Netherlands. It lies on the W. ſide of the Scheld, and oppoſite to Lillo.

Near this place the famous General and Engineer Cohorn forced the French lines in 1703. It lies about eight miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E.

LIEGE, a principality and biſhopric, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany; but being ſituated in the midſt of the Netherlands, it is generally reckoned a part of them. In Latin it is called *Ditio* or *Epiſcopatus Leodinenſis*. It is bounded on the W. by Brabant, Namur, and part of Hainault; on the S. by the foreſt of Ardennes and part of Luxemburg; on the E. alſo by Luxemburg, by Limburg, from which it is ſeparated by the Maeſe or Mues on the S. E. and likewiſe by part of Juliers and Pruſſian Guelderland; and on the N. by Dutch Brabant and part of Guelderland. Its length from N. to S. is about ſeventy-two miles, and its breadth from E. to W. twenty-ſeven, and in ſome places forty-eight.

The air of this country is very temperate; it is a delightful tract, abounding in corn-land, paſture-grounds, and cattle. The hills are thick-ſet with vines: they have alſo ſome mines of lead and iron, with marble quarries; but moſt remarkable for large quantities of brimſtone and vitriol, as well as mineral ſprings, particularly near the ſpaw, beſides pit-coal in abundance; and the foreſts yield plenty of veniſon and other game.

Its principal rivers are the Maeſe, Demer, Jecker, and Weſire; beſides eleven other ſmaller rivers.

The Condruſi, under the protection of the Treviri, or people of Treves, were its ancient inhabitants, which is retained in Condros, of which Huy is the capital, as Liege is of the whole principality.

The Biſhop is ſpiritual and temporal Lord of the country, though he himſelf is a ſuffragan to Cologne: he alſo ſtyles himſelf Duke of Bouillon, &c. likewiſe Prince of Liege, and of the Holy Empire.

This principality has the privilege of enjoying a neutrality in commoon with other little Princes of the empire, while the Princes around it are at war; by which means they make advantage of the ſale of their proviſions, and there is ſafety in coming to the ſpaw: but the neceſſities or conveniencies of greater powers induce them to break the privileges of this neutrality, which the late Biſhop forfeited by admitting French troops into his dominions in the beginning of this century.

The ſtates conſiſt of three bodies; namely, the chapter of Liege, the nobility and the deputies of the capital, with thoſe of the other cities. They have always deputies about the Prince to repreſent grievances, &c.

The Biſhop's juriſdiction contains 1500 pariſhes, ſeventeen abbeys for monks who muſt be gentlemen, and eleven for ladies, fifty-two baronies, and ſeveral other lordſhips and earldoms, beſides eighteen walled towns and 400 villages, all well-peopled: ſo that his annual revenue is reckoned at 300,000 ducats or nobles; and can maintain a ſtanding body of 8000 troops, without oppreſſing his ſubjects, the bulk of which are Roman Catholics.

LIEGE, the capital of the laſt-mentioned biſhopric of the ſame name; the natives call it *Luyck*: its Latin name is *Leodium*, *Leodica*, or *Legia*. It ſtands on the left bank of the Maeſe, a little below where the Outre falls into it.

This is a free imperial city, as the magiſtracy pretend, and the largeſt and moſt conſiderable in Europe, either with regard to antiquity, magnificence of its public buildings, and vaſt number of its fine churches. It is ſituated in a pleaſant valley, ſurrounded with hills and woods, among ſweet ſprings, and watered by the rivers Ourte, Weſire, and Ambleve, which fall into the Maeſe above the town: the latter river is navigable up to the city, though near 100 miles from the ſea by water. It is divided into three parts; namely, the city, which is the largeſt; the iſland; and the Outre Meuſe, or part beyond the Maeſe: beſides, it has ten large ſuburbs, ſixteen gates, ſeventeen bridges, ſome of which are very handſome, 154 ſtreets, moſt of them broad and ſtraight, with no leſs than 100 churches of all ſorts, and a very numerous body of eccleſiaſtics belonging to them. Their endowments are ſo rich, and the ſite is ſo pleaſant, that Liege is commonly ſtyled the paradiſe of the clergy. The houſes here are high, and built generally of bluiſh marble. Here are two fine quays, with rows of trees for taking the air: and the city is four miles in circuit.

The cathedral of St. Lambert is extremely large, but a heavy ſtructure. The chapter conſiſts of the Biſhop and ſeveral canons, who muſt prove their nobility from father and mother for four generations, or at leaſt be doctors or licenciates of divinity or law. Theſe, namely, the ſixty major canons, chuſe the Biſhop.

At the beginning of the war in Queen Anne's reign, the Biſhop, then Elector of Cologne, delivered up his capital to the French, to whoſe intereſt he and his brother the Elector of Bavaria had gone over; upon which, in 1702, the Duke of Marlborough took Liege, which would have been retaken by the French in 1705, had not the confederate army returned ſpeedily from the Moſelle. After this the principality of Liege, &c. was ſequeſtered.

At Liege are ſeveral courts, as the privy council, the council of finances, a court which judges in all civil and criminal cauſes, and the ſovereign feodal court.

The magiſtracy of Liege is compoſed of two burgomaſters and twenty-two counſellors, choſen annually by the Prince and people, &c.

In

In the cathedral is a treaſure of reliques, beſides buſts and ſtatues in ſilver, and a St. George on horſe-back in gold, alſo fine veſtments.

Amongſt the many collegiate and parochial churches, that of St. Paul is remarkable for its ſtructure and fine ornaments. All the regular orders have very fine convents here. Amongſt the reſt the Engliſh Jeſuits have a college, and the Engliſh ladies a fine nunnery.

Beſides the collegiate and conventual churches, there are in the city and ſuburbs of Liege thirty-two parochial churches.

In St. William's, or the Guillamites convent, without the city, lies Sir John Mandeville, the famous Engliſh traveller, and a native of St. Alban's: near his grave are kept the ſaddle, ſpurs, and knife, which he uſed; and on his tomb is an inſcription in old French, requeſting paſſengers to pray for him, beſides Latin verſes, &c. In St. Alban's is an Engliſh inſcription alſo for him upon a pillar.

Here is a famous univerſity. The fortifications of Liege are not conſiderable, being overlooked and commanded by the adjacent hills: yet the citadel is ſtrong, and capable of making a good defence.

In ſhort, the city of Liege is called the hell of women, as theſe drag the boats, carry burthens, and work harder than in any other place; and as a conſequence of this, juſtly the purgatory of men, as the wives generally domineer over them; and the paradiſe of prieſts, as almoſt the whole country belongs to the clergy.

The magiſtracy have been ſeverely handled by their Biſhop, for pretending that Liege is a free imperial city, and diſputing his authority: ſo that in effect he is abſolute ſovereign both of the city and biſhopric. It lies fourteen miles S. of Maeſtricht, twenty-eight N. E. of Namur, and ſixty from Mons almoſt E. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 5 deg. 28 min. E.

LIEKERK, one of the baronies belonging to the territory of Aloſt, in Flanders, and the Netherlands.

LIERS, in Latin *Lira* or *Neveſdum*, a town in the territory and dioceſe of Antwerp, and Auſtrian Brabant, in the Netherlands: it lies at the confluence of the Great and Leſſer Nethe, which about five or ſix miles further falls into the Rupel. It is but a ſmall place, yet naturally ſtrong, and made much more ſo by art. Here is a ſpacious market-place, in which once every week from St. John's-day to St. Martin's, they keep a famous market for black cattle. They brew here a ſort of white beer, called Caveſſe, much eſteemed all over the Netherlands; and they make alſo lace. Its principal church, which is collegiate, is a very fine ſtructure, with an harmonious chime of bells. Here are ſeveral convents and nunneries: among the latter is one of Engliſh bare-footed Carmelites. The Carthuſians have a monaſtery here, the largeſt and richeſt in this country; the circuit of the walls, incloſing the cells and kitchen-garden, being a full Engliſh mile. The Monks here have a larger privilege granted them by the Pope, than the other monaſteries of that order; as dining together every Wedneſday, &c. The monaſtery is very large, and the cloiſters leading to the cells are paved with red and white marble. This place the French ſeized upon the death of King Charles II. of Spain, but abandoned it in 1706, about three days after their defeat at Ramilies. It is generally inhabited by people of faſhion, who have left off trade. Its diſtrict, called Byvank in Flemiſh, contains ſeven villages. In the neighbourhood is a very fine abbey of Ciſtercian nuns, called the abbey of Nazareth, agreeably ſituated on the Nethe: it lies eight miles N. of Mechlin or Malimes, and fourteen S. E. of Antwerp, to which from this city leads a paved road. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 35 min. E.

LIERS, a village belonging to the biſhopric of Liege, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. In its neighbourhood a battle was fought between the allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French under Marſhal Count Saxe, in October 1746. It lies five miles N. of the city of Leige, and twelve S. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 51 deg. 38 min. N. long. 5 deg. 48 min. E.

LIESSE, or NOTRE-DAME-DE-LIESSE, in Latin *Noſtra Domina de Lætitia*, i. e. our Lady of joy, or *Lieſſe-Sans-Marchais*, a ſmall village of Laonois, in the Iſle of France: it conſiſts but of one ſtreet, inhabited by innholders and ſhop-keepers, who ſell chaplets or bead-ſtrings: it is famous for the pilgrimages made to the church of St. Mary here, which pretends to ſeveral miracles. Thither go the French Kings after their coronation, or to St. Marcoul, in the neighbourhood; as otherwiſe they think they have no power to cure the King's evil. Lieſſe is about a league N. E. of Laon.

LIFFORD, a borough and market-town in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament; and lies near the junction of the river Finn, with the Mourn, which falls after a long courſe into Lough-Foyle, and is twenty-ſix miles N. E. of Donnegal-town.

LIFFY, or LIFFE, a river of Ireland, which riſing in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinſter, it runs W. to Kildare, then winding N. E. paſſes through the county of Dublin; and after waſhing the capital of the kingdom, after a winding courſe ſaid to be no more than fifteen miles in all, falls below Dublin into the Iriſh channel.

LIGNE, a town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies on the river Dender, fourteen miles N. W. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 52 min. N. long. 3 deg. 46 min. E.

LIGNITZ, a duchy of Lower Sileſia, in Germany: it is ſubdivided into ſeven diſtricts, ſo denominated from their capitals; namely, Lignitz, Breſlaw, Oelſe, Wolaw, Sagan, Glogaw, and Croſſen. This duchy is the beſt corn-country in Sileſia, and it abounds with a white ſort of Terra Sigillata, lying between the river Oder and the duchy of Jawer. It had its own Princes, the laſt of whom died in 1675, when this duchy, with thoſe of Brieg and Wolan, which he alſo poſſeſſed, devolved to the Emperor both in ſovereignty and property.

LIGNITZ, the capital of the duchy of the ſame name laſt-mentioned. It lies on the rivulet of Cat or Catſbach. It was walled round, and made a city by Boleſlaus, the firſt Duke, who reſided here about the year 1170, at which time it was the principal city of Sileſia, next to Breſlaw: it was afterwards encompaſſed with a ditch, and new works added to ſtrengthen it. This now is a large town, has a noble ſtrong caſtle, a ſtately town-houſe, and hoſpital, and is famous for a victory obtained near it over the Imperialiſts in 1635. It lies thirty-one miles N. W. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 16 deg. 20 min. E.

LIGNY, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in the duchy of Bar, in Lorrain, now ſubject to France. It lies on the river Orner, and has a college: eight miles S. E. of Bar-le-duc. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 5 deg. 22 min. E.

LIGOR, the capital of a county of the ſame name, formerly a kingdom of itſelf, in Siam, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, till by civil diſſenſions it fell a prey to the King of Siam. Here is a factory of the Dutch, who trade in tin and pepper; the country producing abundance of the former article, which they engroſs entirely as uſual to themſelves. The road of Ligor lies two leagues below the river; and about a mile within the mouth of the latter ſtands the Dutch factory, built of brick. The entrance into the harbour is dangerous; ſo that their ſhips come no further than the bar. The town, which is two miles above this factory, is built of bamboos, and thatched with reeds, having many Pagan temples in it, with very high, but ſmall ſteeples. It lies 380 miles S. of Siam. Lat. 8 deg. N. long. 100 deg. 25 min. E.

Of the ſame name is an iſland in our maps a little to the E. in the bay of Siam.

LILIHO, or LILIKO, a fine plat of ground upon a hill in Hartfordſhire, where horſe-races are run. It lies a little S. of Hexton, juſt by Ikening-ſtreet.

LILLE. See LISLE, in French Flanders.

LILLE-ADAM. See LISLE ADAM, in Vexin François, in the Iſle of France.

LILLERS, a ſmall city of Artois, in the French Low-Countries. It was formerly fortified, but now diſmantled: twenty miles N. W. of Artas, on the little river Navez, between Aire to the S. E. and Bethune to the W. being five miles from each. It is the capital of a bailiwic, having only twenty-three commonalities with-

in its juriſdiction. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 deg. 42 min. E.

LILLIPUT-CASTLE, a ſmall neat place of retirement, lately erected by Mr. Jerry Pierce, being beautiful in itſelf, and more ſo on account of its ſituation. It lies below the monument erected by Lord Lanſdown for Sir Bevil Granville, on the brow of Lanſdown-hill, in Somerſetſhire.

LILLO, a fortreſs of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands. It lies on the E. ſide of the Scheld, ten miles N. of Antwerp, and commands the navigation of that river; the Dutch taking toll here. Lillo, the author of the London Apprentice, &c. had his name or origin from this place. Lat. 51 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 12 min. E.

LIMA, a town of Dalecarlia, in Sweden Proper. It lies thirty-ſix miles S. of Idra.

LIMA, a province of Peru, in South America. It is bounded by Quito on the N. the country of the Amazons on the E. Los Charcas on the S. and the Pacific ocean on the W. It is about 800 miles in length from N. to S. but not 400 broad in any place. See PERU.

LIMA, or as it is called *Los Reyes*, i. e. the city of the Kings. It was founded in 1535, by Don Franciſco Pizarro. It is the metropolis of all Peru, and of the province laſt-mentioned of the ſame name. It lies in the delightful and ſpacious valley of Rimac; this being alſo the name of the river, and the true denomination of the city, from a corruption of which the Indian word Lima has been formed. This Rimac is an Indian idol, ſuppoſed to return anſwers; and hence the name as if it ſpoke. The city is in the center of the valley, commanding the whole: northward, though at a conſiderable diſtance, is the cordillera or chain of the Andes; from theſe project St. Chriſtopher and Amancaes, the neareſt to the city, being each about 134 toiſes perpendicular height.

The river, which is of the ſame name, waſhes the walls of Lima, and when not increaſed by the torrents, is eaſily forded: over it is a very elegant and ſpacious ſtone-bridge, with a gate at one end of beautiful architecture, which forms the entrance into the city, and leads to the grand ſquare, in the middle of which is a fine fountain, and bronze ſtatue of Fame, through whoſe trumpet, and the mouths of eight lions round it, the water is thrown out. The E. ſide of the ſquare is filled by the cathedral and Archbiſhop's palace, higher than any other building in the city. The capital front to the W. &c. is free-ſtone, riſing into two lofty towers, and in the middle is the grand portal. Round the whole runs a grand gallery and balluſtrade, with pyramids at proper diſtances. In the N. ſide is the Viceroy's palace, in which are the ſeveral courts of juſtice, with the offices of the revenue, and the ſtate-priſon: but having been demoliſhed by the earthquake of October 20, 1687, it now conſiſts only of ſome of the lower apartments on a terraſs, where the Viceroy and his family reſide. On the W. ſide, facing the cathedral, is the council-houſe and the city-priſon. The S. ſide is full of private houſes, with only one ſtorey; but the fronts are of ſtone, with porticoes, being a great embelliſhment to the ſquare, each ſide of which is eighty toiſes.

The city is triangular, the longeſt ſide extending along the river; its length is two-thirds of a league. It is ſurrounded with a brick wall, but without any regularity. It is flanked with thirty-four baſtions, but without platforms or embraſures; being intended to ſuſtain any ſudden attack of the Indians. It has ſeven gates and three poſterns.

On the ſide of the river oppoſite to the city, is the ſuburb of St. Lazaro, which has greatly encreaſed. All the ſtreets here, as well as thoſe in the city, are broad and parallel, ſome running from N. to S. and others from E. to W. forming ſquares of houſes, each 150 yards in front. The ſtreets are paved, and along them run ſtreams of water, conveyed from the river a little above the city, which are arched over.

The houſes, though moſtly low, are commodious; and are all of baxareque and quincha: and that they may the better ſupport themſelves againſt earthquakes, the principal parts are of wood, mortiſed into the roof; and thoſe for walls are lined on both ſides with wild canes and oſiers, plaiſtered over with clay, and white-waſhed; but the fronts are painted in imitation of free-ſtone; afterwards corniches and porticoes are added. The roofs are flat, and covered only ſo far as to keep out the wind and rays of the ſun, for no violent rains are ever known here.

Towards the E. and W. parts within the walls are ſeveral fruit and kitchen gardens: and moſt of the principal houſes have gardens for entertainment, being refreſhed with water by means of the canals.

The whole city is divided into five pariſhes, two chapels of eaſe; and in one of the quarters of the town is a pariſh of Indians, under the care of the Jeſuits. The convents here are very numerous; namely, four of Dominicans, three of Franciſcans, three of Auguſtines, and three of the order of Mercy. The Jeſuits have ſix colleges or houſes: but of all theſe convents, the Caſas Grandes are now the moſt conſiderable. Beſides here is an oratory of St. Philip Neri, a monaſtery of Benedictines, the Abbot of which is commonly the only member, a convent of Agonizantes, who founded an hoſpital in 1715. In St. Lazaro is a convent of St. Francis de Paula. There are alſo in Lima three other charitable foundations, for perſons recovering, for ſick Indians, and incurables. Here are nine other hoſpitals, alſo fourteen nunneries; the five firſt regulars, and the other nine recollects; and laſtly, here are four other conventual houſes, where ſome of the ſiſters are not recluſes: the laſt of theſe are for women who deſire to be divorced. The moſt numerous of all theſe nunneries are the Incarnation, Conception, Santa Clara, and Santa Catherina. The Recollects, for rectitude and auſterity of life, are an example to the whole city. Here is alſo an orphan-houſe for boys and girls, beſides ſeveral chapels.

The cathedral, the churches of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Auguſtine, the Fathers of Mercy, and that of the Jeſuits, are particularly ſplendid on ſolemn feſtivals, the whole being covered with plate, or ſomething equal to it in value. The gold of the ſacred utenſils is covered with diamonds, pearls and precious ſtones; and the gold and ſilver ſtuffs are always of the richeſt ſorts.

The principal convents are very large and airy, the columns, &c. being of wood, finely carved, merely to avoid the dreadful devaſtation of earthquakes, which will not admit of ponderous materials. The churches have ſmall cupolas of a very pretty appearance. The towers terminate in a ſtatue alluding to the name of the church, being commonly no more than fifty or ſixty yards high, with bells, which on a general ringing produce a very agreeable harmony.

The convents have water from the city, but it is from a ſpring by means of pipes; and theſe and the nunneries are each obliged to maintain a fountain in the ſtreets for the poor.

The Viceroy uſually reſides at Lima. This government is only triennial, though the ſovereign may prolong it. He enjoys all the privileges of royalty, and he is abſolute in all affairs; having under him offices and tribunals for executing the ſeveral branches of government. He has two bodies of guards; one of horſe, conſiſting of 160 private men, with a Captain and Lieutenant, all Spaniards; the ſecond is fifty halberdiers, likewiſe Spaniards, and theſe have only a Captain. Beſides there is a company of 100 men, a Captain Lieutenant, and Sub Lieutenant, from the garriſon of Callao. He gives public audience every day in three ſpacious rooms. In the firſt to Indians and other Caſts; in the ſecond, to Spaniards; and in the third, to ladies, who deſire to ſpeak with him in private. In all cauſes relating to juſtice, the audienza is the chief court of Lima; next to that the chamber of accounts, and laſtly the royal treaſury. The corporation of Lima conſiſts of regidores or aldermen, a ſheriff, and two royal judges.

Beſides other courts, &c. Lima has alſo a corregidor. The ſuffragans of the Archbiſhop are, the Biſhops of Panama, Quito, Truxillo, Guamanga, Arequipa, Cuzio, St. Jago, and Conception; the two laſt being in the kingdom of Chili. Here is a tribunal of Inquiſition, and another of the Cruzada; and laſtly, at Lima is a mint. Here is an univerſity and colleges, where the happy

genius

genius of the natives is improved by divine and human learning. The principal of theſe ſeminaries is the univerſity of St. Mark, and the colleges of St. Toribio, St. Martin, and St. Philip. In the former are chairs for all the ſciences; and ſome of theſe profeſſors have gained the applauſe of the literati of Europe. The univerſity has a large ſquare court, with a handſome vaulted piazza, halls for the ſeveral lectures, and a theatre for the public acts.

Lima, ſays Ulloa, is ſuperior to all other cities in theſe parts, in the culture of the mind; and, by a natural power of the climate, capable of carrying the ſciences to the higheſt degree of perfection.

Of all the ſolemnities obſerved in America, the public entrance of the Viceroy is the moſt ſplendid: when nothing is ſeen but rich coaches and calaſhes, laces, jewels, and ſplendid equipages; in which the nobility carry their emulation to an aſtoniſhing height.

The inhabitants of Lima are compoſed of Whites or Spaniards, Negroes, Indians, Meſtizos, and other Caſts. The Spaniſh families are very numerous, Lima containing 16 or 18,000 Whites: among theſe are reckoned a third or fourth part of the moſt diſtinguiſhed nobility of Peru, and many of theſe ancient or modern Caſtilians; among which are no leſs than forty-five Counts or Marquiſes. The number of Knights is alſo very conſiderable; beſides many families living in equal ſplendor, but without titles: one of theſe, of the name of Ampuero, traces his deſcent from the Yncas, his predeceſſor having married a coya or daughter of the Ynca. Thoſe who affect making the greateſt figure have coaches, whilſt others content themſelves with calaſhes or chaiſes; ſo that no family of any ſubſtance is without one. It is drawn by a mule, and guided by a driver. They are very ſlight; but on account of the gildings, &c. coſt 800 or 1000 crowns. Their number is ſaid to amount to 5 or 6000; but that of the coaches, though conſiderable, is not equal to this. The funds to ſupport theſe expences are large eſtates and plantations, civil and military employments, or commerce, which is here accounted no derogation to families of the higheſt diſtinction; and by the latter means the greateſt fortunes have been raiſed.

At Lima, as at Quito, &c. ſome of the eminent families have been long ſettled there: whilſt the proſperity of others is of a later date.

The negroes, mulattoes, and their deſcendants, form the greater number of the inhabitants; and of theſe are moſt part of the mechanics, tho' here the Europeans alſo follow the ſame occupations. The third and laſt claſs are, the Indians and Meſtizoes; but theſe are ſmall in proportion to the ſecond claſs. They are generally employed in agriculture, making earthen ware, and bringing proviſions to market; domeſtic ſervices being chiefly performed by negroes and mulattoes.

The uſual dreſs of the men differs very little from that worn in Spain; nor is the diſtinction between the ſeveral claſſes very great. They all greatly affect fine cloaths. In the choice of laces, the women carry their taſte to a prodigious exceſs; and this emulation has ſpread among all ranks, except the loweſt claſs of negroes: and this lace muſt be all of the Flanders manufacture. Their dreſs conſiſts of a pair of ſhoes, a ſhift, a dimity-petticoat, an open petticoat, and a jacket, which in ſummer is of linen, and in winter of ſtuff: to theſe ſome add a mantelette, that the former may hang looſe. One particular, on which the women here extremely value themſelves, is the ſize of their feet; ſome not exceeding five inches and an half or ſix inches in length; and in women of a ſmaller ſtature, they are ſtill leſs. Their ſhoes are always faſtened with diamond buckles, or ſomething very brilliant. But their dreſs is ſtill more magnificent in their viſits, and upon public occaſions. So that, in ſhort, a lady covered with the moſt exquiſite lace inſtead of linen, and glittering from head to foot with jewels, is ſuppoſed to be dreſſed at the expence of no leſs than 30 or 40,000 crowns. The women of Lima are of a middling ſtature, handſome, genteel, of very fair complexions, and their hair naturally black, and tied up behind in ſix braided locks, through which a gold bodkin is inſerted, with a cluſter of diamonds at each end. On the upper part of the head they wear diamond egrets, &c. and have uſually an enchanting luſtre and dignity in their eyes. Theſe perſonal charms are heightened by thoſe of the mind, their ideas juſt, their expreſſions pure, and their manner inimitably graceful: theſe are the allurements by which great numbers of Europeans are induced to marry and ſettle here. They are ſo exceſſively fond of perfumes, as always to carry ambergris about them; and the moſt beautiful flowers they place in their hair. To this paſſion it is owing that the grand ſquare every morning has the appearance of a ſpacious garden. A deſire of being diſtinguiſhed by an elegant dreſs, is univerſal: their linen is always ſtarched to a great degree, to diſplay the coſtly patterns of their laces: after this, their next care is cleanlineſs; of which the common neatneſs of their houſes is a ſufficient proof. In ſhort, the reigning paſſions of the fair at Lima, are ſhow, mirth, and feſtivity. Courteſy ſhines in all the actions of the nobility here, and their civility to ſtrangers is without limits.

The temperature of the air in Lima is pretty agreeable, while that of Carthagena is hot to a degree of inconvenience; though the latitude of both cities, one in the northern, and the other in the ſouthern hemiſphere, differ but little. The variation of the four ſeaſons is ſenſible, though all of them are moderate. Spring begins towards the beginning of December: to this ſucceeds ſummer, which, though hot, is moderated by the S. winds that always blow gently at this ſeaſon. At the beginning of July winter begins, and continues till December, autumn intervening between both. About this time the S. winds blow ſtronger, and bring cold with them, and ſo keen that the light dreſſes are laid by, and the earth is covered with a thick fog. So that it is obſerved at Callao, which is only two leagues and a half from Lima, the winter is much more mild, and the air clearer than here: and in Peru, in general, it is found that the clouds never convert themſelves into formal ſhowers; only the vapours, during the fogs, diſſolve into a very ſmall dew, called garua, which equally moiſtens the earth, and fertiliſes it extremely, even to the waſte hills.

One of the inconveniencies of Lima, during the ſummer, is, that of being tormented with fleas and bugs, from which the utmoſt care is not ſufficient to free the inhabitants: the Moſchitos are very troubleſome, but much leſs ſo than the former.

The next and moſt dreadful circumſtance, is that of earthquakes; to which this country is ſo ſubject, that the inhabitants are under continual apprehenſions of being buried in the ruins of their own houſes. Several deplorable inſtances of this kind have happened in Lima from 1586 down to the 28th of October 1746, which proved the total ruin of its buildings; after which happened a terrible inundation, which ſuddenly turned Callao and the neighbouring ports on the coaſt into ſea: ſo that in leſs than 200 years Lima has been four times deſtroyed.

Though the ſummer here is conſiderably warm, yet it is not productive of venomous creatures.

The diſtempers moſt common at Lima, are, malignant, intermittent, and catarrhous fevers, with pleuriſies and conſtipations; theſe raging continually in the city. The ſmall-pox ſweeps away great numbers: convulſions are likewiſe very common, and no leſs fatal. The women of Lima are ſubject to an extremely painful, very contagious, and almoſt incurable diſtemper, namely, a cancer in utero: and ſuch is the contagion of it, that it is catched only by ſitting in the ſame chair, or wearing the cloaths of an infected perſon; but it has not been known to affect the men, the huſbands living with their wives till the laſt ſtage of the diſtemper. The exceſſive uſe of perfumes is thought greatly to promote it. Slow or hectic fevers alſo prevail greatly in theſe countries, and are contagious; but more from want of proper care, than any malignancy of the climate. The venereal diſeaſe is equally common as in other parts, and indeed general in all that part of America, and but little minded till arrived at a great height.

The country of Lima produces all kinds of grain, and a prodigious variety of fruits. Here induſtry and art ſupply that moiſture which the clouds ſeem to with-hold, by conducting the waters of rivers through trenches or ſmall canals to nouriſh every part: ſo that by this means

large fields of wheat and barley, meadows, plantations of ſugar-canes, olive-trees, vineyards, and gardens, yield uncommon plenty.

The fields in the neighbourhood are chiefly ſown with clover, of which there is ſuch a conſumption as is not to be paralleled, it being the common fodder for all beaſts, particularly mules and horſes, of which they have here inconceivable numbers. The olive plantations appear like thick foreſts, which produce an uncommon plenty of the fineſt olives for oil or pickle. The country adjacent to the city is covered with gardens, which yield all ſorts of herbs and fruit. The grapes at Lima are of various kinds. The vines extend themſelves on the ground, and are only pruned and watered. None of the grapes near Lima are uſed in making wine. The ſoil is ſtrong and ſandy; and yet ſuch is the abundance of ſprings in this arid country, that water is found every where, by digging only four or five feet below the ſurface.

Beſides orchards, fields, and gardens, nature furniſhes ſpontaneouſly beautiful proſpects for the inhabitants, and plenty of paſture for their cattle: accordingly many families reſort to the parts in the neighbourhood of Lima, ſix or eight leagues off, for the change of air. Beſides theſe retreats, the city has a public walk in the ſuburb of St. Lazaro, conſiſting of rows of orange and lemon trees, and another along the river, to which is a daily reſort of coaches and calaſhes.

The only monuments of antiquity in the neighbourhood of Lima are, the guacas or ſepulchres of the Indians, and ſome walls built on both ſides of the roads, which are frequently ſeen all over this country. But three leagues N. E. of the city, in the valley of Guachipa, are ſtill ſtanding the walls of a large town; and theſe, though built on the ſurface of the earth, without any foundation, have withſtood the violent earthquakes which overthrew Lima, &c.

The bread at Lima is the beſt in all this part of America, and cheap. Mutton is the moſt common food, and very palatable, from the nitrous paſtures. Their beef is good, but little eaten, except by the Europeans. Here is plenty of poultry, partridges, turtle-doves, &c. Pork is likewiſe here in great abundance. With lard they dreſs all diſhes of fleſh or fiſh, oil being only uſed in ſallads or the like.

Frozen calves are often ſent from the mountains to Lima as a preſent, being killed there, and left two or three days on the heaths to freeze: after which they will keep any time without the leaſt tendency to putrefaction.

Of fiſh there is ſtill a greater variety, daily brought from the neighbouring parts, the Indian inhabitants of which making the fiſhery their whole buſineſs. The fiſh in greateſt plenty are anchovies: in the river of Lima are cray-fiſh. Though ſhell-fiſh are very ſcarce on all this coaſt, ſome are found near Callao, with a ſhell like a muſſel, and the fiſh having the appearance and taſte of an oyſter.

The wines at Lima, are white, red, and dark red; and of each ſome are very delicious, being imported from Naſca, Piſco, Lucumba, and Chili: but the latter produces the beſt, and among them ſome muſcadel. All the brandies uſed at Lima or exported, come from Piſco, no rum being either made or uſed. Moſt of the dried fruits are brought from Chili, and Lima is ſupplied with all ſorts of fruit known in Spain. But amidſt this plenty, every thing is very dear, bread alone excepted. Sweet-meats are alſo here in great plenty, though ſeldom eaten but as deſerts, and then very moderately.

Lima is the common factory for commerce of every kind, both from the other provinces and from Europe: at the head of this traffic is the Tribunal del Conſulado. All the wealth of the ſouthern provinces is brought to Lima, where it is embarked on board the fleet, which at the time of the galleons ſails from Callao to Panama. On the arrival of theſe commodities at Lima, the merchants remit to their correſpondents ſuch parts as they had a commiſſion to purchaſe; and put the reſt up in warehouſes, which they diſpoſe of to traders who come thither, or ſend them to their factors in the inland provinces; for which they have remittances in money, or bills of exchange. The produce of the ſales in the inland parts is ſent to Lima in bars of ſilver and pignas, i. e. an amalgano of mercury and ſilver duſt, and is coined at the mint.

The remittances ſent to Lima during the interval between the flotillas are laid out in manufactures of the country, large quantities of which come from Quito.

Lima has alſo its particular trade with the kingdoms both of North and South America. The moſt conſiderable commodity received from the former is ſnuff, brought from the Havannah to Mexico; where being improved, it is forwarded to Lima, and from thence to the other provinces. Such as deal in this, never trouble themſelves with any other, except perfumes and porcelain ware. Lima alſo receives from the ports of New Spain naphtha, tar, iron, and ſome indigo.

The kingdom of Terra Firma ſends to Lima great quantities of leaf-tobacco and pearls.

At Lima the ladies, and indeed women of all ranks, carry in their mouths a limpion, or cleanſer of tobacco, to keep their teeth clean: it is a ſmall roll four inches long, and nine lines in diameter, one end of which they chew, and rub their teeth with it. The lower claſs keep continually in their mouths a roll of tobacco, affecting to diſtinguiſh themſelves by the largeneſs of their limpion: and the cuſtom of ſmoaking among the men, occaſions a great demand for leaf-tobacco.

All the timber is brought from Guayaquil, with cacao; but the conſumption of the latter here is very ſmall, Paraguay tea being more generally uſed.

The kingdom of Chili ſends to Lima wheat, flower, lard, leather, cordage, wines, dried fruits, and ſome gold. Beſides theſe, all ſorts of goods are laid up at Callao, where every Monday in the year is a fair.

From Paraguay the herb of the ſame name is ſent to Lima, of which there is an amazing conſumption, it being ſent among the other provinces as far as Quito. In ſhort, Lima is the emporium to which people reſort from all parts: however, vaſt fortunes amidſt ſuch advantages are not equal to what might be expected, owing to their enormous expences.

The inhabitants of Lima have a natural aptitude for commerce, being particularly diſtinguiſhed for all the precautions and fineſſes in buying and ſelling.

Beſides the ſhops where ſtuffs and other goods are ſold by retail, there are others for ſnuff, and in theſe may be purchaſed the wrought plate bought in the cities near the mines.

The wholeſale traders are not above keeping a ſhop in their houſes, where they ſell by retail; which is here reckoned no diſgrace: though many families, the fewer number however, ſupport a proper ſplendor entirely by the revenue of their eſtates. Lima is in lat. 12 deg. 2 min. 31 ſec. S. long. 75 deg. 52 min. W. and from the meridian of Teneriffe 299 deg. 27 min. 7 ſec. The variation of the needle is 9 deg. 2 min. 30 ſec. eaſterly.

LIMALE, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Low-Countries. It lies on the river Dyle, fifteen miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 43 min. E.

LIMBURG, a province of the Netherlands, and called the county beyond the Maeſe, as lying on the other ſide of that river, with regard to Brabant; to which this duchy was formerly annexed: it is called in Latin *Ducatus Limburgenſis*, or *Ditio Tranſmoſana*. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the duchy of Juliers, on the S. by a ſmall part of the duchy of Luxemburg, and by the country and biſhopric of Liege, which ſurrounds it alſo to the W. Its extent is not much above twenty-eight miles from S. to N. and about twenty-ſix in breadth from E. to W. It is generally ſubdivided into four parts; namely, the duchy of Limburg Proper, the lordſhips of Dalem or Dalheim, Roleduc or Rodleduc, in German *Hertzogenrod*; and Fauquemont, in German *Valkenburg*. That called the Duchy Proper, belongs entirely to the houſe of Auſtria. But the three lordſhips are divided between that houſe and the States General of the United Provinces; for which reaſon ſome divide this province into Auſtrian and Dutch Limburg. This province had formerly its own Counts, and afterwards Dukes; the laſt of whom, Adolphus Count of Bergen, left it to his kinſman John I. Duke of Brabant: ſince which time theſe two duchies have been united, under the ſame ſovereign, though under diſtinct

tinct names. They had but one common Chancellor, and were both ſubject to the council of Brabant at Bruſſels.

The city of Limburg having been ſurpriſed by the French in 1700, upon the death of the King of Spain, the province became disjoined from Brabant, and continued ſo ever ſince.

The province of Limburg has a particular governor. The ſtates conſiſt of the clergy, nobility, and commons: The two abbots of Roleduc and Valdieu are perpetual deputies of the clergy. The inhabitants are very laborious; and, beſides their own proper privileges, they enjoy thoſe of the natives of Brabant, where they may hold civil and military employments.

This province is ſo well-peopled, that the leaſt pariſh in it is ſaid to contain 1000 pariſhioners. The ſoil abounds in wheat, fruit, wood for fuel, but eſpecially in plenty of graſs and water. Here are excellent mines of iron, and one of copper.

Its principal rivers are the Maeſe, which runs but through a ſmall part of it; the Gueule, which falls into the Maeſe below Maeſtricht; the Weſe (Viſurgis) falls into the ſame river at Liege, and the Bervine empties itſelf into it alſo between Weert and Maeſtricht.

LIMBURG, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name. It ſtands on a fine and fruitful hill, at the foot of which runs the little river Weſe. It was regularly fortified and defended by a caſtle on a very ſteep rock, flanked with towers and baſtions of free-ſtone.

In 1675, the French under the Prince of Condé beſieged it with an army, whilſt the French King himſelf with another army hindered the Prince of Orange from relieving it: ſo that after eleven days open trenches, the Prince of Naſſau-Siegen the governor was obliged to ſurrender.

In 1677, the French foreſeeing, that, by the peace then at hand, they muſt reſtore the city, blew up the caſtle, deſtroyed the fortifications, and burnt the whole town, except the church and parſonage-houſe. And next year this city, with the whole province, was reſtored by virtue of the treaty at Nimeguen, September 17, 1678; but in September 1703, the allied army under the Duke of Marlborough made themſelves maſters of this city, which the French had ſeized in 1700 upon the death of Charles II. King of Spain, and took the whole French garriſon with the governor priſoners of war: ſoon after which, the Archduke Charles, afterwards Emperor, took poſſeſſion of the city and duchy of Limburg, which belong now to his daughter the Queen of Hungary, except ſuch places as the Dutch have, namely, the ſtrong towns of Dahlem, Roleduc, and Faucemont, &c. The city is now pretty well fortified again, has only two gates, and one large ſtreet, with about 100 houſes well-built, beſides more in the ſuburb of Dahlem, called the Lower town.

The parochial church of St. George is a fine and large ſtructure, with a ſteeple of free-ſtone; but ſuffered very much in the ſeveral ſieges it has undergone. A monk of the abbey of Roleduc is rector of this pariſh and of the neighbouring villages, into which he puts vicars or curates. Here is alſo a convent of Capuchines, and another of penitent nuns.

In the neighbourhood are ſeveral quarries of different ſorts of marble, with ſurprizing mountains, rocks, and precipices all around. The air here is very healthy, and the people are obſerved to be very long-lived. The river abounds with fine trout and other fiſh.

Limburg lies twenty miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and about the ſame diſtance S. E. from Maeſtricht, and E. from Liege. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 6 deg. 14 min. E.

LIMBURG, a town in the electorate of Triers, and circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Lohn, between Idleſtein and the county of Weilburg. It ſuffered much in the wars between the French King and the Emperor Charles VI. and has much declined ſince the year 1336, when from the city records it appears this place could ſend 2000 armed men into the field, and had above 8000 communicants in the church of St. Gregory, which is collegiate, and was then governed by canons of noble deſcent.

LIME-REGIS, or KING'S-LIME, a borough of Dorſetſhire. It has a fine harbour in the Engliſh channel, with a noble quay and rivulet running through the town. Here are ſome free-ſtone houſes, covered with blue ſlate, and but one church. The town lying moſtly on the declivity of a hill, makes a good appearance. Its charter, as early as King Edward I. which grants it privileges equal to thoſe of London and Melcombe-Regis, has been confirmed by ſeveral ſucceeding Princes down to King William III. and Queen Mary. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs on February 2 and September 21, both for cattle. It had formerly a very flouriſhing trade to France, Spain, the Streights, Newfoundland, and the Weſt Indies; at which time the cuſtoms ſome years are ſaid to have amounted to 16,000 l. It ſtands on ſuch a ſteep rock, that veſſels lade and unlade at the Cobb, a place about a quarter of a mile from it, which forms one of the beſt harbours in Britain, if not in the world.

This is a maſſy building of two high ſtone-walls, raiſed in the ſea, broad enough for warehouſes, carriages, and a cuſtom-houſe magazine. Theſe walls break the violence of the waves; ſo that ſhips go with ſafety into the baſin, and find ſhelter there. At ſpring-tides that part of the town which is at the foot of the rock is overflown ten or twelve feet in their cellars, to the great damage of the inhabitants there. Some guns are planted at proper places for the defence of the town and the Cobb; which latter is maintained and kept in repair by the corporation. The merchants have of late begun to trade in the pilchard-fiſhery. The cuſtom-houſe ſtands on pillars, under which is kept the corn-market.

The famous navigator and merchant Sir George Summers, who gave his name to the Bermudas iſlands, was a native of this place, and one of its repreſentatives to parliament in the reign of King James I. and here the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth landed June 11, 1685, in order to diſpute the crown with King James II. upon whoſe defeat many of his party were afterwards executed here, and their quarters hung up in the town. The ſame Duke's father, King Charles II. after he was routed at Worceſter, came to the little village of Charmouth in the neighbourhood, with an intention to paſs from Lime over into France; but the fear of a detection made him remove to Saliſbury.

Lime lies 23 miles from Dorcheſter, 28 from Exeter, and 144 from London.

LIMERIC, a county in the province of Munſter and kingdom of Ireland. It is bounded on the E. by the county of Tipperary, on the S. by Cork, on the N. by a little of Tipperary and the river Shannon, which ſeparates it from Clare at Thomond, and on the W. by Kerry. It is thirty-ſeven miles long, and thirty broad: though others make its dimenſions different. It is fertile, even without charge of manure, in all ſorts of corn and rape-ſeed; has a large breed of cattle, and is well-inhabited; but has few remarkable towns in it. The county is pretty level, except in its W. part, called Conclagh, from its rockineſs; where, among the mountains, Knochk-Fatric, or Patrick's-hill, is the higheſt; from the top of which there is a pleaſant proſpect towards the ſea and along the river Shannon, which at a great diſtance falls through a vaſtly wide mouth into the great Weſtern ocean.

This county is ſubdivided into the baronies of Clonello, Kenry, Limeric, Ownyheg, Connaugh, Clanwilliam, Smale-comté, Coſhmah, and Coſhleah. It gives title of Viſcount to a branch of the Hamiltons, and ſends eight members to the Iriſh parliament, namely, two for the county, two for the city of Limeric, and the ſame number each for Kilmallock and Aſkeyton.

LIMERIC, a city in the county of the ſame name laſt-mentioned. It is called *Loumenagh* in Iriſh, is both embraced and divided by the river Shannon, which is navigable nearly up to it by ſhips of burthen, though ſtanding almoſt fifty miles within the cape called Loup's-head.

This

This is an elegant, rich, and populous city, being the ſee of a Biſhip. It is the great emporium and metropolis of the province of Munſter as well as of its own county. It conſiſts of two towns, namely, the upper, in which ſtand the fine cathedral, the ſtately caſtle and citadel, which is the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in the kingdom. Here are two gates, with a fair ſtone-bridge leading to each, fortified with baſtions, bulwarks, and little draw-bridges, one of which leads to the W. and the other to the E. The lower town, which joins to the other, is fortified with a wall and caſtle, and a foregate at the entrance.

Though in Limeric there are ſome merchants to whom ſhipping belong, it is more famous for its ſtrength than its wealth or flouriſhing trade. In 1651, it held out three months againſt Oliver's troops; but was forced to ſurrender by plague and famine In 1690 it was beſieged by King William III. in perſon; tho' there was no army to relieve the garriſon, his majeſty was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. The Engliſh and Dutch forces again inveſted Limeric September 21, 1691, and loſt a great number of men before it; but upon the town's capitulating on the 13th of October following, the garriſon obtained very honourable and advantageous terms for the whole kingdom, and were allowed to retire wherever they pleaſed.

The principal trade, and a very pernicious one, which they uſed to drive, was to France, namely, by carrying out wool, and bringing in wine and brandy clandeſtinely, and without entering it at the cuſtom-houſe.

The barracks here will hold twenty-two companies of foot; the other barrack-towns in the county are only Cullen and Abbyowny. Limeric lies about 27 miles W. of Caſhel, 54 N. of Cork, 115 S. W. of Dublin, and 246 from London.

LIMFORD, a bay ſo called in Jutland, a province of Denmark; which partly ſeparates Aalburg dioceſe from that of Wyburg. Several inland lakes empty themſelves into it, and this communicating with the Baltic, they receive veſſels of burthen.

LIMMINGTON, a borough of Hampſhire. See LEMINGTON.

LIMNE, anciently *Lemanis*, a Roman port, in Kent, once very famous, before it was choaked up with ſand thrown in by the ſea; from which aroſe the two Hythes, till theſe met the ſame fate.

Limne is now a ſmall village, and about two miles from the beach. It ſtood at the end of the Stane-ſtreet, the Roman road from Canterbury. At Limne church from the brow of the hill may be diſcerned the ruinous Roman walls almoſt at the bottom of the marſhes; a pleaſant brook riſing from the rock W. of the church runs for ſome ſpace on the E. ſide of the wall, then paſſes through it, and ſo along its lowermoſt edge near a farm-houſe at the bottom. Here coins have been dug up. Once the ſea-bank broke, by which means the waters of the ocean were admitted into all the neighbouring marſhes. The port is now called Shipway, where the Cinque-port courts were held, and the Lord Warden ſworn in, &c. till Dover ſuperſeded it. The inhabitants of Limne have a horn and a mace, the remains of their ancient authority.

LIMNEVADAY, or NEWTON LAMNEVADY, a ſmall borough, but thriving market-town of Londonderry, a county in the province of Ulſter and kingdom of Ireland. It ſtands on a river called Roe or Ree-water, near Lough-Foyl; both which ſeem to be the original of the clan of Munroes and caſtle of Foulis, in the N. of Scotland. Limnevaday lies ten miles from Colerain.

LIMOGES, in Latin *Lemovica*, *Lemovicum Auguſtoritum*, or *Civitas Ratiatica*, the capital of Upper Limoſin, and of the whole province of the latter name, in France. It ſtands partly on the top of a hill, and partly in a valley, on the river Vienne, which runs along its ſuburbs. It is but very indifferently built, moſt of the houſes being of timber, very cloſe and dark: ſome of the houſes are of ſtone with ſaſh-windows, as in England. This is the ſee of a Biſhop, ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of Bourges. The cathedral of St. Stephen was built, they ſay, by the Engliſh; and is a fine church, though not quite finiſhed. Here is alſo a collegiate church dedicated to St. Martial, the Apoſtle of this province. In this church is a clock, and the figure of death ſtrikes the hour on a bell of a globular form. The parochial church of St. Michael ſtands in the higheſt part of the city, and has a very high ſteeple; which was alſo a work of the Engliſh, according to the inhabitants, who aſcribe to our nation all the fine Gothic buildings in the kingdom. Here are alſo two abbeys, a convent of Franciſcans, and a ſeminary of Prieſts; the laſt of theſe is a pretty fine houſe built of ſtone, in imitation of that of St. Sulpicius at Paris.

Though Limoges be very remote from the ſea, and without any navigable river in its neighbourhood, conſequently not in a commodious ſituation for trade; yet here is carried on a pretty good commerce, this being the ſtaple for all the merchandiſes which are ſent from Paris to Toulouſe, and from Toulouſe to Paris; as alſo for thoſe ſent from Bourdeaux to Lyons, and from Lyons to Bourdeaux. The merchants of Limoges alſo drive a conſiderable trade in leather of various ſorts prepared by the tanners of this city, in woollen cloth and paper made at St. Leonard. Here is a preſidial court, ſeneſchalſhip, and election.

The only remains of antiquity to be ſeen here are four aqueducts, which were built by the Romans. It lies 25 leagues from Clermont on the W. 65 from Paris on the S. and 112 miles N. E. from Bourdeaux. Lat. 45 deg. 59 min. N. long. 1 deg. 31 min. E.

LIMOSIN, in Latin *Provincia Limovicenſis*, a province and government of France. it is bounded on the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Querci, on the W. by Perigord, and on the N. by La Marche.

This province, and its capital Limoges, have their names from the Lemovici, one of the moſt illuſtrious and valiant nations among the Celtæ, in Cæſar's time. By Auguſtus's diviſion of Gaul, their country was made part of Aquitania; and when the provinces were ſubdivided, the Lemovici were placed under Aquitania Prima, of which Bourges was the capital, and for this reaſon the Biſhop of Limoges has been always ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of that metropolis. It has often ſhifted its maſters. It came to King Henry II. of England by marriage with Eleanor Ducheſs of Aquitania; and continued ſo, when, in the year 1360, by the treaty of Bretigny, the French gave up to the Engliſh, not only the property, but the ſovereignty of Limoſin, and of all the countries lying between the Loire and the Pyrennees: but the French King Charles V. took from them them the whole province of Limoſin, which the Engliſh never recovered ſince, though they continued ſtill in poſſeſſion of the duchy of Guyenne till the reign of Charles VII. who drove them out of it.

Between Gueret the capital of La Marche, and St. Vaury in Limoſin, there is a free-ſtone croſs, on the pedeſtal of which is engraved the crown of England. This marked the limits of Limoſin and La Marche, the latter having been once a part of the former.

This province is divided into Upper Limoſin and Lower Limoſin. Buſching makes the viſcounty of Turenne a third part. The climate of Upper Limoſin is cold; and though nearer the equator than Paris, yet it is leſs temperate, and that by reaſon of its being mountainous. The air of Lower Limoſin is much more temperate, and even pretty warm in ſome places, eſpecially in the neighbourhood of Brive.

This country abounds with foreſts of cheſnut-trees, the fruit of which is the principal food of the inhabitants. The wood of thoſe trees is very proper for building. The open plains produce ſome wheat; but they are more proper for rye and buck-wheat; upon which and the cheſnuts the poor country-people, and even many of the middling people, live. Upper Limoſin produces but very little wine, and that but indifferent.

In Lower Limoſin, and eſpecially in the neighbourhood of Brive, there is made very good wine, ſome even almoſt equal to Burgundy.

In this province ſeveral mines of lead, copper, pewter, and ſteel, have been diſcovered; the laſt of theſe is incomparably better than any artificial ſteel. But tho'

ſeveral

genius of the natives is improved by divine and human learning. The principal of theſe ſeminaries is the univerſity of St. Mark, and the colleges of St. Toribio, St. Martin, and St. Philip. In the former are chairs for all the ſciences; and ſome of theſe profeſſors have gained the applauſe of the literati of Europe. The univerſity has a large ſquare court, with a handſome vaulted piazza, halls for the ſeveral lectures, and a theatre for the public acts.

Lima, ſays Ulloa, is ſuperior to all other cities in theſe parts, in the culture of the mind; and, by a natural power of the climate, capable of carrying the ſciences to the higheſt degree of perfection.

Of all the ſolemnities obſerved in America, the public entrance of the Viceroy is the moſt ſplendid: when nothing is ſeen but rich coaches and calaſhes, laces, jewels, and ſplendid equipages; in which the nobility carry their emulation to an aſtoniſhing height.

The inhabitants of Lima are compoſed of Whites or Spaniards, Negroes, Indians, Meſtizos, and other Caſts. The Spaniſh families are very numerous, Lima containing 16 or 18,000 Whites: among theſe are reckoned a third or fourth part of the moſt diſtinguiſhed nobility of Peru, and many of theſe ancient or modern Caſtilians; among which are no leſs than forty-five Counts or Marquiſes. The number of Knights is alſo very conſiderable; beſides many families living in equal ſplendor, but without titles: one of theſe, of the name of Ampuero, traces his deſcent from the Yncas, his predeceſſor having married a coya or daughter of the Ynca. Thoſe who affect making the greateſt figure have coaches, whilſt others content themſelves with calaſhes or chaiſes; ſo that no family of any ſubſtance is without one. It is drawn by a mule, and guided by a driver. They are very ſlight; but on account of the gildings, &c. coſt 800 or 1000 crowns. Their number is ſaid to amount to 5 or 6000; but that of the coaches, though conſiderable, is not equal to this. The funds to ſupport theſe expences are large eſtates and plantations, civil and military employments, or commerce, which is here accounted no derogation to families of the higheſt diſtinction; and by the latter means the greateſt fortunes have been raiſed.

At Lima, as at Quito, &c. ſome of the eminent families have been long ſettled there: whilſt the proſperity of others is of a later date.

The negroes, mu'attoes, and their deſcendants, form the greater number of the inhabitants; and of theſe are moſt part of the mechanics, tho' here the Europeans alſo follow the ſame occupations. The third and laſt claſs are, the Indians and Meſtizoes; but theſe are ſmall in proportion to the ſecond claſs. They are generally employed in agriculture, making earthen ware, and bringing proviſions to market; domeſtic ſervices being chiefly performed by negroes and mulattoes.

The uſual dreſs of the men differs very little from that worn in Spain; nor is the diſtinction between the ſeveral claſſes very great. They all greatly affect fine cloaths. In the choice of laces, the women carry their taſte to a prodigious exceſs; and this emulation has ſpread among all ranks, except the loweſt claſs of negroes: and this lace muſt be all of the Flanders manufacture. Their dreſs conſiſts of a pair of ſhoes, a ſhift, a dimity-petticoat, an open petticoat, and a jacket, which in ſummer is of linen, and in winter of ſtuff: to theſe ſome add a mantelette, that the former may hang looſe. One particular, on which the women here extremely value themſelves, is the ſize of their feet; ſome not exceeding five inches and an half or ſix inches in length; and in women of a ſmaller ſtature, they are ſtill leſs. Their ſhoes are always faſtened with diamond buckles, or ſomething very brilliant. But their dreſs is ſtill more magnificent in their viſits, and upon public occaſions. So that, in ſhort, a lady covered with the moſt exquiſite lace inſtead of linen, and glittering from head to foot with jewels, is ſuppoſed to be dreſſed at the expence of no leſs than 30 or 40,000 crowns. The women of Lima are of a middling ſtature, handſome, genteel, of very fair complexions, and their hair naturally black, and tied up behind in ſix braided locks, through which a gold bodkin is inſerted, with a cluſter of diamonds at each end. On the upper part of the head they wear diamond egrets, &c. and have uſually an enchanting luſtre and dignity in their eyes. Theſe perſonal charms are heightened by thoſe of the mind, their ideas juſt, their expreſſions pure, and their manner inimitably graceful: theſe are the allurements by which great numbers of Europeans are induced to marry and ſettle here. They are ſo exceſſively fond of perfumes, as always to carry ambergris about them; and the moſt beautiful flowers they place in their hair. To this paſſion it is owing that the grand ſquare every morning has the appearance of a ſpacious garden. A deſire of being diſtinguiſhed by an elegant dreſs, is univerſal: their linen is always ſtarched to a great degree, to diſplay the coſtly patterns of their laces: after this, their next care is cleanlineſs; of which the common neatneſs of their houſes is a ſufficient proof. In ſhort, the reigning paſſions of the fair at Lima, are ſhow, mirth, and feſtivity. Courteſy ſhines in all the actions of the nobility here, and their civility to ſtrangers is without limits.

The temperature of the air in Lima is pretty agreeable, while that of Carthagena is hot to a degree of inconvenience; though the latitude of both cities, one in the northern, and the other in the ſouthern hemiſphere, differ but little. The variation of the four ſeaſons is ſenſible, though all of them are moderate. Spring begins towards the beginning of December: to this ſucceeds ſummer, which, though hot, is moderated by the S. winds that always blow gently at this ſeaſon. At the beginning of July winter begins, and continues till December, autumn intervening between both. About this time the S. winds blow ſtronger, and bring cold with them, and ſo keen that the light dreſſes are laid by, and the earth is covered with a thick fog. So that it is obſerved at Callao, which is only two leagues and a half from Lima, the winter is much more mild, and the air clearer than here: and in Peru, in general, it is found that the clouds never convert themſelves into formal ſhowers; only the vapours, during the fogs, diſſolve into a very ſmall dew, called garua, which equally moiſtens the earth, and fertiliſes it extremely, even to the waſte hills.

One of the inconveniencies of Lima, during the ſummer, is, that of being tormented with fleas and bugs, from which the utmoſt care is not ſufficient to free the inhabitants: the Moſchitos are very troubleſome, but much leſs ſo than the former.

The next and moſt dreadful circumſtance, is that of earthquakes; to which this country is ſo ſubject, that the inhabitants are under continual apprehenſions of being buried in the ruins of their own houſes. Several deplorable inſtances of this kind have happened in Lima from 1586 down to the 28th of October 1746, which proved the total ruin of its buildings; after which happened a terrible inundation, which ſuddenly turned Callao and the neighbouring ports on the coaſt into ſea: ſo that in leſs than 200 years Lima has been four times deſtroyed.

Though the ſummer here is conſiderably warm, yet it is not productive of venomous creatures.

The diſtempers moſt common at Lima, are, malignant, intermittent, and catarrhous fevers, with pleuriſies and conſtipations; theſe raging continually in the city. The ſmall-pox ſweeps away great numbers: convulſions are likewiſe very common, and no leſs fatal. The women of Lima are ſubject to an extremely painful, very contagious, and almoſt incurable diſtemper, namely, a cancer in utero: and ſuch is the contagion of it, that it is catched only by ſitting in the ſame chair, or wearing the cloaths of an infected perſon; but it has not been known to affect the men, the huſbands living with their wives till the laſt ſtage of the diſtemper. The exceſſive uſe of perfumes is thought greatly to promote it. Slow or hectic fevers alſo prevail greatly in theſe countries, and are contagious; but more from want of proper care, than any malignancy of the climate. The venereal diſeaſe is equally common as in other parts, and indeed general in all that part of America, and but little minded till arrived at a great height.

The country of Lima produces all kinds of grain, and a prodigious variety of fruits. Here induſtry and art ſupply that moiſture which the clouds ſeem to with-hold, by conducting the waters of rivers through trenches or ſmall canals to nouriſh every part: ſo that by this means

large fields of wheat and barley, meadows, plantations of ſugar-canes, olive-trees, vineyards, and gardens, yield uncommon plenty.

The fields in the neighbourhood are chiefly ſown with clover, of which there is ſuch a conſumption as is not to be paralleled, it being the common fodder for all beaſts, particularly mules and horſes, of which they have here inconceivable numbers. The olive plantations appear like thick foreſts, which produce an uncommon plenty of the fineſt olives for oil or pickle. The country adjacent to the city is covered with gardens, which yield all ſorts of herbs and fruit. The grapes at Lima are of various kinds. The vines extend themſelves on the ground, and are only pruned and watered. None of the grapes near Lima are uſed in making wine. The ſoil is ſtrong and ſandy; and yet ſuch is the abundance of ſprings in this arid country, that water is found every where, by digging only four or five feet below the ſurface.

Beſides orchards, fields, and gardens, nature furniſhes ſpontaneouſly beautiful proſpects for the inhabitants, and plenty of paſture for their cattle: accordingly many families reſort to the parts in the neighbourhood of Lima, ſix or eight leagues off, for the change of air. Beſides theſe retreats, the city has a public walk in the ſuburb of St. Lazaro, conſiſting of rows of orange and lemon trees, and another along the river, to which is a daily reſort of coaches and calaſhes.

The only monuments of antiquity in the neighbourhood of Lima are, the guacas or ſepulchres of the Indians, and ſome walls built on both ſides of the roads, which are frequently ſeen all over this country. But three leagues N. E. of the city, in the valley of Guachipa, are ſtill ſtanding the walls of a large town; and theſe, though built on the ſurface of the earth, without any foundation, have withſtood the violent earthquakes which overthrew Lima, &c.

The bread at Lima is the beſt in all this part of America, and cheap. Mutton is the moſt common food, and very palatable, from the nitrous paſtures. Their beef is good, but little eaten, except by the Europeans. Here is plenty of poultry, partridges, turtle-doves, &c. Pork is likewiſe here in great abundance. With lard they dreſs all diſhes of fleſh or fiſh, oil being only uſed in ſallads or the like.

Frozen calves are often ſent from the mountains to Lima as a preſent, being killed there, and left two or three days on the heaths to freeze: after which they will keep any time without the leaſt tendency to putrefaction.

Of fiſh there is ſtill a greater variety, daily brought from the neighbouring parts, the Indian inhabitants of which making the fiſhery their whole buſineſs. The fiſh in greateſt plenty are anchovies: in the river of Lima are cray-fiſh. Though ſhell-fiſh are very ſcarce on all this coaſt, ſome are found near Callao, with a ſhell like a muſſel, and the fiſh having the appearance and taſte of an oyſter.

The wines at Lima, are white, red, and dark red; and of each ſome are very delicious, being imported from Naſca, Piſco, Lucumba, and Chili: but the latter produces the beſt, and among them ſome muſcadel. All the brandies uſed at Lima or exported, come from Piſco, no rum being either made or uſed. Moſt of the dried fruits are brought from Chili, and Lima is ſupplied with all ſorts of fruit known in Spain. But amidſt this plenty, every thing is very dear, bread alone excepted. Sweet-meats are alſo here in great plenty, though ſeldom eaten but as deſerts, and then very moderately.

Lima is the common factory for commerce of every kind, both from the other provinces and from Europe: at the head of this traffic is the Tribunal del Conſulado. All the wealth of the ſouthern provinces is brought to Lima, where it is embarked on board the fleet, which at the time of the galleons ſails from Callao to Panama. On the arrival of theſe commodities at Lima, the merchants remit to their correſpondents ſuch parts as they had a commiſſion to purchaſe; and put the reſt up in warehouſes, which they diſpoſe of to traders who come thither, or ſend them to their factors in the inland provinces; for which they have remittances in money, or bills of exchange. The produce of the ſales in the inland parts is ſent to Lima in bars of ſilver and pignas, i. e. an amalgano of mercury and ſilver duſt, and is coined at the mint.

The remittances ſent to Lima during the interval between the flotillas are laid out in manufactures of the country, large quantities of which come from Quito.

Lima has alſo its particular trade with the kingdoms both of North and South America. The moſt conſiderable commodity received from the former is ſnuff, brought from the Havannah to Mexico; where being improved, it is forwarded to Lima, and from thence to the other provinces. Such as deal in this, never trouble themſelves with any other, except perfumes and porcelain ware. Lima alſo receives from the ports of New Spain naphtha, tar, iron, and ſome indigo.

The kingdom of Terra Firma ſends to Lima great quantities of leaf-tobacco and pearls.

At Lima the ladies, and indeed women of all ranks, carry in their mouths a limpion, or cleanſer of tobacco, to keep their teeth clean: it is a ſmall roll four inches long, and nine lines in diameter, one end of which they chew, and rub their teeth with it. The lower claſs keep continually in their mouths a roll of tobacco, affecting to diſtinguiſh themſelves by the largeneſs of their limpion: and the cuſtom of ſmoaking among the men, occaſions a great demand for leaf-tobacco.

All the timber is brought from Guayaquil, with cacao; but the conſumption of the latter here is very ſmall, Paraguay tea being more generally uſed.

The kingdom of Chili ſends to Lima wheat, flower, lard, leather, cordage, wines, dried fruits, and ſome gold. Beſides theſe, all ſorts of goods are laid up at Callao, where every Monday in the year is a fair.

From Paraguay the herb of the ſame name is ſent to Lima, of which there is an amazing conſumption, it being ſent among the other provinces as far as Quito. In ſhort, Lima is the emporium to which people reſort from all parts: however, vaſt fortunes amidſt ſuch advantages are not equal to what might be expected, owing to their enormous expences.

The inhabitants of Lima have a natural aptitude for commerce, being particularly diſtinguiſhed for all the precautions and fineſſes in buying and ſelling.

Beſides the ſhops where ſtuffs and other goods are ſold by retail, there are others for ſnuff; and in theſe may be purchaſed the wrought plate bought in the cities near the mines.

The wholeſale traders are not above keeping a ſhop in their houſes, where they ſell by retail; which is here reckoned no diſgrace: though many families, the fewer number however, ſupport a proper ſplendor entirely by the revenue of their eſtates. Lima is in lat. 12 deg. 2 min. 31 ſec. S. long. 75 deg. 52 min. W. and from the meridian of Teneriffe 209 deg. 27 min. 7 ſec. The variation of the needle is 9 deg. 2 min. 30 ſec. eaſterly.

LIMALE, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Low-Countries. It lies on the river Dyle, fifteen miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 43 min. E.

LIMBURG, a province of the Netherlands, and called the county beyond the Maeſe, as lying on the other ſide of that river, with regard to Brabant; to which this duchy was formerly annexed: it is called in Latin *Ducatus Limburgenſis*, or *Ditio Tranſmoſana*. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the duchy of Juliers, on the S. by a ſmall part of the duchy of Luxemburg, and by the country and biſhopric of Liege, which ſurrounds it alſo to the W. Its extent is not much above twenty-eight miles from S. to N. and about twenty-ſix in breadth from E. to W. It is generally ſubdivided into four parts; namely, the duchy of Limburg Proper, the lordſhips of Dalem or Dalheim, Roleduc or Rodleduc, in German *Hertzogenrod*; and Fauquemont, in German *Valkenburg*. That called the Duchy Proper, belongs entirely to the houſe of Auſtria. But the three lordſhips are divided between that houſe and the States General of the United Provinces; for which reaſon ſome divide this province into Auſtrian and Dutch Limburg. This province had formerly its own Counts, and afterwards Dukes; the laſt of whom, Adolphus Count of Bergen, left it to his kinſman John I. Duke of Brabant: ſince which time theſe two duchies have been united, under the ſame ſovereign, though under diſtinct

tinct names. They had but one common Chancellor, and were both ſubject to the council of Brabant at Bruſſels.

The city of Limburg having been ſurpriſed by the French in 1700, upon the death of the King of Spain, the province became disjoined from Brabant, and continued ſo ever ſince.

The province of Limburg has a particular governor. The ſtates conſiſt of the clergy, nobility, and commons: The two abbots of Roleduc and Valdieu are perpetual deputies of the clergy. The inhabitants are very laborious; and, beſides their own proper privileges, they enjoy thoſe of the natives of Brabant, where they may hold civil and military employments.

This province is ſo well-peopled, that the leaſt pariſh in it is ſaid to contain 1000 pariſhioners. The ſoil abounds in wheat, fruit, wood for fuel, but eſpecially in plenty of graſs and water. Here are excellent mines of iron, and one of copper.

Its principal rivers are the Maeſe, which runs but through a ſmall part of it; the Gueule, which falls into the Maeſe below Maeſtricht; the Weſe (Viſurgis) falls into the ſame river at Liege, and the Bervine empties itſelf into it alſo between Weert and Maeſtricht.

LIMBURG, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name. It ſtands on a fine and fruitful hill, at the foot of which runs the little river Weſe. It was regularly fortified and defended by a caſtle on a very ſteep rock, flanked with towers and baſtions of free-ſtone.

In 1675, the French under the Prince of Condé beſieged it with an army, whilſt the French King himſelf with another army hindered the Prince of Orange from relieving it: ſo that after eleven days open trenches, the Prince of Naſſau-Siegen the governor was obliged to ſurrender.

In 1677, the French foreſeeing, that, by the peace then at hand, they muſt reſtore the city, blew up the caſtle, deſtroyed the fortifications, and burnt the whole town, except the church and parſonage-houſe. And next year this city, with the whole province, was reſtored by virtue of the treaty at Nimeguen, September 17, 1678; but in September 1703, the allied army under the Duke of Marlborough made themſelves maſters of this city, which the French had ſeized in 1700 upon the death of Charles II. King of Spain, and took the whole French garriſon with the governor priſoners of war: ſoon after which, the Archduke Charles, afterwards Emperor, took poſſeſſion of the city and duchy of Limburg, which belong now to his daughter the Queen of Hungary, except ſuch places as the Dutch have, namely, the ſtrong towns of Dahlem, Roleduc, and Faucemont, &c. The city is now pretty well fortified again, has only two gates, and one large ſtreet, with about 100 houſes well-built, beſides more in the ſuburb of Dahlem, called the Lower town.

The parochial church of St. George is a fine and large ſtructure, with a ſteeple of free-ſtone; but ſuffered very much in the ſeveral ſieges it has undergone. A monk of the abbey of Roleduc is rector of this pariſh and of the neighbouring villages, into which he puts vicars or curates. Here is alſo a convent of Capuchines, and another of penitent nuns.

In the neighbourhood are ſeveral quarries of different ſorts of marble, with ſurprizing mountains, rocks, and precipices all around. The air here is very healthy, and the people are obſerved to be very long-lived. The river abounds with fine trout and other fiſh.

Limburg lies twenty miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and about the ſame diſtance S. E. from Maeſtricht, and E. from Liege. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 6 deg. 14 min. E.

LIMBURG, a town in the electorate of Triers, and circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Lohn, between Idleſtein and the county of Weilburg. It ſuffered much in the wars between the French King and the Emperor Charles VI. and has much declined ſince the year 1336, when from the city records it appears this place could ſend 2000 armed men into the field, and had above 8000 communicants in the church of St. Gregory, which is collegiate, and was then governed by canons of noble deſcent.

LIME-REGIS, or KING'S-LIME, a borough of Dorſetſhire. It has a fine harbour in the Engliſh channel, with a noble quay and rivulet running through the town. Here are ſome free-ſtone houſes, covered with blue ſlate, and but one church. The town lying moſtly on the declivity of a hill, makes a good appearance. Its charter, as early as King Edward I. which grants it privileges equal to thoſe of London and Melcombe-Regis, has been confirmed by ſeveral ſucceeding Princes down to King William III. and Queen Mary. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs on February 2 and September 21, both for cattle. It had formerly a very flouriſhing trade to France, Spain, the Streights, Newfoundland, and the Weſt Indies; at which time the cuſtoms ſome years are ſaid to have amounted to 16,000 l. It ſtands on ſuch a ſteep rock, that veſſels lade and unlade at the Cobb, a place about a quarter of a mile from it, which forms one of the beſt harbours in Britain, if not in the world.

This is a maſſy building of two high ſtone-walls, raiſed in the ſea, broad enough for warehouſes, carriages, and a cuſtom-houſe magazine. Theſe walls break the violence of the waves; ſo that ſhips go with ſafety into the baſin, and find ſhelter there. At ſpring-tides that part of the town which is at the foot of the rock is overflown ten or twelve feet in their cellars, to the great damage of the inhabitants there. Some guns are planted at proper places for the defence of the town and the Cobb; which latter is maintained and kept in repair by the corporation. The merchants have of late begun to trade in the pilchard-fiſhery. The cuſtom-houſe ſtands on pillars, under which is kept the corn-market.

The famous navigator and merchant Sir George Summers, who gave his name to the Bermudas iſlands, was a native of this place, and one of its repreſentatives to parliament in the reign of King James I. and here the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth landed June 11, 1685, in order to diſpute the crown with King James II. upon whoſe defeat many of his party were afterwards executed here, and their quarters hung up in the town. The ſame Duke's father, King Charles II. after he was routed at Worceſter, came to the little village of Charmouth in the neighbourhood, with an intention to paſs from Lime over into France; but the fear of a detection made him remove to Saliſbury.

Lime lies 23 miles from Dorcheſter, 28 from Exeter, and 144 from London.

LIMERIC, a county in the province of Munſter and kingdom of Ireland. It is bounded on the E. by the county of Tipperary, on the S. by Cork, on the N. by a little of Tipperary and the river Shannon, which ſeparates it from Clare at Thomond, and on the W. by Kerry. It is thirty-ſeven miles long, and thirty broad: though others make its dimenſions different. It is fertile, even without charge of manure, in all ſorts of corn and rape-ſeed; has a large breed of cattle, and is well-inhabited; but has few remarkable towns in it. The county is pretty level, except in its W. part, called Conclagh, from its rockineſs; where, among the mountains, Knockk-Fatric, or Patrick's-hill, is the higheſt; from the top of which there is a pleaſant proſpect towards the ſea and along the river Shannon, which at a great diſtance falls through a vaſtly wide mouth into the great Weſtern ocean.

This county is ſubdivided into the baronies of Clonello, Kenry, Limeric, Ownyheg, Connaugh, Clanwilliam, Smale-comté, Coſhmah, and Coſhleah. It gives title of Viſcount to a branch of the Hamiltons, and ſends eight members to the Iriſh parliament, namely, two for the county, two for the city of Limeric, and the ſame number each for Kilmallock and Aſkeyton.

LIMERIC, a city in the county of the ſame name laſt-mentioned. It is called *Loumenagh* in Iriſh, is both embraced and divided by the river Shannon, which is navigable nearly up to it by ſhips of burthen, though ſtanding almoſt fifty miles within the cape called Loup's-head.

This

This is an elegant, rich, and populous city, being the ſee of a Biſhop. It is the great emporium and metropolis of the province of Munſter as well as of its own county. It conſiſts of two towns, namely, the upper, in which ſtand the fine cathedral, the ſtately caſtle and citadel, which is the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in the kingdom. Here are two gates, with a fair ſtone-bridge leading to each, fortified with baſtions, bulwarks, and little draw-bridges, one of which leads to the W. and the other to the E. The lower town, which joins to the other, is fortified with a wall and caſtle, and a fore-gate at the entrance.

Though in Limeric there are ſome merchants to whom ſhipping belong, it is more famous for its ſtrength than its wealth or flouriſhing trade. In 1651, it held out three months againſt Oliver's troops; but was forced to ſurrender by plague and famine. In 1690 it was beſieged by King William III. in perſon; tho' there was no army to relieve the garriſon, his majeſty was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. The Engliſh and Dutch forces again inveſted Limeric September 21, 1691, and loſt a great number of men before it; but upon the town's capitulating on the 13th of October following, the garriſon obtained very honourable and advantageous terms for the whole kingdom, and were allowed to retire wherever they pleaſed.

The principal trade, and a very pernicious one, which they uſed to drive, was to France, namely, by carrying out wool, and bringing in wine and brandy clandeſtinely, and without entering it at the cuſtom-houſe.

The barracks here will hold twenty-two companies of foot; the other barrack-towns in the county are only Cullen and Abbyowny. Limeric lies about 27 miles W. of Caſhel, 54 N. of Cork, 115 S. W. of Dublin, and 246 from London.

LIMFORD, a bay ſo called in Jutland, a province of Denmark; which partly ſeparates Aalburg dioceſe from that of Wyburg. Several inland lakes empty themſelves into it, and this communicating with the Baltic, they receive veſſels of burthen.

LIMMINGTON, a borough of Hampſhire. See LEMINGTON.

LIMNE, anciently *Lemanis*, a Roman port, in Kent, once very famous, before it was choaked up with ſand thrown in by the ſea; from which aroſe the two Hythes, till theſe met the ſame fate.

Limne is now a ſmall village, and about two miles from the beach. It ſtood at the end of the Stane-ſtreet, the Roman road from Canterbury. At Limne church from the brow of the hill may be diſcerned the ruinous Roman walls almoſt at the bottom of the marſhes; a pleaſant brook riſing from the rock W. of the church runs for ſome ſpace on the E. ſide of the wall, then paſſes through it, and ſo along its lowermoſt edge near a farm-houſe at the bottom. Here coins have been dug up. Once the ſea-bank broke, by which means the waters of the ocean were admitted into all the neighbouring marſhes. The port is now called Shipway, where the Cinque-port courts were held, and the Lord Warden ſworn in, &c. till Dover ſuperſeded it. The inhabitants of Limne have a horn and a mace, the remains of their ancient authority.

LIMNEVADAY, or NEWTON LAMNEVADY, a ſmall borough, but thriving market-town of Londonderry, a county in the province of Ulſter and kingdom of Ireland. It ſtands on a river called Roe or Ree-water, near Lough-Foyl; both which ſeem to be the original of the clan of Munroes and caſtle of Foulis, in the N. of Scotland. Limnevaday lies ten miles from Colerain.

LIMOGES, in Latin *Lemovica*, *Lemovicum Auguſtoritum*, or *Civitas Ratiatica*, the capital of Upper Limoſin, and of the whole province of the latter name, in France. It ſtands partly on the top of a hill, and partly in a valley, on the river Vienne, which runs along its ſuburbs. It is but very indifferently built, moſt of the houſes being of timber, very cloſe and dark: ſome of the houſes are of ſtone with ſaſh-windows, as in England. This is the ſee of a Biſhop, ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of Bourges. The cathedral of St. Stephen was built, they ſay, by the Engliſh; and is a fine church, though not quite finiſhed. Here is alſo a collegiate church dedicated to St. Martial, the Apoſtle of this province. In this church is a clock, and the figure of death ſtrikes the hour on a bell of a globular form. The parochial church of St. Michael ſtands in the higheſt part of the city, and has a very high ſteeple; which was alſo a work of the Engliſh, according to the inhabitants, who aſcribe to our nation all the fine Gothic buildings in the kingdom. Here are alſo two abbeys, a convent of Franciſcans, and a ſeminary of Prieſts; the laſt of theſe is a pretty fine houſe built of ſtone, in imitation of that of St. Sulpicius at Paris.

Though Limoges be very remote from the ſea, and without any navigable river in its neighbourhood, conſequently not in a commodious ſituation for trade; yet here is carried on a pretty good commerce, this being the ſtaple for all the merchandiſes which are ſent from Paris to Toulouſe, and from Toulouſe to Paris; as alſo for thoſe ſent from Bourdeaux to Lyons, and from Lyons to Bourdeaux. The merchants of Limoges alſo drive a conſiderable trade in leather of various ſorts prepared by the tanners of this city, in woollen cloth and paper made at St. Leonard. Here is a preſidial court, ſeneſchalſhip, and election.

The only remains of antiquity to be ſeen here are four aqueducts, which were built by the Romans. It lies 25 leagues from Clermont on the W. 65 from Paris on the S. and 112 miles N. E. from Bourdeaux. Lat. 45 deg. 59 min. N. long. 1 deg. 31 min. E.

LIMOSIN, in Latin *Provincia Limovicenſis*, a province and government of France. it is bounded on the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Querci, on the W. by Perigord, and on the N. by La Marche.

This province, and its capital Limoges, have their names from the Lemovici, one of the moſt illuſtrious and valiant nations among the Celtæ, in Cæſar's time. By Auguſtus's diviſion of Gaul, their country was made part of Aquitania; and when the provinces were ſubdivided, the Lemovici were placed under Aquitania Prima, of which Bourges was the capital, and for this reaſon the Biſhop of Limoges has been always ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of that metropolis. It has often ſhifted its maſters. It came to King Henry II. of England by marriage with Eleanor Ducheſs of Aquitania; and continued ſo, when, in the year 1360, by the treaty of Bretigny, the French gave up to the Engliſh, not only the property, but the ſovereignty of Limoſin, and of all the countries lying between the Loire and the Pyrennees: but the French King Charles V. took from them them the whole province of Limoſin, which the Engliſh never recovered ſince, though they continued ſtill in poſſeſſion of the duchy of Guyenne till the reign of Charles VII. who drove them out of it.

Between Gueret the capital of La Marche, and St. Vaury in Limoſin, there is a free-ſtone croſs, on the pedeſtal of which is engraved the crown of England. This marked the limits of Limoſin and La Marche, the latter having been once a part of the former.

This province is divided into Upper Limoſin and Lower Limoſin. Buſching makes the viſcounty of Turenne a third part. The climate of Upper Limoſin is cold; and though nearer the equator than Paris, yet it is leſs temperate, and that by reaſon of its being mountainous. The air of Lower Limoſin is much more temperate, and even pretty warm in ſome places, eſpecially in the neighbourhood of Brive.

This country abounds with foreſts of cheſnut-trees, the fruit of which is the principal food of the inhabitants. The wood of thoſe trees is very proper for building. The open plains produce ſome wheat; but they are more proper for rye and buck wheat; upon which and the cheſnuts the poor country-people, and even many of the middling people, live. Upper Limoſin produces but very little wine, and that but indifferent.

In Lower Limoſin, and eſpecially in the neighbourhood of Brive, there is made very good wine, ſome even almoſt equal to Burgundy.

In this province ſeveral mines of lead, copper, pewter, and ſteel, have been diſcovered; the laſt of theſe is incomparably better than any artificial ſteel. But tho'

ſeveral

several attempts have been made to work all those mines, they have not yet been able to do it with any success. There are also mines of iron, and several forges in the district of Limoges; but not so considerable as those of Auvergne.

The principal trade of this province consists in cattle. They sell a great many oxen and cows into the neighbouring provinces, and to the merchants of Paris. The horses of Limosin are the finest and best in all France: but they are not fit to be used till they are seven or eight years old; and then they are very useful, and last longer than any other.

In the cities of this province are several manufactures set up; an account of which shall be given under these respectively.

The nobility of this country are magnificent and liberal; and the common people temperate in diet, contemners of finery, industrious, frugal, and cautious. Men live here to a great age.

This province is under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and has a Governor, under whom is a Lieutenant General and a King's Lieutenant. Here is also a seneschal, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole province, and who has under him three presidial courts, as Limoges, Brive, and Tulle. See TURENNE.

LIMOUX, in Latin *Oppidum Limosum*, or *Limosum*, a town in the diocese of Narbonne and Lower Languedoc, in France. It is the capital of the county of Rezez, and stands on the river Aude. Here are made cloths and other woollen stuffs. This is likewise the staple for all the iron worked in the neighbouring forges. The adjacent country produces excellent white wine. It is about a league from Alet, whither the Bishop's see has been removed. It lies three miles from Carcassone, and thirty-eight W. of Narbonne. Lat. 43 deg. 22 min. N. long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

LIMPURG, or LIMBURG, a temporal jurisdiction in the circle of Franconia, in Germany. It lies S. from Hohenloe; is about twelve miles broad, and twelve in length.

Its castle of the same name lies twenty-two miles W. from Anspach.

LIMPURG, a town of Triers, in Germany, twenty-three miles N. of Mentz. See LIMBURG. Lat. 50 deg. 32 min. N. long. 7 deg. 52 min. E.

LINAGE, or LEININGEN, the capital of its county, in the Palatinate of Germany. It stands eight miles S. W. of Worms, and N. W. from Spires. This county, which borders from Frankendale, is shared among four branches of the family, namely, New Leiningen, Turcheim, Grunstadt, and Lausheim. The county of Linage Proper is a fief of Mentz, and therefore was united to France in 1681; but by the treaty of Ryswick those Counts were re-established in their ancient state. The other branches of these Counts, who are all Lutherans, are in possession of Hartenberg, in the middle of the Palatinate, near Worms, &c.

LINCH, or LINKE, a town of French Flanders, in the Netherlands. It lies about fifteen miles S. W. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50 deg. 54 min. N. long. 2 deg. 18 min. E.

LINCOLN, a Roman colony, and by them called *Lindum colonia*, which very easily falls into the present abbreviated appellation *Lincoln*.

It is an ancient city in Lincolnshire. From its situation on a hill it seems a collection of five cities. For, first, below the hill, and westward of the city, the river throws itself into a large pool, called the Swan-pool: all round this place the ground is full of bogs and islets, the place being now called Carham. Here was the British city in the most early times, which was used as fastnesses for themselves and cattle. From hence is a pleasant view of the W. front of the cathedral. Upon this eminence the Romans built their city in the form of a large square, the southern wall being sufficiently secured by the precipice. Quite round the other three sides was a deep trench, still remaining, except on the S. E. angle. Two cross streets divided this city into four parts: the two southern quarters were occupied, the one by the castle, and the other by the church which Remigius built. But when Bishop Alexander projected a structure of much larger dimensions, the inclosure was carried beyond the eastern bounds of the city, and a new wall built further that way, with battlements and towers. The N. Roman gate, called Newport, still remains entire, and the noblest relique of this kind in Britain: it is a vast semicircle of stones, laid together without mortar, and compacted into a body only by their wedge-like form. This magnificent arch is sixteen feet in diameter, and the stones four feet thick at bottom.

From this gate eastward, some part of the old Roman wall is to be seen, which is made of stone and very strong mortar: the W. gate towards the gallows has been pulled down within memory. That on the S. side still shews one jamb from between the houses, and two or three stones of the same make with the former; the rest has been pulled down. On the E. side a postern is still visible.

By Newport gate is another large piece of Roman work, called the Mint-wall. This is still sixteen feet high, and above forty feet long, composed of brick and stone laid alternately.

The Romans finding this place well-situated for navigation, added another city to it, southward upon the declivity, and parallel with the other; and the most southern side lay upon the river Witham. Eastward the ditch without has been turned into a broad street, called the Beast-market; and below Clasgate a great part of the Roman wall is left, being made of stone. Between that gate upwards, and the old city-wall by the Greenstone-stairs, the old ditch called Weredyke is to be seen. To the W. the ditch and foundation of the wall are still left. At the bottom, towards the water, is a round tower, called Lucy-tower, known in the Empress Maud's time.

Another great addition to this city northward above the hill, was called Newport, and probably done in the time of the Saxons. It lies on both sides the Herman-street.

Here were several churches and religious houses, having been chiefly inhabited by Jews, who had settled here in great numbers.

After the Norman conquest they added the last intake southward, in the angle of the Witham, and made a new cut called Sinsil-dyke on the S. and E. side, as a security for a great part of the city turned into a castle by King William I.

In ancient charters and Coxten's chronicle, as low as King Edward IV. Lincoln was called Nicol; though since those times the city has much declined: trade and manufactures begin now to flourish.

One part is in the bottom, so that the Witham, which runs through the town, flows sometimes into the streets: the other part is on the top of a hill, where the cathedral stands; and the steepest part is the briskest for trade and business. Nothing is more troublesome than the communication between the upper and lower town. The river is arched, so that nothing of it is seen in the main street; but it makes a large lake on the W. side, and has a canal called the Fosse-dyke, by which it communicates with the Trent, whereby the navigation of that river is made useful for trade to this city.

In the upper town are very good buildings; and several gentlemen have houses there, besides those of the prebendaries and other clergy. Lincoln is the see of a Bishop, and the largest diocese in England. The cathedral is a magnificent fabric, and reputed the most spacious of any in England except York, being, from its situation, seen from five or six counties. It has a double cross or transept, with two spires or towers, which are mean, but not for want of height. Here are many bells; particularly in the N. tower, which is filled with the finest great bell in England, called Tom of Lincoln, as being consecrated probably to Thomas à Becket. It weighs four tons, 1894 pounds, will hold 424 gallons, and is 22 feet eight inches in circumference. The Middle or Rood tower is the highest in the kingdom; and when the spire was standing, it must,

in proportion to the height of the tower, have exceeded old St. Paul's, which was 520 feet.

The monks were ſo proud of this ſtructure, that they would have it the Devil looked upon it with an envious eye; whence the proverb, "He looks as the Devil does over Lincoln." Now there are only four very ordinary pinacles, one at each corner. It has two large entrances or gate-houſes from the W. The cloyſters and the library are fine; the latter being well-furniſhed with printed books and manuſcripts. Two Catherine-wheel windows at the ends of the larger tranſept are remarkably fine for bullion-work and painted-glaſs. Here are great numbers of antique braſſes and monuments.

South of the church, upon the very brow of the hill, is the Biſhop's palace. It ſtands juſt S. of the Roman wall, and was improved by Biſhop Beck to a magnificence equal to the cathedral; but it was ruined in the time of the civil wars. The revenue of the biſhopric is now only 1500l. per annum, though formerly immenſely great. In the dioceſe are contained the counties of Lincoln, Leiceſter, Huntingdon, Bedford, Bucks, and part of Hartfordſhire: and in them 1255 pariſhes, of which 577 are impropriations; and there are in theſe bounds ſix archdeacons, Lincoln, Leiceſter, Bedford, Buckingham, Stow, and Huntingdon.

In Lincoln are ſeveral Roman funeral mounments ſtill dug up. John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaſter had a palace here, and lived in royal ſtate. Among the tombs in the cathedral is a braſs one, containing the entrails of Queen Eleanor, the beloved wife of King Edward I. and another of Catherine Swainford, the third wife of John of Gaunt, and mother of the Somerſet family.

Here were formerly fifty-two churches; but by act of parliament in the reign of King Edward VI. reduced to eighteen, which are now only thirteen, and make all but a mean appearance, the cathedral excepted.

This is a city and county of itſelf, its juriſdiction extending twenty miles round. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament, has twelve aldermen, two ſheriffs, &c. It has given title of Earl to the Clinton family ever ſince the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Here are four charity-ſchools, in each of which thirty poor children are taught by clergymens widows.

King Edward III. made this city a ſtaple for wool, leather, lead, &c. It was once burnt, and once beſieged by King Stephen, but in vain, having been overthrown and taken priſoner by the adherents of the Empreſs Maud, King Henry II.'s mother. Once Henry III. took it from his Barons. The neighbouring courſe is noted for horſe-races.

On the down of Lincoln, in going towards Boſton, that large but rare bird called the Buſtard, is ſometimes ſeen. The country hereabouts is very rich and agreeable. The fine tract of Lincoln-heath extends about fifty miles from Sleaford and Ancaſter S. to the bank of the Humber N. though hardly more than three or four miles where broadeſt. On the W. ſide of this plain, the Trent waters make a pleaſant and rich valley, running from Newark to Gainſborough, thence to Burton, and ſo into the Humber. Lincoln lies fifty-two miles from York, and 128 from London. Lat. 53 deg. 15 min. N. long. 27 min. W.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a maritime county, and one of the largeſt in England; but a great part of it is fenny grounds, and over-run with water. It is divided from Northamptonſhire on the S. by the river Welland, as it is from Yorkſhire on the W. by the Humber. It has the German ocean on the E. and is bounded on the W. with ſome parts of Yorkſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and Rutlandſhire. It is generally reckoned almoſt ſixty miles from N. to S. and in the middle, where wideſt, thirty-five: though Templeman makes its length ſixty-ſeven, and breadth forty-three. It contains thirty wapentakes or hundreds, in which are 688 pariſhes, one city, five parliamentary boroughs, thirty-four other market-towns, and about 245,540 inhabitants; alſo thirteen parks, and two caſtles.

Lincolnſhire is uſually divided into three parts, namely, Holland on the S. E. ſide, Keſteven on the S. W. and Lindſay on the N. which laſt diviſion is the largeſt, for it includes all that lies N. of Lincoln city and the Foſſe-dyke, which King Henry I. cut betwixt the Witham and Trent.

The firſt is a ſoft marſhy ground, abounding with rivers and fens, conſequently its air muſt be bad: that of the ſecond is more ſalubrious, as being leſs affected by the fogs from the fen-country, and its ſoil more fruitful. The third is healthy, eſpecially on its weſtern ſide.

In Lincolnſhire are ſeveral large rivers, particularly the Nen, Welland, Gnaſh, Witham, Bane, Trent, Dun, and Ankam; which all abound with the common fiſh; and among other wild fowl here are two ſorts, which are exceeding good, namely, knutes and dotterels. The former, it is ſaid, were brought out of Denmark for the uſe of King Canute; or more probably from his fondneſs for it, the bird might have taken his name: the latter, a very deluſory bird, is taken by candle-light, when it mocks the motions of the fowler, till he comes near enough to throw a net over it.

The inland country produces corn, the fens coleſeed and very rich paſtures: ſo that their breed of cattle exceeds in largeneſs thoſe of any county in England, except Somerſetſhire; which tranſplanting ſome of the Lincolnſhire kine a few years ago, have much improved the ſize in their ſtill richer grounds. Their horſes alſo are excellent, and large withal. Trunks of trees are ſometimes dug up in the fens. Their hunting-hounds and hares are particularly noted for their extreme ſwiftneſs.

Here are all the common fruits, and better pippins, it is ſaid, than thoſe of Kent; eſpecially ſuch as grow in the diviſion of Holland, and at and about Kirton; both which ſorts are very wholeſome and delicious: but being grafted on their own ſtock, are much improved, and then called renates.

The churches of this county, entirely in the dioceſe of Lincoln, are ſaid to be its chief ornament: ſo that it is commonly obſerved, no county has better churches and worſe houſes. The poorer ſort of people waſh their cloaths with hog's dung, and burn dried cow-dung. Beſides two Knights of the ſhire, and two citizens for Lincoln, it ſends eight more; namely, two for each of the towns of Boſton, Great Grimſby, Stamford, and Grantham.

LINDAW, an imperial city of Suabia, in Germany. It lies on the N. bank of the lake of Conſtance. It is thought to have its name from the linden or tile-trees planted round it.

Lindaw firſt roſe from a monaſtery built in 866 for an abbeſs and twelve ladies. In time it increaſed to a city, at firſt ſubject to its abbeſs, and afterwards to the Dukes of Suabia. It has ſince had ſeveral privileges from the Emperors. Part of the town is built on an iſland in the lake, moſtly inhabited by fiſhermen, watermen, and weavers; to which there is a wooden-bridge of 290 paces: the other part is ſurrounded with pleaſant meadows and ſweet ſprings. The government is equally ſhared by the gentry and burghers, theſe, with moſt of the citizens, being Lutherans; yet they live very amicably with the abbeſs and her nuns. The ſite of the town is pleaſant and healthy; and it lies ſo convenient for trade by means of the lake and the Rhine, that it is called the Venice of Suabia.

On the ſide of the town next the lake are plenty of vines, from which is made a rough and harſh wine. Here is a caſtle ſo ſtrong by nature, that the Swedes could not take it, though bombarded in 1647; nor yet could the Duke of Bavaria, though he uſed the ſame means after he had ſurpriſed Ulm. The nuns here muſt be of noble families by three deſcents: they make no vow, nor wear any diſtinguiſhing habits; but may quit the cloyſter and marry, and may diſpoſe of their goods to their relations. The abbey-lands lie about the city, and the abbeſs has a ſeat in the diet among the Prelates of Suabia. Her pretenſions over the town ſhe has never been able to make good; however the abbey is a ſanctuary for criminals. Before the reformation pilgrims uſed to make ſuch preſents to the abbey,

and

and the Abbeſs was ſo powerful, as to have a mayor of the palace, whoſe retinue, when coming into the town, ſhe was obliged to reſtrain to twelve horſes.

The iſland in which part of the town ſtands, is about four miles and a half round, at the very extremity of Suabia, between Algaw on the E. Switzerland on the W. the Griſons country on the S. and the reſt of Suabia on the N. The principal church of Lindaw is St. Stephen. This place is a conſiderable ſtaple for goods of divers nations, and its market frequented by merchants for eight or nine miles round, as well as others from a great number of towns further off: ſo that near 1500 load of merchandize enters every week at the gate next the mainland. The traders of Suabia and Bavaria amaſs great quantities of corn, ſalt, iron, and copper here, which they ſell to the Swiſs and Griſons; and every Saturday vaſt ſtores of wheat and wine are brought hither by the lake from Slego and Tergow, which are bought up for Algaw, Suabia, and Bavaria. An incredible quantity of butter and cheeſe is alſo brought from Bregentz, the mountains of Switzerland, Appenzel, and the Griſons; beſides fiſh and fruit of all ſorts, planks, rafters, joiſts, from the neighbourhood; alſo merchandize brought from the neighbouring countries, which paſs through Nuremberg and Augſburg for Italy. The ruins of an old Roman tower are ſtill to be ſeen here. The fortifications of this town are good, conſiſting of baſtions, ravelins, and other well-contrived works. The vaulted roof of the church is ſupported by fourteen pillars, above three feet in diameter, and twenty-two in height, and of a ſingle piece each. The town-houſe, which is paultry, and the town itſelf but a diſmal hole, as ſome travellers give out, has the ten commandments painted in as many different figures on its front; and the ſtreets are crooked, all upon low dark arches. It lies thirty-two miles S. E. from Conſtance, and eight S. W. of Waugen. Lat. 47 deg. 32 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

LINDENBERG, mountains of Weſtmannia, in Sweden Proper, where are famous mines of the ſame name. They lie W. of the town of Lindeſzas, a ſmall place upon a little ſtream, which falls into a river that comes from Nora, and empties itſelf into the Maeler-lake.

LINDENFELDT, or LINDENFELS, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. It lies ſeventeen miles N. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8 deg. 52 min. E.

LINDKOPPING (ſee LIDKOPPING) a town of Weſt-Gothland, in Sweden. Lat. 58 deg. 41 min. N. long. 15 deg. 27 min. E.

LINDSEY, one of the three ſubdiviſions of Lincolnſhire, (Holland and Keſteven being the other two); and this is the largeſt, and lies N. of Lincoln. It runs out with a large front into the ſea, which waſhes its ſhores on the E. and N. It is ſeparated from Yorkſhire and Nottinghamſhire on the W. by the rivers Trent and Dun; and on the S. it is parted from Keſteven by the Witham and Foſſe-dyke, which is ſeven miles long, cut by King Henry I. between the rivers Witham and Trent, for the convenience of carriage to and from Lincoln, and from the Holland diviſion by Horncaſtle wapentake. Lindſey is called Lindiſſi by the venerable Bede, from the metropolis of the county (Lincoln), namely, Antonius's Lindum; by the Britons called Lincoit; and by Bede Lindecollina, either from its ſite on a hill, or on account of its being formerly a Roman colony; and that probably as lying in a marſhy or fenny country, abounding with lakes. Lindſey gives title of Earl and Marquis to the Bertie family, Dukes of Ancaſter and Keſteven.

LINDUM COLONIA, the Roman name of the city of Lincoln. See LINCOLN and LINDSEY.

LINGAY, one of the ſmall weſtern iſlands of Scotland. It lies about a league off the moſt eaſterly Cape of North-Uiſt, and S. of Borera. From it the neighbouring iſles are furniſhed with peats for fuel. Here is plenty of black cattle, which are excellent meat; the natives ſalt it in the hides, which they ſay preſerves it, and makes it taſte better than when ſalted in caſks: but ancient immemorial cuſtom, and perhaps a want of the latter conveniency, may more reaſonably account for this uſage being continued. This iſle abounds likewiſe with deer, ſea and land fowl of all ſorts; and many others, hawks, eagles, and ſwans.

LINGEN, a county of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies between the biſhoprics of Munſter and Oſnaburg; is fifteen miles long, and ten broad. This is a pleaſant fruitful country, and the inhabitants are Calviniſts. Upon the death of King William III. of England, to whoſe predeceſſor it came by marrying the heireſs, it fell to the King of Pruſſia.

LINGEN, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name. It ſtands on the river Ems, which here is very broad, and bears large veſſels, that from hence get into the ſea near Embden. It once had a caſtle and other fortifications: the former was blown up by the magazine's taking fire; and of its works there only remain its ditch, and a draw-bridge at each gate. The ſands round this place keep the air dry and free from fogs. Here King William erected an academy, with profeſſors; and beſides, five foundations in a Latin ſchool for poor ſcholars, doing every thing in his power to promote the Proteſtant religion in this country, which was at that time entirely Popiſh. A prieſt cannot lie here one night without leave from the magiſtrates, as a puniſhment for a revolt to which they excited the people about the year 1674; and it was ſurprized by that King, when only Prince of Orange, in perſon. At the academy is a good library, together with a printing-houſe.

LINGEN, one of the Indian iſles in Aſia. It is about twenty leagues long, and ten broad: the inland is very mountainous, and extremely low towards the ſhore. It produces pepper and canes, abounding in porcupines, which afford the porco-pedros, or bezoar-ſtones; ſome of theſe are of the magnitude, ſhape, and colour of a walnut, and valued at 600 pieces of eight. This iſland lies under the equinoctial line, about twenty leagues N. E. from Jambee, and the ſame S. E. from Johore; and is a part of the Johore dominions.

LINKS, are large and barren tracts of ſand, or downs, which belong reſpectively to every maritime royal burgh of Scotland, being a kind of large common on the ſea-ſhore, for the inhabitants cattle within their juriſdiction. Of theſe the moſt remarkable are the links at Leith, alſo at St. Andrew's, Dundee, Montroſe, Aberdeen, Inverneſs, Cromartie, &c. where likewiſe the burghers divert themſelves at gowff, an exerciſe in which they drive a ball with clubs. At thoſe at Leith are frequent horſe-races, and ſhooting for a ſilver arrow, &c.

LINLITHGOW, the capital of the ſhire of the ſame name, or of Weſt Lothian, in the South of Scotland. It is vulgarly called Lithquo, and the ſame which Ptolemy always ſtiles Lindum, as lying upon the ſide of a lake. It is one in the diſtrict of royal burghs with Lanerk, Selkirk, and Peebles, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament. Here is a royal palace, in an iſland towards the middle of the lake, which ſtands on a hill, with an aſcent of ſeveral ſteps in the form of an amphitheatre. The palace is a magnificent ſtructure of hewn ſtone, begun by former Kings of Scotland, and finiſhed by King James VI. The porch bears the name and arms of James V. On the gate of the outer court are the arms of Scotland, enriched with the orders of the Garter, St. Andrew, St. Michael, and the Golden Fleece; of all which orders he was a companion, being ſovereign of the ſecond; the firſt he had from his uncle King Henry VIII. and the two laſt from the King of France and the Emperor, then King of Spain. In the inner court, which is larger than that at Hampton-court, there is a very curious fountain adorned with ſtatues and water-works, erected by the ſame King James V. as upon the fountain is the arms of Scotland and France in one eſcutcheon. At each of the four corners of this court, is a tower with fine apartments.

Cloſe by the palace is a church, commonly called St. Michael's, of very excellent workmanſhip, with a lofty ſteeple; to which the late Earl of Linlithgow added an extremely neat chapel. This church is large, with a handſome ſeat for the King. There is a ſmall and eaſy deſcent from the palace to the town of Linlithgow, where is a large ſquare, in the middle of which is another

curious fountain, exceeding in all reſpects that in the inner court of the palace, and running at ſo many different places, that about a dozen may be ſerved with water at once. On the S. ſide of this ſquare is the Tolbooth, very neatly built of hewn ſtone, having a lofty ſteeple, in which are bells and a clock. Here the ſheriff and magiſtrates hold their reſpective courts: and it is the ſeat of a preſbytery, conſiſting of nineteen pariſhes. It has a large ſtreet, about half a mile long, from one end of the town to the other, and adorned with fair buildings; on each ſide are divers wynds or lanes, which lead to ſeveral pleaſant gardens. The lake itſelf, which lies N. of the town, is a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, abounding with perch, trouts, and other ſorts of fiſh; and between it and the palace are very fine terrace-walks. This town appears to have great buſineſs, with a harbour for all kinds of ſhipping, near the caſtle of Blackneſs; where is a cuſtom-houſe, with other buildings for the uſe of merchants. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of linen, for whitening and bleaching of which the water of that lake is reckoned of ſo extraordinary a quality, that a vaſt deal of it is brought hither from other parts of the country. This town has had the two-penny Scotch act on ale ſince 1722, and it was renewed in 1733. This town gave the title of Earl to the Livingſton family, who were hereditary keepers of the palace, and King's Bailiff here: among other titles, they had that of hereditary Conſtable of Blackneſs-caſtle. But the laſt Earl of Linlithgow and Calender forfeited it in the year 1716. The Earl of Moray, who was regent of Scotland in the minority of his grand nephew King James VI. was murdered here, by a muſket-bullet which one James Hamilton, of Bothwell-haugh, ſhot at him out of a window, as he was riding through the town; to which inhuman act he had been inſtigated by the Popiſh faction in Scotland, who were for reſtoring the then dethroned Queen Mary.

In the palace above-mentioned King James V. called a chapter of his nobles, knights companions, and added a collar of thyme and rue to the order of St. Andrew, enjoining the thiſtle to be worn on their mantles in the center of the croſs; upon which he changed the motto *En defence*, to *Nemo me impune laceſſit*; and ordered a throne for the ſovereign, and twelve ſtalls for as many knights of the order, to be erected in St. Michael's church: but on his ſudden death after the battle of Solway, and the troubles which enſued, this order lay dormant, till King James VII. revived it in a blue ribbon; Queen Anne reſtored it to the green: and his late Majeſty King George I. publiſhed ſtatutes for it. This palace is the leaſt decayed of any in Scotland. In the neighbourhood of this town are ſeveral monuments of antiquity; as an ancient altar at KIPPS (which ſee) and near it ſeveral large ſtones erected in a circle, with remains of old camps, great heaps of ſtones and antique graves, being near Severus's wall, which began at Abercorn, four miles N. E. from Linlithgow, and running croſs the country W. to the firth of Clyde, ended at Kilpatric near Dunbarton; and in the neighbourhood alſo are the two Duni pacis. Linlithgow lies eighteen miles W. of Edinburgh, and twelve E. of Stirling.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, a county in the S. of Scotland. It has the firth of Forth on the N. is bounded by part of Stirlingſhire on the N. W. part of Clydeſdale to the W. and ſeparated from Mid-Lothian on the S. and W. by the waters of Almond and Breich. It is fourteen miles long, and about thirteen in breadth. It abounds in coals, lime-ſtone, and white ſalt, beſides corn and paſturage. In the reign of King James VI. a mine was diſcovered in this ſhire, which yielded a great deal of ſilver. It is well provided with fiſh, both from the ſea and its rivers, and is in general a pleaſant country. The Earl of Hopton, as proprietor of the barony of Abercorn, was hereditary ſheriff of Linlithgow, and formerly the Hamiltons of Peyle; but this office, like all others of the ſame kind in Scotland, have been lodged in the crown by a late Britiſh act.

LINTHAL, a large valley lying along the river Lintz, in Glaris, one of the thirteen cantons of Switzerland, and at the bottom of a chain of hills called Freyberg. This is a very populous tract on both ſides of the river, all of the reformed religion, except a few Catholicks, who have a church in it for themſelves. At the end of it is Fœdtiberg, reckoned the higheſt mountain in all Switzerland.

LINTON, a market-town of Cambridgeſhire. At this place a Roman military way falls into the Ikening-ſtreet. This was the birth-place of Dr. Richardſon, Regius Profeſſor at Cambridge, in the reign of King James, who was one of the tranſlators of the Bible. In the neighbouring manor of Barham a conſiderable coal-mine has been lately diſcovered. The weekly market at Linton is on Thurſday, and its annual fairs Holy-Thurſday and Auguſt 30, both for horſes. It lies twelve miles from Cambridge, and forty-ſix from London.

LINTZ, a ſmall but ancient town of Cologne, in Germany, on the E. ſide of the Rhine, and frontiers of the duchy of Juliers. It lies eighteen miles N. of Coblentz, and nineteen S. of the city of Cologne; to the Elector of which latter name it is ſubject. The Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel took it from the French, in order to facilitate his taking of Bonne. Lat. 50 deg. 43 min. N. long. 6 deg. 48 min. E.

LINTZ, the capital of Upper Auſtria, in Germany; in Latin *Aurelianum*, *Lintum*, or *Lyncium*. It ſtands on the Danube, where the Traun unites its waters with that river, over which is a wooden bridge leading into Bohemia; and it has a very fine caſtle upon a neighbouring hill, built in the modern ſtyle, where ſometimes the Emperors reſide; has a fine proſpect of the Danube and the neighbouring country. Here the Imperial army rendezvouſed in 1532, when the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent beſieged Vienna, and Leopold retired hither during their laſt ſiege of that city in 1683. Moſt of the ſuburbs were deſtroyed by the Swedes during the civil wars; but the town received no great damage. The Emperor Mathias kept his court here a whole year, when all the branches of the houſe of Auſtria entered into a league defenſive and offenſive againſt all who ſhould oppoſe them: which confederacy had no other effect than the ruin of a Lutheran church and univerſity; in which, in the ſpace of twenty years, no leſs than 3000 Counts, Barons, and noblemen had been educated.

In the reign of Ferdinand II. this city was beſieged by 40,000 peaſants, but relieved by Count Papenheim. The Elector of Bavaria took it from the Emperor Joſeph in 1703: and being ſurpriſed by the late Emperor Charles VII. in 1741, it was ſoon retaken by the Queen of Hungary's troops. It lies in a very fine plain and pleaſant country; and its ſuburbs render it a large place. It is an elegant city, with ſpacious ſtreets, a ſquare piazza adorned with two noble fountains, and other large ſquares with very fine houſes, of which the town-houſe is the moſt remarkable. There is another caſtle of a much lower ſite, fortified with broad ditches and thick walls. Here are ſeveral fine churches, a college of Jeſuits, which has a good library, and a convent of Capuchins.

Lintz is much reſorted to by the nobility, who have their houſes of pleaſure in the neighbourhood, and particularly in the ſuburbs on the other ſide of the Danube, where in ſummer they hunt, hawk, and fiſh. The whole town is built of white free-ſtone, and its market-place is very large. Here is a manufacture of excellent gun-barrels, a good trade in linen, and two fairs at Eaſter and Bartholomew-tide, much frequented by ſtrangers. From this place to Munich are many hop-plantations. It lies 38 miles E. of Paſſau, 60 N. E. of Saltzburg, and 108 W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 21 min. N. long. 14 deg. 12 min. E.

LIONNOIS and LIONS (ſee LYONNOIS and LYONS) a government of France, and capital of that province.

There is alſo a town of Normandy in the ſame kingdom, which is called Lyons, and ſurrounded by a foreſt, the largeſt in that province.

LIPES, a juriſdiction of the archbiſhopric of Plata, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, South America. It lies in the ſame part as that of Tarija, but with a ſmall inclination towards the S. W. It extends thirty-five leagues.

Here

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary

B. Cole sculp.

A General View of the CITY of LISBON, the Capital of the Kingdom of Portugal.
as it stood on the North side of the River Tagus or Tajo before the late Earthquakes, on November 1st & 8th 1755.

as it ſtood on the North ſide of the River **Tagus** *or* **Tajo** *before the late Earthquake. The Reverſe of the Seal as*

BRITISH MUSEUM 15 JU 61

Wm. Roberts Sculp.

The Opera House. Ruins of Lisbon after the Earth-Quake, on the 1st. Novr. 1755.

Here the air is ſo cold, that grain and fruit thrive very little; yet it abounds with cattle, particularly thoſe natural to the country, as the vicuna, alpaca or taruga, and the llama. Theſe creatures, however, are common to all the other provinces of Punas; that is, to thoſe where the heaths and mountains are of ſuch a height, as to render the air continually cold. Here are likewiſe gold-mines; but at preſent forſaken, though the remains of the old works are ſtill viſible, particularly in one of the mountains near Colcha, known by the name of Abetanis; which in the Indian language ſignifies a gold-mine. That of St. Chriſtopher de Acochalia was formerly one of the moſt famous in all Peru, for the richneſs of its ſilver-mines, the metal being in ſome parts cut out with a chiſſel; but now very much declined, which may be in a great meaſure owing to a want of people for working of them.

LIPPA, a ſmall, but fortified city and caſtle in Upper Hungary. It lies on the river Maro. Some place it in the banat of Temeſwaer, others in Chonad-county. It was often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialiſts, being now almoſt in ruins, from its demolition by the peace of Carlowitz; but it has been ceded to the Emperor by that of Paſſarowitz. It lies eighteen miles N. of Temeſwaer, and 48 E. of Segedin. Lat. 46 deg. 20 min. N. long. 22 deg. 12 min. E.

LIPPARIAN *Iſlands*, by the Latins called *Æoliæ* and *Vulcaniæ*, and by the Greeks *Hepheſtiades*, as in theſe are ſome volcano's. They lie off the N. coaſts of Sicily, about forty-two miles, in the Tyrrhenian or Tuſcan ſea, and lower diviſion of Italy. Here the bluſtering King Æolus is ſaid by the poets to have reigned. Lat. 39 deg. 12 min. N. long. 14 deg. 30 min. E. They are ſeven in number, beſides ſome very ſmall ones, which have their name from the largeſt of them, called Lipari, where King Liparus built a city of the ſame name, on a high craggy rock, moſtly ſurrounded by the ſea; and which ſtood till the Emperor Frederic Barbaroſſa levelled it with the ground, and ſold above 7000 of its brave inhabitants for ſlaves. Charles V. afterwards rebuilt and fortified it ſo, that it has been looked upon ſince as impregnable. The iſland is computed to be about eighteen miles in circuit, including its windings, being of a very irregular figure. The climate is healthy, the air ſerene, and conſequently very populous, and the ſoil rich and fertile. Beſides corn, wine, fruit, &c. which grows in great plenty, it ſends great quantities of figs and raiſins into moſt parts of Europe. It likewiſe yields abundance of ſulphur, alum, and bitumen; and hath ſome excellent hot ſprings, the waters of which are reckoned medicinal. The coaſts ſwarm with vaſt exuberance and variety of fine fiſh, in which it drives a very conſiderable commerce.

Theſe iſlands are ſubject to the King of the Two Sicilies. Two of theſe iſlands, namely, Hiere and Stromboli, are volcano's, the flames of which are ſeen at a great diſtance off at ſea.

LIPPARI, a ſmall Epiſcopal place under Meſſina, being ſtrong by nature and its outworks, as has been hinted above. It is very well inhabited, and hath a ſtout fortreſs called Pignatura. Lat. 38 deg. 40 min. N. long. 15 deg. 32 min. E.

LIPPE, a county of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is a narrow tract between Ravenſberg and Schaumberg on the N. and Paderborn on the S. under Counts of its own, who alſo poſſeſs Ritberg, and ſeveral other places in the neighbourhood. This family is divided into the branches of Detmold, Bieſterfeldt, Buckeburg, and Alverdiſſeen; ſome of them Lutherans, and others Calviniſts. The two principal branches are Detmold and Buckeburg. The eſtates of the Count of Lippe-Detmold are conſiderable; as the county of Lippe, which is upwards of thirty miles long, and twelve broad, on the confines of Hanover; the lordſhips of Sternberg, Engern, Brache, and Rheda, which laſt lies S. of Ravenſberg, and is about fifteen miles in length, and five in breadth. The eſtates of the Count of Lippe-Buckeburg, are the N. part of Schaumberg, including the bailiwics of Buckeburg and Stadhagen, with Hagenburg and Steinhude: ſo that the dominions of this family are much more than they appear to be in the maps.

LIPPE, or LIPSTADT, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the former name, and on the river Lippe, now in the poſſeſſion of the King of Pruſſia. Its principal trade is in preparing of timber for building veſſels on the Rhine; to which it has an eaſy conveyance by means of its own river.

In the thirty years wars with Germany it was taken four times; the laſt was by the Heſſians, who, after the treaty of Weſtphalia, gave it to the Elector of Brandenburg. In 1656 it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by lightening. In 1674 it repulſed the French; but in 1669 it was put into their hands as a ſecurity. It ſuffered much by fire in 1718. The town is large, but poor, and not very populous. On account of its ſituation in unpaſſable moraſſes, as well as of its fortifications, it is reckoned by ſome one of the ſtrongeſt places in Weſtphalia. Before it fell under the juriſdiction of its Counts, it was a free Imperial city, and one of the Hanſeatic union. Juſtice is adminiſtered here in the name both of the King of Pruſſia and the Count de Lippe, who has half the revenue; but every thing relating to the fortifications or garriſons is the King's. It lies twelve miles E. of Paderborn, and thirty-two S. E. of Munſter. Lat. 51 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 12 min. E.

LIPPESBURG, or LIPPESPRING, a town in the biſhopric of Paderborn, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany: it has its name from the river Lippe, which riſes here in ſo large a ſtream, as to drive 3 or 4 mills before it leaves the town. The dean and chapter of Paderborn have a ſtately caſtle in the neighbourhood, upon the edge of a large heath called Senne, much infeſted by robbers. In this town, otherwiſe inconſiderable, Charlemagne obliged the Saxons to embrace Chriſtianity; and here he held three councils. It is common for the Popiſh inhabitants in theſe parts to aſſemble, each with a lighted taper, at a certain time of the year, and go out with the prieſt at their head, a bead-faring or waldfahrung, i. e. repairing to the woods and groves to viſit images and ſacred relics placed there in little chapels, which are ſeldom or never opened but for this purpoſe. The proceſſion conſiſts of a mixed multitude of both ſexes and all ages, who are out two or three days; and often lie promiſcuouſly in the woods, or at beſt in barns.

LIPSTADT (ſee LIPPE) a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany.

LIQUE, a town of Artois, in French Flanders; where is an old Premonſtrateuſian abbey. It lies not far from Ardres, and ten miles W. of St. Omer's. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 2 deg. 16 min. E.

LIS, a river of the Low Countries, riſing near the village of Liſburg, in Artois and French Flanders: from this it runs N. E. into Flanders; and paſſing by the Aire, St. Venant, Menin, and Courtray, empties itſelf into the Scheld near Ghent.

LISBON, a city of Eſtremadura, the capital of Portugal, and the royal reſidence, on the river Tagus; about ten miles from its mouth, and ſeventy-eight W. of the confines of Spain. The town, built on ſeven hills, winds with the river, from which it riſes in the form of an amphitheatre, moſtly with an eaſy aſcent: it is ſurrounded with a wall, on the range of which are ſaid to be ſeventy-ſeven towers and thirty-ſix gates; being reckoned to contain 30,000 houſes, and 150,000 inhabitants. Some of the ſtreets in the valleys are ſo ſteep, as to be inconvenient for coaches; ſo that litters with mules are generally uſed. Beſides the cathedral are thirty-ſeven parochial churches, with twenty-three cloiſters and convents for monks and nuns (fifty, of which thirty-two for the former, and eighteen for the latter). The W. part of Liſbon is under a Patriarch, by virtue of a Papal bull in 1716, which contains twenty-one pariſhes; and the E. part is under the Archbiſhop, whoſe dioceſe contains ſixteen pariſhes: particularly the ornaments and plate of the patriarchal cathedral, are ſaid to have coſt the crown the treaſure of ſeveral flotas from the Braſils. In the ſquare, where ſtands the palace, are their bull-baitings held; at which all perſons of diſtinction, together with the populace, aſſemble; and here alſo is the Dominican church, a large ſtructure, near which the officers of the inquiſi-

tion perform the dreadful ſolemnity called Auto de fé; when many unhappy perſons, of a different perſuaſion from the Romiſh church, are cruelly tortured. At theſe ſhocking executions, people of rank, both ladies and gentlemen, aſſemble; who are taught as it were to rejoice at the torturing and murdering of a poor helpleſs and innocent man.

In the harbour of Liſbon ſhips ride in eighteen fathom water: but it has two entrances difficult of acceſs, which renders the aſſiſtance of a pilot neceſſary. The northern paſſage, called Corredor, lies between a ſand-bank and the rock Cachopos, and the tower of St. Julian: the ſouthern, called Caroeira de Alcogova, is between Cachopos and the tower of St. Lorenzo, being broader and more commodious than the other. The city, viewed from the river on the ſouthern ſhore, affords a noble proſpect, by the gradual aſcent of the buildings: nor is the proſpect leſs agreeable from the town; the river, which is three miles over, being full of ſhips of every nation in Europe; and beyond that, a fine country, interchangeably mixed with towns and villages. No port in Europe, London and Amſterdam excepted, has a more conſiderable foreign trade: ſo that the cuſtom-houſe on the bank of the Tagus brings the King of Portugal a prodigious revenue; and here are unloaded all the goods from their American and other ſettlements in Aſia and Africa.

Such was the ſtate of the city of Liſbon, when, on the firſt of November 1755, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake and inundation; and has not yet, namely, Auguſt 1760, been rebuilt.

An ingenious, but unknown correſpondent, and ſubſcriber to our work, who has been a great traveller, has generouſly favoured us with the following particulars; his motives for which, and the opportunities he had for an exact information, together with the benevolence of his diſpoſition, will beſt appear from his own words:

"My ſituation in life being ſuch, as no expence was ſpared to ſatisfy my curioſity in travelling, I am ſorry I have not my notes with me, elſe would with pleaſure communicate any thing in them, and perhaps ſome particulars you might not think unworthy of your notice. As I reſided at Liſbon above a year for the recovery of my health, which city the dreadful earthquake levelled with the ground, and as that fatal cataſtrophe is ſtill recent in every one's memory, I was determined to ſend you the following account of what my memory furniſhes me with:

"The late city of Liſbon was divided into Eaſt and Weſt Liſbon, and ſituated upon the N. ſide of the river Tagus, upon ſeven hills, ſome of them very ſteep, and the ſides of thoſe hills covered with handſome houſes of the nobility and gentry, or churches and convents; from whence the proſpects were very beautiful, moſt of them commanding a view of great part of the city, the river, and the oppoſite ſhore; the ſtreets on the tops and ſides of the hills moſtly ſpacious, airy, and pleaſant, and the buildings handſome, and all of ſtone; particularly, thoſe of the nobility are elegant, with large gardens: but in the valley the houſes are generally very mean, with lattice-windows, and the ſtreets narrow and very dirty: there were but two ſquares, in one of which was the inquiſition, and in the other the palace called Paco da Ribeira; the firſt ſet up by John III. the other built by Philip II. of Spain, which though only the W. ſide of an intended ſquare, was ſpacious, and contained many noble apartments, and the end next the river extremely pleaſant, as there were frequently many ſhips riding at anchor before the windows. The harbour is very large, and able to contain many thouſand ſhips, but is much expoſed to the weſtern winds; ſo that a dreadful ſtorm (the wind in that corner) which happened when I was there, convinced me it was then very unſafe, there being terrible havock made, and but few ſhips able to ride it out. The form of the city was irregular, between four and five miles in length upon the banks of the river; but not very broad, except in the middle, and there I do not think it much exceeded a mile. On one of the higheſt hills ſtood a fine church, and a large convent of the Carmelite friars: on another ſtood the caſtle or citadel, commanding the town; and on a third the cathedral: both the laſt, I think, built by the Moors. The caſtle is no ways remarkable but for its ſize, being very large; as was the cathedral likewiſe, but extremely heavy and clumſy without, when near, but did not look amiſs at a diſtance; but it was handſome, and richly ornamented within, as indeed moſt of their churches were to a profuſion, with paintings, images, croſſes, pixes, &c. coſtly veſtments for the prieſts, and dreſſes for the ſaints; many of them enriched with diamonds and other precious ſtones; with a vaſt quantity of ſilver candleſticks, and other ornaments. In the royal chapel the ſilver alone was valued at a million ſterling; and I do not think the value much (if any thing) exaggerated. The riches and curioſities of the palace and treaſury were immenſe in gold duſt and ingots, gold and ſilver plate, diamonds, beautiful tapeſtry, &c.

"Juſt without the W. end of the city was a nunnery of ladies, purely Engliſh (Scotch, Iriſh, or any other nation not admitted) of the order of St. Bridget, in great eſteem for their charity and exemplary lives: they were in high favour, and often viſited by the late Queen, who always paid them the greateſt regard; and at the other extremity eaſtward ſtood the church of St. Vincent, behind the high altar of which was a ſpacious ſaloon, round which, upon large ſhelves, were depoſited ſome of their Kings and Queens, and many of the royal family, in coffins, or rather large cheſts, covered with gold and ſilver ſtuffs; and ſome with black velvet, laced and fringed with gold.

"At Bellem, about three miles below the city, in the church, on the right-ſide of the altar, was the body of Q. Catherine of England, and wife of King Charles II. depoſited in the ſame manner in a coffin of black velvet.

"As to the manners of the Portugueſe, particularly thoſe in Liſbon, though the common people are doubtleſs ignorant and ſuperſtitious to the laſt degree, they are extremely civil to ſtrangers: but I think nothing can be more pleaſing than the behaviour of the nobility and gentry; being free from the fawning flattery of the Italians, and obſerving a due medium between the frothy levity of the French, and the formal pride and gravity of the Spaniard: they are particularly obliging to the Engliſh, and not ſo bigotted as they are forced to appear for fear of the inquiſition; and his preſent Majeſty is not near ſo much ſo as his father was: but the liberal and diſintereſted benevolence of the Britiſh nation, by a large ſum to the diſtreſſed citizens, on occaſion of the diſmal cataſtrophe of Liſbon, with innumerable other inſtances of our friendſhip for them, cemented the affections of the Portugueſe to us for ever.

Our correſpondent, with extreme modeſty, cloſes his accurate account thus:

"I cannot call what I ſend you a deſcription, but rather hints, for you to get the beſt you can relating to the above particulars. If you think them worthy your notice, you are welcome to them; but, that you may not think them dear of the poſtage, I have ordered my ſervant to pay it: all that I can ſay in their praiſe is, that they are ſtrictly true.

Your unknown ſervant."

We cannot conclude without making our moſt hearty acknowledgments to the above ingenious gentleman: and the other particulars communicated by him ſhall have due honour done to them in their proper place; and at the ſame time we very earneſtly entreat him, and in him all others who have opportunity, to vouchſafe to communicate any particulars of places, &c. which from the nature of this work, it is almoſt impoſſible for us to have perſonal knowledge of; and therefore we are highly obliged for any aſſiſtance from the curious and learned.

According to Father Capaſſi's obſervation, Liſbon lies in lat. 38 deg. 45 min. 25 ſec. N. and long. 8 deg. 2 min. 15 ſec. W. from the meridian of Paris; or 5 deg. 37 min. 15 ſec. from that of London.

LISBURNE, or LISNAGARVY, a ſmall borough in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland. It ſends two members to the parliament of that kingdom, and lies on the river called Lagan-water, which runs into the bay of Carrickfergus, and eight miles S. W. of Belfaſt.

LISGOOL,

LISGOOL, a caſtle in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, on the bank of Lough-Earn, and oppoſite to Inniſkilling. It was ſet on fire in 1641 by the rebels, and 152 men, women, and children, burnt to death: ſo that beſides theſe, it appears from Sir John Temple's hiſtory of the rebellion, that numbers of Proteſtants were killed in this county in cold blood.

LISIEUX, in Latin *Lexorium*, and anciently *Neomagus Lexoviorum*, from the Lexovii, both a dioceſe and a fair and large city, in the territory of Auge, and government of Normandy, in France. It lies partly on a hill, and partly in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of two rivers; the one which runs through the town is called Orbec, and the other Gaſſey waſhes its walls; and when their ſtreams are united, they are called together the Touques. This is the ſee of a Biſhop ſuffragan to Rouen, who is ſtyled Count of Liſieux: his dioceſe contains 580 pariſhes, he has a yearly income of 40,000 livres, and pays a tax of 4000 florins to the court of Rome. This ſee is of an ancient foundation; for Lotharius is found among the Biſhops who aſſiſted at the firſt council of Orleans in 511, as did alſo Theobald at the third council there in 538: the city is ſurrounded with deep ditches and ſtrong walls flanked with towers. The cathedral church, dedicated to St. Peter, and the Biſhop's palace, are the moſt remarkable. Here are ſeveral monaſteries, with an abbey, as alſo four large ſuburbs.

Several manufactures of linen and woollen ſtuffs are carried on here, which yield the inhabitants a competent livelihood. It lies twenty-nine miles E. of Caen, and forty-one S. W. of Rouen, alſo about five leagues from the coaſt of the Britiſh channel, to the S. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 18 min. E.

LISLE, or LILLE, in Latin *Inſula*, and in Dutch *Ryſſel*; having the name of *L'iſle*, i. e. an iſland, from its being formerly ſurrounded by a lake, which has been long ſince drained.

This is the capital city of French Flanders, and of all the parts conquered by that nation in the Netherlands. It lies on the river Deule. It is beautifully built, and was very ſtrong when the French took it in 1667. But its fortifications have been ſince conſiderably increaſed by Marſhal de Vauban; and its citadel is the fineſt in Europe: ſo that this is reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt places in the world, as the Engliſh and their confederates experienced, when Prince Eugene took it in December 1708, after the battle of Oudenarde, and a ſiege of three months, a month intervening between the taking of the city and the citadel; during which time they loſt a great number of men before the place. It was again ceded to the French by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. In that interval the States General of the United Provinces, who kept a garriſon at Liſle, ſent thither a French miniſter, who found a conſiderable number of Proteſtants. A great number of them retired into Zealand and Leyden, upon the city coming again under the dominion of France.

The ancient fortifications, repaired and improved by Vauban, conſiſted only of an irregular baſtion, compoſed but of two flanks and one face; but now ſurrounded with numberleſs new works, conſiſting of four large baſtions, covered with half moons, horn-works, tenaillons of earth, &c. The citadel is the firſt which Vauban bui't: it is a pentagon, compoſed of five regular baſtions, and before each courtine a tenaillon of earth. Within the place is the governor's houſe, with ſeveral ſets of caſerns. The citadel is ſurrounded with a deep ditch, encompaſſed by a covert-way, with its glacis. There are two gates to this fortreſs, one towards the city, and the other towards the country. Beyond the glacis is an avaunt-foſſe, which has a communication with the ditch of the town, alſo ſurrounded with the covert-way and glacis, covered by half moons, intrenchments, and redoubts, &c. The eſplanade or void ſpace between the city and citadel is planted with four rows of trees, forming very pleaſant walks.

The General Governor of French Flanders is alſo Governor of Liſle, who has a Lieutenant of the King, a major, &c. to ſupply his place when abſent. There is alſo a Governor, a King's Lieutenant, &c. for the citadel.

The ſtates of the province of Liſle meet commonly once a year, the Governor preſiding there; the other members are the magiſtrates of Liſle, who have always the firſt rank, and deputies from the magiſtrates of Douay and Orchies. The ſum which the King demands generally amounts to 250,000 livres; which is always granted. This ariſes from the twentieth part of the revenue of their eſtates, and from duties and taxes. Beſides, the city of Liſle pays yearly 37,500 livres towards the repairs of the fortifications; and the city of Douay raiſes alſo 40,000 for the ſame purpoſe.

As the clergy and nobility pay no ſubſidy, they do not aſſiſt at the aſſembly; but three or four days after they are called together, and a ſum demanded of them, who grant the King a twentieth part and an half of the income of ſuch eſtates as they cultivate themſelves. The gabelle or duty upon ſalt is not eſtabliſhed in any of theſe conquered countries.

The magiſtracy of the city and diſtrict of Liſle is compoſed of a mayor (Reuvart) twelve aldermen, &c. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk, cambrick, fine linen, ſerges, and other ſtuffs; particularly their camblets are much admired. Little more than half a century ago they uſed to make here above 300,000 pieces of ſtuff. But the calamities inſeparable from war have obliged vaſt numbers of workmen to retire to Ghent, Bruſſels, &c. and ſeveral Proteſtant families have ſince the peace of Utrecht quitted this city.

Here are ſeveral fine buildings, particularly an exchange for the merchants, which is ſquare, and ſurrounded with piazzas.

In Liſle there are about fifty churches, one of which is collegiate, and ten parochial, ſeveral fine convents, and an hoſpital, in which it is ſaid the ſick are ſerved in plate. Beſides, here is a mint erected in 1685, for recoining all the Spaniſh coin: the new ſpecies were called Bourguignons or Burgundians, as being ſtamped with the arms of France and Burgundy, of which latter Liſle was once a part. It is reckoned, that in leſs than eight years time they have coined here of thoſe pieces to the value of ſeven millions of livres, and recoined above twenty-eight millions of all ſorts of gold and ſilver ſpecies. The Jeſuits have a college in Liſle. It lies fourteen miles W. of Tournay, twenty-ſix E. of Aire, and twenty-five N. of Arras. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. E.

L'ISLE ADAM, in Latin *Inſula Adæ*, or *Adam's Iſle*, an important paſs on the river Oiſe, in Vexin François, and government of the Iſle of France. It lies about two leagues above Pontoiſe. It gave name, we are told, to a noble family, two perſons of which were grand maſters of Malta, or the order of St. John of Jeruſalem. The laſt was Philip, who in the year 1522 held out the iſle of Rhodes ſix months againſt Solyman II. who beſieged it with 400 ſail and 300,000 Turks; and would probably have defended it longer, but that he was betrayed by a Jewiſh phyſician, and by the chancellor of the order, who was a Spaniard. Here is a fine caſtle belonging to the Prince of Conti. It is pleaſantly ſituated at the foot of a hill, upon two iſlands formed by the Oiſe. In the town is but one parochial church, built by the conſtable De Montmorenci in 1562, and a priory of Benedictines.

LISMORE, or LESSIMORE, which imports in its Highland name ſomething *great*; one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, about eight miles long, and near two broad. It lies E. of the iſle of Mull, and in Loch-Yol mouth, a bay which goes pretty far inland up to Innerlochy, in Lochaber. It was formerly the reſidence of the Biſhop of Argyle, hence called *Epiſcopus Liſmorienſis*.

In the N. of Scotland is an ancient Baronet of the ſame title, whoſe ſurname is Gordon.

Here was a monaſtery, to which belonged ſeveral other ſmall iſles in the neighbourhood, particularly Soa, and another called the Iſle of Women, as the abbot of Iona would ſuffer none of the ſex but nuns to live there;

there; ſo that tradeſmens wives and daughters were forced to live here.

LISMORE, i. e. a great fort, or rather a great incloſure, as if garden, orchard, or park ground, a town in the county of Waterford, and province of Munſter, in Ireland. It ſtands upon the river Broadwater, at its leaving the county of Cork. Here is the principal ſeat of the preſent Earl of Cork, late Earl of Burlington, with a noble park, whence the name of the town is probably derived; as is alſo that iſle above-mentioned in the W. of Scotland. Here is alſo an alms-houſe and a free-ſchool. It was formerly a Biſhop's ſee, and there is a handſome cathedral ſtill remaining; but the poſſeſſions of it having been almoſt entirely alienated, Pope Innocent VI. annexed it in the year 1364 to the ſee of Waterford. It was alſo famous formerly for a public ſchool or academy very much frequented: but at preſent the town is in a ſtate of decay. It lies about fourteen miles from Dungarvan.

LISSA, a ſmall, fine, and populous town of Poſnania, a palatinate of Lower or Great Poland. It is inhabited principally by Proteſtants, and is the reſidence of the General Senior or ſuperintendant of the Lutherans in this province.

In 1656 the inhabitants forſook it, for fear of the Poliſh troops, who plundered and laid it in aſhes.

Near this place the Swedes defeated the Saxons in 1702, and again in 1706, when the Saxons had raiſed contributions from this town and Frawenſtadt, as being part of Staniſlaus' patrimony. In 1707 it was deſtroyed by the Ruſſians; ſo that of 3000 houſes, it is ſaid, hardly ſeventeen were left, as the inhabitants adhered to Staniſlaus: but it was afterwards rebuilt, and much improved. It lies thirty-three miles N. W. of Poſen, and fifty-four W. of Kaliſh. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.

LISSA, a ſmall, but celebrated iſland of Venetian Dalmatia, in the Adriatic ſea. Anciently it carried on a conſiderable trade; and for a long time the Romans kept their arſenal here. It lies forty miles S. W. of Spalatto, and ſixty-eight S. W. of Raguſa. Lat. 42 deg. 54 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. E.

LISSA, a village of Sileſia, in Germany, about ſixteen miles from Breſlaw; it is famous for a battle fought near it between the Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies, on the 5th of December 1757, when the latter were entirely defeated.

LITCHFIELD, a city of Staffordſhire. See LICHFIELD.

LITHGOW, the vulgar pronunciation of Linlithgow, a town of Weſt Lothian, in Scotland. See LINLITHGOW.

LITH-HILL, a very remarkable hill in the pariſh of Wotton and county of Surrey, which riſing almoſt inſenſibly for two or three miles S. of that village, has a declivity on the oppoſite ſide of about eight miles, almoſt as far as Horſham. It is by much the higheſt hill in the county: and from its top may be ſeen in a clear day all Surrey and Suſſex quite down to the ſea, part of Kent, Eſſex, Middleſex, Hartfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Oxfordſhire, Berkſhire even beyond Windſor caſtle, a part of Hampſhire, and alſo of Wiltſhire: ſo that the whole circuit of the view is thought to be near 260 miles; and that the like proſpect is not to be had in all England, if in Europe. Near Lithhill is a ſeat of Mr. Evelyn's at Wotton.

LITHUANIA, Little, a territory of Memel, in Brandenburg Pruſſia; it is full of woods, being twenty-ſix miles long, and between eight and twelve broad. In 1710 it was almoſt entirely ſtript of its inhabitants by a plague, which King William Frederic of Pruſſia new-peopled with 20,000 Switzers, &c. at the expence of five millions of rix-dollars; and again in 1732 the King of Pruſſia planted it with 12,500 Saltzburghers at the charge of 350,000, who have cultivated and greatly improved this waſte tract of ground.

LITHUANIA, Great, is a large country, formerly independent, but in the year 1501 united to, or entered into alliance with, the kingdom and republic of Poland, of which it is the third general diviſion, and the greateſt of all. The Poles call it *Litewſki*, and the natives *Litwa*. It is bounded on the N. by Samojitia, Livonia, and part of Ruſſia, on the S. by Volhinia and Poleſia, on the W. by Pruſſia and Polachia, on the E. by another part of Ruſſia. This duchy is of a circular form, and nearly 249 miles over: though others give it greater dimenſions, as 510 from the frontier of Muſcovy on the S. E. to that of Courland on the N. W. and 400 from Pruſſia on the W. to the borders of Muſcovy on the E. &c.

It has its own laws and magiſtrates, though under one ſovereign with Poland, who is the titulary head of both nations, both being in reality republics: and each ſends their repreſentatives to the general diet or aſſembly of the ſtates, and each has its diſtinct provincial diet, where laws are enacted for their reſpective ſubjects.

Its principal rivers are the Boryſthenes or Nieper, and the Vilia, which both riſe in Lithuania: the Dwina alſo croſſes it, as does the Niemen, which being formed of ſeveral other ſtreams, falls into the gulph of Courland. Its rivers, as well as lakes, abound with fiſh.

The air is moſtly thick and foggy, on account of the great number of woods and lakes in this country, ſo that it is not near ſo fruitful as Poland: yet here is plenty of wax, honey, and mead, as well as pitch, tar, and timber, with good ſtore of veniſon and other game in their woods, particularly ſnipes; but they have no vines.

In Lithuania is ſaid to be a foreſt about 100 miles long: and though the country, which is champaign, be in ſome places fruitful, yet the extreme cold frequently ſpoils their harveſt. Many of the woods have at different times been burnt down, which renders the country better than it was formerly. Their cattle of all kinds are but ſmall: beſides thoſe in common with other countries, they have elks, wild horſes, wild aſſes, buffaloes, and uri. They abound with black cattle, ſheep, ermines, ſables, and all kinds of furs. Their greateſt trade of export is to Holland, &c. with pitch, tar, and timber, for which they have in return woollen cloth, ſalt, and wine.

They have different cuſtoms and dialect; with particular privileges from thoſe of Poland, That they never ſhould elect a Great Duke; that they ſhould aſſemble, with the Poliſh nobility upon an interregnum, and both nations together chuſe a Prince.

The people are good-natured, honeſt, and chaſte. The young women here are remarkable in the latter reſpect, and never marry till twenty-five or thirty years old, nor till they have worked ſeveral baſkets full of cloaths, which at the time of marriage are to be given away to the huſband's gueſts, nor till they have ſerved their mothers for a certain term. The ſame rule holds with regard to a ſon.

The tenth part adjudged in all real actions goes always to the judge's cloſe-box or cheſt, and immediately paid in court, and put into it. In perſonal actions he claims half the damages. Murder is only fined, as it is in Poland. The lower ſort are no better than ſlaves to their Lords.

The inhabitants were formerly moſt ſtupid idolaters, till Uladiſlaus Jagello introduced the Chriſtian religion among them, built a cathedral at Vilna, beſides erecting divers other churches. Yet the vulgar in many places ſtill retain ſome remains of idolatry; and becauſe their anceſtors worſhipped ſerpents and aſps, they ſtill keep an adder in their houſes, which they nouriſh with great care.

At preſent many Lithuanians are of the Greek church, though more of the Romiſh; and vaſt numbers of them are Lutherans. Here alſo are Calviniſts, with many Jews and Tartars. Their nobles are, like thoſe of Poland, not only great eaters and drinkers, but very proud and domineering over the commonalty, who are altogether as cringing, and more miſerable, if poſſible, than the Poles; the tenant being his Lord's ſlave to ſuch a degree, that if he happens to be condemned to death by his Lord for any crime, he muſt execute himſelf, or undergo worſe than hanging. The greateſt part of his time is alſo devoted to his ſervice: ſo that he has only Mondays

Mondays to himſelf; and if his maſter has occaſion for him on that day, he muſt work for himſelf on Sunday: the boors here obſerving no more holidays than thoſe of Ruſſia; who are made to know, that if they would eat, they muſt work on Sundays. Out of their poor earnings they alſo generally pay high duties to the ſtate.

The vulgar among the old Lithuanians wore raw hides, linen, and the inſide bark of linden-trees; but the nobles or gentry bought their cloaths ready made from other nations. The peaſants in many places ſtill wear their ancient habit: but generally thoſe of this country, Samojitia, &c. wear a coarſe aſh-coloured habit, and for their legs they have buſkins of bark.

They generally ſpeak the Sclavonic, which is the language uſed in all their courts of judicature. Thoſe of Pruſſia and Livonia have the jargon of both. They have a great mixture of Poliſh, and alſo of the Latin; which laſt is as common here as in Poland, and ſpoken by people of all ranks; but with extreme barbariſm, one may eaſily imagine.

The bread they commonly eat is a coarſe black ſort made of rye, the ſmutty wheat unwinnowed, and barley-ears, all ground together. They have fleſh, fiſh, and fowl: and what cattle or poultry they think they ſhall not be able to keep in winter, they uſually kill in autumn, and preſerve with ſalt. Being for the moſt part good markſmen, they maintain their families by this means in a great meaſure. In every houſe in the country they have four or five handmills for grinding their corn.

Their houſes are built round; and therefore they call them towers. They are narrow, and open at top, to let out the ſmoke, and are generally covered with boards, ſtraw, or bark of trees. In theſe the people and their cattle live together.

Huſbandry is followed here as in other countries. For fear of the incurſions of the Tartars, the Lithuanians ſecure all their corn, ſtraw, ſalt meat, and in ſhort all their proviſions, in caves, which they dig in the foreſts, and cover the entrance with the bark and branches of trees.

The Great Duchy is divided into, I. Lithuania Proper. II. Lithuanian Ruſſia. III. The Livonian Palatinate or part of Livonia. And, IV. Samojitia. Under every one of which is a vaſt number of other ſubdiviſions or diſtricts, that may be termed duchies, each having formerly had its peculiar Duke; and from hence the whole country is called the Great Duchy.

LITTLE ENGLAND. See PEMBROKESHIRE.

LITTLE TARTARY. See TARTARY, and all ſuch under their proper words.

LITTLEBOROUGH, the *Agelocum* or *Segelocum* of the Romans. It is a ſmall village of Nottinghamſhire, above Gainſborough, in a nook juſt upon the edge of the water. It ſeems to have been environed with a ditch, and of a ſquare form. The water ran quite round it; for on the W. where White's bridge is, a watery valley hems it in; ſo that it was ſufficiently ſtrong. The church ſtands upon the higheſt ground. The Trent has waſhed away part of the eaſtern ſide of the town. Foundations and pavements are viſible in the bank. Here an urn with ſome of Domitian's coin was found, and ſeveral others called ſwine-pennies, as thoſe animals ſometimes root them up, have been taken up in plowing and digging. Mr. Ella, Vicar of Rampton hard by, collected ſeveral of them, and among them ſome valuable ones.

Two altars, handſomely moulded of coarſe grit-ſtone, were dug up here in 1718, and ſet as piers in a wall on the ſide of the ſteps leading from the river to the inn. Many ſmall coins, like flatted peaſe, called mites, are alſo found. And Mr. Hardy has a large urn with a female face on its outſide, which has likewiſe been dug up here.

LITTLELEY, or NETTLEY-ABBEY, a famous abbey, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen on the left-hand, about three miles down the river of Southampton, in Hampſhire: the church is ſo entire, as to have a ſmall part of the roof ſtill ſtanding, with ſeveral rooms, as the refectory, &c. which ſhew what a fine edifice this once was. Round the whole are large mounds, part of which kept up the fiſh-ponds above, the overflowings of which were conveyed down for freſh-water to a fort on the banks of the river, ſuppoſed to have been erected as a defence to the abbey. Though the floors of the fort are gone, yet the walls are ſtill entire, and the moat round it remains with water in it. The great church of Rumſey and this ſeem to have been built on the ſame model.

This building appears to have been large, and in the form of a croſs. In 1704 the roof was entire, but then pulled down, with a great part of the walls.

LIVADIA, the ancient Greece, Hellas, or Achaia, now a province of Turkey, in Europe. It extends from the Ionian ſea to the Archipelago, being bounded by Theſſaly on the N. the Archipelago or Ægean ſea on the E. the Morea or Peloponneſus on the S. from which it is ſeparated by the gulphs of Lepanto and Eugia; the iſthmus of Corinth on the S. and by Epirus or Janna on the W.

This may be reckoned the moſt conſiderable part of Greece, as containing the once famous cities of Thebes, Athens, Delphi, and Phythia. It is in general mountainous, having among others Œta in Bœotia, famous for the paſs of Thermopyle, not above ſixty paces wide, and in other parts only broad enough for a ſingle carriage, where the Spartans with a few men under Leonidas, oppoſed the great army of the Perſians: alſo Parnaſſus, Helicon, and Cythæron; the firſt dedicated to Apollo, and the two laſt to the Muſes; and all of them highly celebrated by the ancient poets. Its capital is the famous city of Athens, now called corruptly by ſailors Setine.

This is a pleaſant and fruitful country, extending about 130 miles from the S. E. to the N. W. but its greateſt breadth is not above 36.

At preſent it is divided into three parts, namely, Livadia Proper, Stramulipa or Stramuzupa, and the duchy of Athens. See GREECE.

LIVADIA, the ancient LIBADIA, a town of the province laſt-mentioned of the ſame name. It lies on the N. ſhore of the gulph of Lepanto, about twenty miles from Caſtri the ancient Delphi. It was famous for the worſhip of Jupiter Trophonius, public games having been performed here to his honour. The town of Livadia is divided by a rivulet which ſeparates the two parts of the hill on which it is built. This water has its ſource from a very fine ſpring without the town. The W. hill being a perpendicular rock, a ſquare room is cut into it, with a bench on each ſide cut alſo in the rock; and here was the place where they worſhipped Trophonius. Here alſo is obſerved a round hole, hardly big enough for a man to get through, which might poſſibly be the difficult entrance to the grot of that deity, and the receſs where his oracle was uttered.

In the town are 650 houſes, 50 of which are inhabited by Jews, and there are an equal number of Chriſtians and Turks: the former have three churches here, and there is a caſtle on the ſummit of the W. hill. It lies twenty-four miles W. of the iſthmus of Corinth. Lat. 37 deg. 41 min. N. long. 23 deg. 26 min. E.

LIVADOSTA, a ſmall town on the gulph of Lepanto and iſthmus of Corinth, in the province of Livadia, in European Turkey. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the Metropolitan of Athens. It lies between three and four miles to the N. of Corinth.

LIVERPOOL, a flouriſhing, trading town of Lancaſhire. See LEVERPOOL.

LIVONIA, or, as the natives call it, *Liefland*, a duchy, and anciently a province of Poland, afterwards of Sweden, and laſt of all conquered by Ruſſia, of which it is now a part. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Finland, on the E. by Ingria and Great Novogorod, on the S. by Lithuania and Courland, and on the W. by the Baltic or Livonian ſea. It is about 165 miles long from N. to S. and 118 in breadth, from E. to W. It is ſubdivided into two parts, namely, that on the N. called Eſtland or Eſtonia, and that on the S. Letten or Lettenland: the principal towns of which

are Narva, Revel, and Riga, having all excellent harbours.

This country abounds in grain, ſupplying Sweden, Germany, and other countries with it. Beſides, being very well ſituated for trade, and having ſeveral commodious harbours, it has occaſioned a long contention between the neighbouring Princes; ſo that it has been ſometimes in the poſſeſſion of one, and ſometimes in that of another: hence the inhabitants are a mixture of Germans, Poles, Danes, Swedes, Ruſſians, &c. But the former calamities of this country were light in compariſon of what it ſuffered about the beginning of the preſent century, when Ruſſia and Sweden contended for the ſovereignty of it: the Czar Peter the Great, doubting whether he could maintain the poſſeſſion of that part of Livonia he had taken from the Swedes, ſent his Calmucks and the other Tartars of his army into this country, where they committed unheard-of barbarities; and at laſt, after he had made an entire conqueſt of Livonia, finding that the natives were more inclined to their old maſters the Swedes than to the Ruſſians, he forced them to abandon their country, and drove multitudes of them in chains to the borders of the Caſpian ſea and Siberia; though the Empreſs Catherine, who was a native of Livonia, prevailed afterwards on the Czar to recall them: but moſt of them periſhed before the publication of that edict. The Livonians had alſo been extremely diminiſhed by the plague and famine, and their duchy miſerably waſted, before they were driven from their country, which is inhabited by Ruſſians; and the Empreſs has been left in the quiet poſſeſſion of all Livonia ever ſince: and not only ſo, but even Ingria has been ſeized by the Czar, both which provinces are part of the Ruſſian empire, being alſo ceded to him by the Swedes at the treaty of Nyſtadt, in Finland, in 1721.

The inhabitants of Livonia are Lutherans; but whilſt this country belonged to Sweden, the Ruſſians and Papiſts were tolerated. The Bible has been ſome years ago tranſlated into the Livonian tongue: but they have little more than the name of Chriſtianity, and are entirely ignorant of the principles of it. They have little or no notion of a future life; have ſtill a hankering after their old Paganiſm and ſuperſtition, and even offer ſacrifice on the top of ſome hill or in ſome foreſt. When they kill a beaſt, they caſt a piece of it away; and when they brew, they pour ſome of the beer on the ground, &c. If their children be ſick within ſix weeks after their baptiſm, they rebaptiſe them, and aſcribe the child's illneſs to its having an improper name; but this they conceal for fear of the magiſtrates.

After the peace of Nyſtadt, the Czar ſent orders to the governor of Riga to grant a church to the reformed Proteſtants in that city, for the public exerciſe of their religion, which they could never obtain in the time of the Swediſh government, and granted them other privileges, in order to encourage foreigners of the ſame religion to come and ſettle there. He alſo reſtored to the Livonians the privileges which they had been deprived of in the two preceding reigns, for the defence of which the unfortunate Count Patkul may be ſaid to have died a martyr.

The peaſants are ſlaves, and are not allowed to purchaſe any lands. When they venture to cut down trees, or ſow wheat and ſell it under-hand, if catched, they are ſure to be laſhed with a whip or holly rod, till the blood comes. They are allowed no money; and if it be known that they have any, officers are appointed to take it from them.

The late Kings of Sweden had ordered them to be treated with more humanity, and Charles XI. humbled their nobility. The natives are ſtrong, and of a conſtitution fit for hardſhips, but as brutal as the Ruſſians.

LIZARD, anciently *Ocrinum*, or *Danmoniorum Promontorium*, a cape of Cornwall, which runs out to the ſouthward, and with the other promontary called the Land's-End, makes the two horns whence this country received its firſt name of Cornwall.

This Lizard point is ſtill more uſeful, though not ſo far W. than the other, which is more properly called the Land's-End, being more frequently firſt diſcovered from the ſea; and is therefore the general guide and land which ſhips chuſe to make, being then ſure that they are paſt Scilly. This is alſo the uſual headland from which ſeamen take their departure. It lies twelve miles S. of Helſton, and ſeventeen of Falmouth. According to Dr. Halley's obſervation, the Lizard lies in lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. long. 5 deg. 14 min. W.

LIZIEUX, a city of Normandy, in France. See LISIEUX.

LLANBEDOR, a market-town of Cardiganſhire, in South Wales. It lies on the Teivi, over which is a bridge. It lies 22 miles from Cardigan, and 200 from London.

LLANDILLOVAWRE, a town of Caermarthenſhire, in South Wales, on the river Towy, over which is a good ſtone-bridge. It lies 12 miles from Caermarthen, and 172 from London.

LLANIDLAS, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales, near the head of the Severn. It lies 8 miles from Newton, and 161 from London.

LLANIMDOVEY, a town of Caermarthenſhire, in South Wales, near the river Towy. It lies 24 miles from Caermarthen, and 190 from London.

LLANROST, a town of Denbighſhire, in North Wales. It lies 16 miles from St. Aſaph, and 220 from London.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales. It lies 10 miles from Llandaff, and 150 from London.

LLANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales. It lies 14 miles from Montgomery, and 162 from London.

LLULLA, one of the juriſdictions in the dioceſe of Truxillo and Peru, in South America.

LOANDA, the capital of the province of the ſame name, and of the whole kingdom of Angola, in Africa, with a very good harbour, and near the ſea. It is ſaid to contain 3000 houſes of ſtone and mortar, covered with tiles, which belong to Europeans; and a much greater number made of earth and thatched, belonging to the Negroes. Here is a prodigious number of ſlaves; the Jeſuits alone, who are the curates, and take care of the ſchools, having above 12,000.

This is the uſual reſidence of a Catholic Biſhop. The town has no river near it, and what freſh water they have is fetched in canoes from the neighbouring rivers and the iſle of Loanda juſt by. Here are ſeveral churches, which are in the nature of forts, beſides which they have here a fortreſs.

The Dutch took the place once; but the Portugueſe having retaken it, ſtill keep it. Lat. 7 deg. 12 min. S. long. 14 deg. 23 min. E.

LOANDA, an iſland oppoſite to the above-mentioned city of the ſame name, not above a quarter of a mile from the ſhore, is a mile broad, and about five in length.

On the ſtrand here are gathered the ſhells called zembis, which ſerve the Negroes for current coin, the right for gathering of which the King of Portugal keeps to himſelf. It alſo provides the town with freſh water, which is found upon digging three or four hands depth: but it muſt be drawn up at flood, for it is quite ſalt at low water. The Portugueſe have ſeveral ſettlements, gardens, and palm-trees, thriving admirably here; alſo four churches, with lime-kilns, which make lime from oyſter-ſhells.

LOANGO, the moſt northern part of Congo in general. It is bounded by the kingdom of Benin on the N. by that of Makoko on the E. Congo Proper on the S. and the Ethiopic ocean on the W. The ſeveral countries in it having been conquered, are in ſubjection to one King, and he to the Portugueſe governor.

The principal countries here are Piri, Loango-Mongo, Cylongo, and Loangiri.

The inhabitants are very black, well-ſhaped, and mild. Tho' they wear ſeveral ſorts of weapons; yet they are no warriors, but very expert fiſhermen.

This kingdom abounds with poultry, and all ſorts of cattle, alſo with elephants, tygers, leopards, civet-cats, &c. ſo that here are great quantities of elephants teeth, and fine furs to be traded for.

LOANGO, or BANZA-LOWANGIRI, by the Negroes called *Boaric*, the capital of Loango above-mentioned, and the royal reſidence. It is a pretty large place, with rows of fine trees, and kept very clean. The King's palace is in the middle of the town, near a ſquare about a league and a half on every ſide, and ſurrounded with palliſadoes. Within the incloſure are ſeveral houſes for the King's wives, ſaid to amount to 1500, who are very ſtrictly guarded.

The King's revenue conſiſts in elephants teeth, copper, &c. but his greateſt riches is in ſlaves of both ſexes.

The inhabitants are moſtly idolaters: but in 1663 F. Bernardine converted the Prince, his Queen, his ſons, and ſome perſons of his court, to the Roman Catholic religion, which cauſed an inſurrection of his ſubjects under one of the King's couſins, between whom and the ſovereign's troops happened ſeveral battles; in the laſt of which theſe latter were cut to pieces, and the King himſelf killed.

Upon this the new conqueror was acknowledged King: but one of the late King's ſons, alſo a Chriſtian, as zealous as his father, raiſing an army, routed and killed the new tyrant, with almoſt his whole troops. But how matters ſtand at preſent, with regard to Chriſtianity in this country, we cannot ſay.

Loango is about a league and a half from the ſea. Lat. 2 deg. 41 min. S. long. 11 deg. 12 min. E.

LOANGO-MONGO, a ſubdiviſion of the above-mentioned Loango. It is a large mountainous country, abounding with palm-trees. The inhabitants, we are told, are merchants, and apply themſelves to the making of cloth and linen. Since the Kings of Loango ſubdued their neighbours, they have generally reſided in this province.

LOBOS DE LA MER, or the Iſle of LOBOS, in the province of Los Reyes, in Peru, in South America. Here, ſays Dampier, is commonly a great ſea the whole year through, the currents ſetting along the ſhore to the leeward, which render the approach to this iſland dangerous. The iſland is not above two leagues in circumference, the harbour lying to the N. E. the paſſage very narrow, but indifferent ſafe going in, if any thing acquainted with it; and within is a good port to lie and refit or clean a ſhip; but yields no freſh water, and is quite barren. Lat. 6 deg. 20 min. S.

Captain Rogers mentions two Lobos de la Mer (in contradiſtinction to others called Lobos de la Terra, two leagues off the land) which are about ſixteen leagues from the main, and ſix miles in length.

Another ſmall iſland cloſe by the eaſtermoſt to the windward, ſeems to be Dampier's Lobos. It has ſome rocks and breakers near the ſhore all round, and off each ſide of the entrance to the road, which is bold, and has no viſible danger. There is a paſſage for boats to windward into the road, and no coming in for ſhips, but to leeward of the iſlands.

LOBOS, or LOBAO, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura. It lies on the river Guadiana. It lies thirty miles E. of Badajox. Lat. 38 deg. 52 min. N. long. 6 deg. 49 min. W.

LOCARNO, or LUCARNO, a town of the Milaneſe, in Upper Italy. It lies on the W. ſide of the Lago Maggiore, belongs to Switzerland, and is fourteen miles W. of Lugano. Lat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8 deg. 38 min E.

LOCHABER, or LOUGHABER, from the ſalt lake or bay called Aber-lough, which runs very much inland into this country, and joins a freſh-water lough at its top, called Lough-Lochy, which is only divided from Lochneſs by a very narrow mountainous tract.

This is a diſtrict of Inverneſs-ſhire, belonging to the North Highlands of Scotland. It is bounded by the other parts of Inverneſs on the N. by Badenoch and Athol on the E. by Ardamurchan and Lorn on the S. and S. W. and by the Weſtern or Deucaledonian ocean on the W. The only village in it is Glenco, beſides that of Maryburgh near the garriſon of Fort-William or Innerlochy, which village has ſince been demoliſhed in the year 1745, when the Highlanders inveſted that fort, alſo the barracks of Fort-Auguſtus, which they took and deſtroyed.

LOCHALSH, a pariſh of Roſs-ſhire, in the N. of Scotland, twenty miles long and five broad, in the preſbytery of Garloch. In it are 600 catechiſable perſons, few Papiſts, and three places for public worſhip. The Society has a ſchool here, containing nineteen boys and ſix girls.

LOCHBROOM, or LOCHBRYN, a pariſh N. of Lochew, in Roſs-ſhire, and in the N. of Scotland. Its bay runs a pretty way inland, and is remarkable for its noble herring, &c. fiſhery every year, both cured and dried in the ſmoke or ſun, the latter for home conſumption chiefly, and called among the natives *Buinnigh*.

LOCHCARRON, a pariſh of Roſs-ſhire, in Scotland, with a bay of the ſame name. It is twelve miles broad and four long, having in it 700 catechiſable perſons, and three places for worſhip. Here the Society has a ſchool, which contains twelve boys and four girls.

LOCHEM, a ſmall city of Arnheim, in Guelderland, one of the ſeven united provinces. It lies on the river Borkel, gives title of Count, and is a place of ſome ſtrength. It lies four miles below Borkeloe to the N. W. and fifteen E. of Zutphen. It was taken by the Biſhop of Munſter in 1665, but afterwards reſtored. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. E.

LOCHES, a town of Touraine, in France, on the river Indre, over which is a vaſtly long bridge; and near it a caſtle on a ſteep rock, defending the town. It was formerly a conſiderable fortreſs, where Lewis Sforza was kept priſoner by King Lewis XII. for ten years, till he died: and in a large tower here are two caſes or moveable repoſitories, made of oak, and plated over with iron, in one of which Cardinal Balue, Biſhop of Angiers, was ſhut up by the ſame Prince.

Within the caſtle is a collegiate church, where is a magnificent tomb for the celebrated Agnes Sorel, the miſtreſs of King Charles VII. the faireſt woman of her time, who rouſed the King out of his lethargy, and encouraged him to ſtop the progreſs which the Engliſh were making in France. In the city is one parochial church, and ſix convents. The inhabitants amount to 1800. It is the ſeat of a bailiwic and royal court. It lies twenty-nine miles S. E. of Tours. Lat. 47 deg. 26 min. N. long. 1 deg. 21 min. E.

LOCH-EPORT, a bay of South-Uiſt, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, a little S. of Lochmaddy, where is a good harbour and ſeveral iſles. Here is abundance of ſeals or ſelches, and the ſpring-tides in July carry in great numbers of mackerel, leaving many of them on the rocks. The natives preſerve them for ſome time in the aſhes of ſea-ware inſtead of ſalt.

LOCHEW, a bay of Roſs-ſhire, in Scotland. It lies N. of Caſtle Ellandonnan, in Glenelg, and on the weſtern coaſt. Here are thick woods, where they formerly made iron.

LOCHFYNLAGGAN, an inland lake in the iſle of Ila and W. of Scotland. See ILA.

LOCHFYN, one of the bays of Argyleſhire, in the W. of Scotland, ſaid to be about forty miles long, and four broad at the narroweſt place. This bay is famous for the number and goodneſs of its herrings.

LOCHGENEN, a lake on Genen-hill, in the ſhire of Peebles or Tweedale, and in the S. of Scotland. It falls into Annandale from a precipice 250 paces high.

LOCHLOCHY, a large lake in Lochaber, in the N. of Scotland; it unites with the Aber-loch, and lies on the E. as Lochyol joins it on the W. At the head of it ſtands Innerlochy.

LOCHLEFFIN-BAY, in the Iſle of Mull, and W. of Scotland. It eſpecially abounds with herring, cod, ling, oyſters, cockles, muſſels, clams or ſcallops, &c.

LOCH-LOMOND, a large inland lake of Lenoxſhire, in the W. of Scotland. It runs almoſt through the length of the county, looks from the hills like a ſea, and contains about thirty iſlands in it.

LOCHMABEN, a royal burgh of Dumfries-ſhire, in the S. of Scotland, on the river Annan. It is almoſt ſurrounded with a lake abounding in fiſh, and a particular ſpecies found no where elſe, which the inhabitants call Vandeſii or Gevandeſii. Its caſtle, now in ruins, and the place, belonged to the Bruces. It is the

ſeat of a preſbytery, containing fifteen pariſhes; and is joined in the ſame diſtrict of royal burghs with Kircudbright, Dumfries, Annan, and Sanquhar, which ſend one member alternately to the Britiſh parliament. It lies four miles from Annan, and ſixteen E. of Dumfries.

LOCHMADDY, an excellent harbour on the S. E. ſide of North and South Uiſt iſland, the moſt weſtern of the Scottiſh iſles. It is famous for a conſiderable fiſhery of cod and ling, alſo immenſe quantities of herring, with which 400 ſail have been laden in a ſeaſon. A magazine for fiſhing was begun here in King Charles I.'s reign, to which his Majeſty was a conſiderable ſubſcriber, but the civil wars put an end to the project. The harbour has its name from three rocks on the S. ſide of its entrance, abounding with large muſſels, called by the natives maddies. It will hold ſeveral hundred veſſels of burthen.

In the bay are ſeveral iſles, and one near the S. ſide called Nonſuch, from its commodious anchorage. The inhabitants angle from the rocks for herrings and other fiſh.

LOCHMOY, a freſh-water lake in Stradern, and ſhire of Inverneſs, at the S. end of which the Laird of Macintoſh has a ſeat, called the houſe of Moy. It lies not far from the water of Ern, afterwards called Findorn, when lower down, and juſt before you aſcend the height, where is an inn, and the firſt ſtage from Inverneſs to Edinburgh, about fourteen miles from the former.

This lough abounds with excellent trout, and the Laird has a boat either to fiſh or ſail upon it at pleaſure. The vicinity of this lough to the houſe renders the place damp and unhealthy. This is his ſummer-reſidence, the caſtle of Dalkhus on the ridge to the S. E. of Inverneſs being his ſeat in winter: all round theſe places the Laird's eſtates lie, beſides thoſe in Badenoch and Lochaber; all of them producing a handſome income.

LOCHNAVERN, one of the largeſt inland lakes in Strathnavern and ſhire of Sutherland, in the North of Scotland. This is the ſource from which the river Navern iſſues.

LOCHNESS, a remarkable and beautiful inland lake, from which iſſues the river or water of Neſs, which runs by the town of Inverneſs. The lough is twenty-four miles long, and in ſome places two over. Neither the water in the lough nor the river ever freezes; it abounds in ſulphur, and is the lighteſt water in Scotland. The natives reckon it excellent, though the military and ſtrangers find it gives them fluxes. The lough could never be fathomed; for it appears from an early paper in our Philoſophical Tranſactions, that Mr. James Fraſer, miniſter of Kirkhill, had uſed vaſt quantities of line; but could not reach to the bottom.

When at the head of the lough, looking ſtraight forward, the view is loſt along the water; but on each ſide of it is a terrible ridge of barren woody mountains. Travellers muſt go along the banks at the foot of the mountains, for near twelve miles, and thro' a road made with the utmoſt difficulty, by blowing up huge rocks, that in many places hang over paſſengers, to whom they ſeem not a little frightful. One finds many of theſe paſſes with water dripping from every part of the fractured rock. Theſe are intermixed with woods of oak, birch, white poplar, and nut or hazle-trees, together with ſprings of water, and many curious plants peculiar to theſe parts. You then come to a ſmall houſe of entertainment, called the General's hut, as Wade uſually put up there when he commanded the forces in Scotland, and ſurveyed the roads, of which he alſo had the direction.

After quitting the hut, the poor country boys and girls, at ſight of any ſtranger, and in the ſeaſon of the year, come down the rocks to ſell them at a very cheap rate whortle-berries or black-berries, which they gather in every part of theſe mountains, and in vaſt quantities. They chiefly live on the fruit themſelves, whilſt they are picking them: the ſtain given their mouths and hands at ſuch times by the berries, makes the poor creatures have an odd appearance, together with the indigence of their dreſs. This is a very agreeable fruit to the taſte, and accounted aſtringent; the King's ſoldiers uſe them for the bloody flux. A little way from this hut, over a dreadful precipice, to the right of this road, an arch has been thrown over, which otherwiſe would be unpaſſable: the water-fall is more than twenty yards high, with a dreadful craſh, being obſtructed by vaſt rocks on the edge of a mountain; after this it falls into the loch at the foot of it. This is called the Black-rock.

Hereabouts, leaving the lough on the right, the road lies over continued mountains, covered with woods and rocks. From hence Lochneſs is ſeen no more till one comes to Fort Auguſtus: but one paſſes by ſmaller lochs, ſeparated from the grand loch by vaſt mountains. We alſo meet with ſeveral ſmall rivers, having more rocks than water; which, with the woods and adjacent mountains, yield a variety of proſpects.

When one reaches the ſummit of the higheſt mountain, and is juſt going to deſcend, ſuddenly a valley preſents itſelf to view, as does likewiſe the Loch-end, cloſe to which is Fort Auguſtus, now in ruins; and within two or three ſtone's-throw is another large building, called the old barracks, burnt by the Highlanders: and cloſe by is the village of Kiliwhimman, (which ſee, and NESS river) in a very large hollow or ſort of amphitheatre, chiefly ſurrounded with hills, through which a river runs into the loch. The water is of a brown colour, as is alſo that in the loch, and very purgative.

The road from hence to Fort William is thirty miles, quite in a valley, as it is from Inverneſs to Fort Auguſtus, and full of lochs all the way from ſea to ſea, E. and W. The valley here is ſuppoſed to be near twenty feet lower than the ſea; and there is not above eight miles of the way from Inverneſs to Fort William but what is either lochs or rivers.

LOCHRYAN, a bay to the N. of the Iſthmus of Galloway, in the S. of Scotland; the other on the S. is called the bay of Glenluce, running betwixt the points of the Mull and Withern.

LOCHOW, or LOCHAW, a pretty long inland lake in Argyleſhire, and W. of Scotland, S. E. of Lorn, but far ſhort of Loughneſs. To denote its length, however, they have a proverbial ſaying in that country, "A long cry to Lochaw." By our maps it communicates with Loch-Tay, the ſource of the river Tay, and has a very large ſtream a good way above its outlet into the firth of Tay.

LOCHS, a pariſh in the preſbytery of Long-Iſland, in the W. of Scotland, twenty-ſeven miles long and ten broad. It contains 920 catechiſable perſons, has two kirks, with other preaching places, three arms of the ſea, and a large river. The Society has a ſchool at Keos, containing fourteen boys and ſeven girls.

LOCHSLIN, a lake in the ſhire of Sutherland, and N. of Scotland; it is fourteen miles long; from it iſſues a river that fa'ls into the firth of Dornoch to the N. as the river Ochill does to the S.

LOCHTA, a town of Sweden, having a good harbour on the gulph of Bothnia. It lies eighty-ſix miles S. of Torne. Lat. 65 deg. 20 min. N. long. 22 deg. 16 min. E.

LOCHTARBAT, a bay on the W. ſide of the Iſle of Jura, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland. In it are many little iſles.

Of the ſame name is another bay in the Harries, a diſtrict of the Lewis iſland, and W. of Scotland. It runs inland four miles W. and has ſeveral little iſles in it. Herrings is ſometimes frequent here, and without the loch is plenty of cod, ling, and large eels.

LOCHTO, a ſmall town of Cajania, a diſtrict of Finland, in Sweden. It lies on the coaſt, near the mouth of the river of the ſame name, which iſſues from the ridge of mountains that divide Cajania from Tavaſtia; and being ſwelled by the waters of Leſtjerwi-lake, runs N. W. into the Bothnic gulph between the town and rock Kala. It lies eight miles from Old Carleby, the coaſt being full of rocks all the way.

LOCHYOL, one of the numerous loughs or inland lakes in Lochaber, and N. of Scotland. From it the chief of the Camerons takes his title.

Of the ſame name is an inland lake in Strathnavern, a diſtrict of Sutherlandſhire, in the N. of Scotland. It is among the largeſt in this country, and contains an iſland which is inhabited in ſummer only, as a ſhealing or grazing place.

LOCRIDA, a town of Albania, in European Turkey. It lies ſixty-two miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 20 deg. 48 min. E.

LODDON, a little river between High Wickham and Marlow, in Buckinghamſhire; on which are ſeveral corn-mills, and ſome paper-mills. The former dreſs and grind the wheat, the meal of which is ſent to Marlow, and from that put on board of barges for London. The latter make large quantities of ordinary printing-paper.

LODEVE, in Latin *Luteva* or *Glanum*, an old city of Lower Languedoc, in France, at the Sevennes mountains, on the little river Lergue. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Narbonne, who has a power to determine in all cauſes except high treaſon. He takes to himſelf the title of Count Montburn, an adjacent caſtle. The biſhopric was ſtiled *noble*, as 800 gentlemen formerly held tenures in fee from its prelates.

The French Proteſtants ſurpriſed this place in 1573, but it was retaken in 1583 by Duke Montmorenci. It lies forty miles W. of Montpelier, and about thirty-four N. of Agde. Lat. 43 deg. 51 min. N. long. 2 deg. 56 min. E.

LODI, the capital of Lodeſan, a diſtrict of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It was anciently called *Laus Pompeia*, from Pompey's father, who carried a Roman colony thither, now an inconſiderable borough on the Silaro, under the name of Lodi Vecchio, or Lodive; having been entirely demoliſhed by the Milaneſe, out of mere jealouſy, in 1158. But New Lodi was built by the Emperor Frederic Barbaroſſa, forty-ſix years afterwards, endowing it with conſiderable privileges. It lies on the river Adda, three miles from the old town. But it has ſuffered ſeveral viciſſitudes ſince, with regard to its maſters. Here is a ſtrong caſtle, and its inhabitants are ſaid to amount to 12,000; among which are ſome rich families. In the neighbourhood are vaſt quantities of cattle (hay being made here four or five times a year) and is famed for excellent cheeſes, ſome weighing above 500 pounds, and exceeding Parmeſan in fine flavour. They are likewiſe noted here for dried tongues, and a fine ſort of earthen-ware, not inferior to delft. Lodi is a Biſhop's ſee under Milan, twenty-ſix miles S. E. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 31 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20 min. E.

LODRONE, a town in the biſhopric of Trent, in Italy, at the N. extremity of the Idra-lake, thirty-one miles S. W. of Trent. Lat. 46 deg. 20 min. N. long. 10 deg. 29 min. E.

LODUN. See LOUDUN.

LOE, or LOOE, Eaſt and Weſt, the latter called Portpigham, two boroughs of Cornwall, which ſend two members each to parliament, and governed by a mayor, &c. reſpectively. They lie oppoſite to one another, being ſeparated only by a little river, or rather ſmall creek of the Engliſh channel, navigable by veſſels of 100 tons. They are both good trading places, eſpecially for fiſh, as pilchards, &c. They are joined by a very beautiful and ſtately ſtone-bridge of fifteen arches, on the poſt-road from Plymouth. Eaſt Loe is the more ancient corporation, and ſome ages ago was the greater and more conſiderable of the two, with a chapel of eaſe to St. Martin its mother church, and a ſmall battery of guns: but now Weſt Loe is ſaid to be the richer, having moſt ſhips belonging to it; though it has neither church, chapel, or meeting-houſe in it. Their weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs February 13 and October 10, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. Weſt Loe is 2 miles from Plymouth, and 232 from London.

LOEMEL, a town of Brabant, a province of the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of Boiſleduc. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. E.

LOFFOTEN, an iſland in the government of Drontheim, in Norway. It lies 330 miles N. of Drontheim, and but 40 from the coaſt of that province.

LOGRONO, or LONGRONNO, a fortified town of Old Caſtille, in Spain, near the ſource of the Ebro, and confines of Navarre, in the midſt of a very delightful plain, covered with groves, gardens, and orchards. It is almoſt impregnable, having no eminences to command it; and the ground ſo full of ſprings, that there is no undermining it. Here is a ſtrong wall on the land-ſide, with five gates, ſome ramparts and a ditch, from which the country can be laid under water, being ſupplied from the Ebro; over which is a bridge 716 feet long, with 12 large and lofty arches. The inhabitants are ſaid to fill 1500 houſes, ſome of them very grand, in four pariſhes, one a collegiate, beſides five monaſteries, two nunneries, and a good hoſpital; with a ſchool for grammar, rhetoric, and philoſophy. It lies 53 miles S. E. of Bilboa, and about 120 N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 41 min. W.

LOHM, a diſtrict of the duchy of Sleſwick, in Denmark: to it belongs a ſmall town, from a monaſtery called Lohm-cloſter, in Latin *Monaſterium Lugi*. It ſtands on the little river Lohm-becke, which forms an indifferent ſmall harbour, ten miles from the German ocean to the E. and four from Tunder to the N.

LOHN (ſee LHON) a river of Heſſe Caſſel.

LOHR, a town and county of Franconia, in Germany. It lies adjacent to Reineck, and on the banks of the Mayne, near Aſchaffenburg, and N. of Wurtzburg, to which archbiſhopric they belong.

LOJA, LOXA, or LOYA, a juriſdiction of Quito, and kingdom of Peru, in South America. Its capital is of the ſame name, reſembling Cuenca, but its air is conſiderably hotter. Its diſtrict contains fourteen villages. In Loja city, beſides two churches, there are ſeveral convents, a nunnery, a college of Jeſuits, and an hoſpital.

In the territory of this juriſdiction is produced that famous ſpecific for intermitting fevers, known by the name of caſcarilla de Loja, or quinquina. Of this ſpecific there are different kinds, one of which is more efficacious than the others, as the ingenious M. de Juſieu has found; a full account of which, and the tree that yields it, may be ſeen in Ulloa's voyage. The juriſdiction of Loja alſo breeds the cochineal, which is of equal goodneſs with that of Oaxaca in New Spain. This inſect is bred on a plant called Nopal, and in Latin *Opuntia maxima*, &c. in Sloane's catalogue: theſe, when full grown, are gathered into earthen pots, and after being killed by hot water, fire, or the rays of the ſun, they are put in bags: to theſe different methods uſed by the Indians, are owing the ſeveral gradations of the colour. The cochineal inſect in ſome particulars may be compared with the ſilk-worm, particularly in depoſiting their eggs: but this, and other things relating to the cochineal, may be ſeen at full length in the above-mentioned author; as ſuch details would carry us very far beyond our allotted bounds.

Theſe inſects breed wild, and when gathered are called grana ſylveſtre, being generally known in England by the name of cochineal meſtique.

The inhabitants of Loja, called Lojanos all over this province, do not exceed 10,000, though formerly, when the city was in its greateſt proſperity, they were much more numerous; and are very induſtrious. In this juriſdiction ſuch droves of horned cattle and mules are bred, as ſupply this province and that of Piura in Valles. The carpets manufactured here are remarkably fine, ſo as to find a ready ſale. It lies 215 miles E. of Payta. Lat. 5 deg. 10 min. S. long. 77 deg. 10 min. W.

LOJA, LOXA, or LOYA, a town of Granada, in Spain. It lies pleaſantly between two lofty hills, and is curiouſly built, having a double wall with eleven gates, and a ſtrong caſtle on the higheſt rock. The river Xenil runs through it, and over it is a bridge of many arches. Near the market-place is a pool, where above 200 pipes are laid for conveying waters. The inhabitants are 1400 families, in three pariſhes, with the ſame number of monaſteries, a nunnery, four chapels, and a good hoſpital. On its mountains are large flocks of ſheep. It lies thirty miles W. of Granada city. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 12 min. W.

LOIRE, the fineſt river in all France, which riſing in Mount Gerbier le Jour, one of the Sevennes, on the confines of Nivarais and Velay; from thence runs N. and N. W. through Lyonnois and Orleannois; and paſſing by the cities of Nevers and Orleans, it then runs due W. by Tours, Angers, and Nantz, in Britany; and about forty miles below the latter city, falls into the Bay of Biſcay. It is navigable near Rouanne. But at its entrance into Le Forez its waters are ſhallow; and at Sant de Piney, above Rouen, are ſeveral rocks. It receives many rivers in its courſe, and is alſo united to the Seine by the canals of Briare and Orleans. It is computed to traverſe about 500 miles.

LOISY, a conſiderable borough of Burgundy, but ceded with others to Savoy by the treaty of Lions. It is the capital of a barony.

LOITZ, in Latin *Lutetia*, a town of Upper or Swediſh Pomerania, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Pene, between Grotſkow and Demain. Its four annual fairs are Monday before Lent, the Monday before Whitſuntide, a fortnight after Midſummer, and a fortnight after Michaelmas.

LOMBARDICA, a city on the coaſt of Caramania, in Aſia Minor. It lies in the gulph of Satalia, and the ſame miſerable condition as moſt of the places under the Turkiſh dominion.

LOMBARDY, a kingdom anciently including almoſt the whole northern parts of Italy, as Piedmont, Milan, moſt of the Venetian territories, Mantua, Parma, Modena, and ſome other provinces. It was erected by the Longobardi or Lombards, a nation of Germany, who, upon the declenſion of the Roman empire, invading Italy, and taking the city of Ravenna from Eutychius the laſt Exarch of it, erected a kingdom in that part of Italy called Gallia Togata. Their firſt King Albion began his reign in 568, who, through a ſucceſſion of twenty-one Princes of his family, kept poſſeſſion of Lombardy about 200 years. But their laſt King being at war with the Pope, and beſieging Rome; Pepin, King of the Franks, upon Leo III.'s invitation, came to that prelate's aſſiſtance, and raiſed the ſiege: and in the year 799 his ſon Charlemagne put an end to the kingdom of the Longobards, and laid the foundation of a new empire; comprehending Germany, France, Italy, and part of Spain, having been ſolemnly declared Roman Emperor at Rome, on December 25, in the year 800.

To theſe Lombards, however, that excellent body of laws, which are ſtill famed under the appellation of Longobardic laws, and compiled at Pavia in 643, by Rotharis their ſeventh King, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, eighth of his reign, and ſeventy-ſix ſince the coming of the Lombards into Italy: theſe, to the number of 386, were corrected, explained, and improved by ſeveral of his ſucceſſors, and new ones added to them, equally excellent and admired; though not ſo many in number. See ITALY.

LOMBECK, or LOMBOCK, one of the Indian iſlands, in Aſia. It lies E. of Bally, is of the ſame magnitude, and yields the ſame produce.

LOMBEZ, in Latin *Lombarium*, a ſmall city of Lower Comenge, and government of Guyenne and Gaſcony, in France. It lies on the rivulet Save, and is the ſee of a Biſhop under Toulouſe, twenty-three miles S. E. of Auch. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 39 min. E.

LOMELLO, the ancient Laumellum, in the territory of the duchy of Milan, called Laumellineſe. It lies on the river Gogna, between Vigevano and Valenza. But whatever figure it might have formerly made, it is now now more than a large village.

LOMONS, two remarkable mountains in Fifeſhire, Scotland. They riſe up like two ſugar-loaves, in the middle of a level country, not far from Falkland; from which there is a view of the firth of Forth S. and the firth of Tay N. And one ſees them very plainly from the city of Edinburgh.

LOMMOND. See LOCH-LOMMOND.

LONE, or LUNE, a river, at the mouth of which ſtands the county-town of Lancaſter, in Lancaſhire: and therefore the pronunciation of this word by the natives, as if Loncaſter, is more analogous to its true origin from the Lon, than that commonly adopted, namely, Lancaſter.

LONDON, a city and county of itſelf, in Middleſex; the ſee of a Biſhop, and the capital of Great Britain, and of all the Britiſh dominions. It is the royal reſidence, and is ſituated moſtly on the N. bank of the river Thames; part of it, namely, the borough of Southwark, a dependency of the city of London, being in Surry, and on the S. banks of the ſaid river. Within the city-walls and its ancient bars and gates, it takes in but a narrow compaſs: but if in the general acceptation of London we take in all that vaſt maſs of buildings, reaching from Blackwall in the E. to Tothill-fields in the W. from London-bridge or river S. to Iſlington N. and from Peterborough-houſe on the bank-ſide at Weſtminſter to Cavendiſh-ſquare; and even to Marybone; and all the new-buildings by and beyond Groſvenor and Hanover ſquares to the Brentford-road one way, to the Acton-road another: a prodigy all this, of ſuch buildings as nothing in the world does, or ever did ſurpaſs, except it was old Rome in Trajan's time, when the walls of that city were ſaid to be fifty miles in circuit, and the number of its inhabitants 6,800,000.

The figure of London is very irregular, being ſtretched out in buildings at the pleaſure of every undertaker, for conveniency of trade, or otherwiſe: whereas Rome was round, with very few irregularities. Its form, however, including the city of Weſtminſter and borough of Southwark, is nearly oblong, being about five miles in length from W. to E. if meaſured in a direct line from Hyde-park-corner to the end of Limehouſe; and upwards of ſix, if the ſtreets be followed, or from Limehouſe to the end of Tothill-ſtreet in Weſtminſter, ſeven miles and a half. London, including the buildings on both ſides the water, is in ſome places three miles broad from S. to N. as from St. George's in Southwark to Shoreditch in Middleſex; or two miles, as from Peterborough-houſe to Montague-houſe in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet; and in ſome places not half a mile, as in Wapping, and leſs in Rotherhithe. Several villages, formerly ſtanding at a great diſtance, are now joined to the ſtreets by continued buildings; and more making haſte to meet in like manner, as at Deptford, Iſlington, Mile-End, and Newington-Butts in Surry. But the late act of parliament obtained by the city of London, this laſt ſeſſion of 1760, for widening its paſſages, pulling down its crowded gates, and laying it more open in many places, will probably put a ſtop to the rapid progreſs of buildings in the extreme parts of the town: ſince the city will be then as healthy to live in as any of the outſkirts, and equally commodious; and be not ſo liable to ſuch dreadful conflagrations as have happened within theſe few years, from too much crowding.

Beſides, Weſtminſter is in a fair way to join hands with Chelſea, as St. Giles's is with Marybone, and Great Ruſſel-ſtreet by Montague-houſe with Tottenham-court. The circuit of this large maſs, as taken collectively, as conſiſting of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and by actual admeaſurement in ſtraight lines, may on the Middleſex and Southwark ſides amount to upwards of thirty-ſix miles; excluſive of Greenwich, Chelſea, Knightſbridge, and Kenſington.

The number of inhabitants have been variouſly gueſſed at: Maitland in 1739 computes, that within the walls and bars of the city are 725,903; but Sir William Petty, at his laſt computation, ſuppoſed it to contain a million; though in this he takes in a greater compaſs ſure than Maitland. And in the large circuit abovementioned, ſays the author of the Tour, it may be reaſonably concluded there are about 1,500,000 ſouls.

This city is under excellent regulations, particularly with regard to beggars, lights, pavements, &c. It is governed by a Lord Mayor, twenty-five aldermen, two ſheriffs, the recorder, and common-council; their juriſdiction being confined to the city and its liberties, as alſo to Southwark. They are conſervators of the river Thames, from Stanes-bridge in Surry and Middleſex to the river Medway in Kent; and ſome ſay up to Rocheſter-bridge. The government of the out-parts is by juſtices and the ſheriffs of London, who are likewiſe

ſheriffs of Middleſex. The city riſes gradually from the Thames-bank, and ſtands on a gentle eminence: but the S. E. and S. W. parts of the town, particularly that part on the S. ſide of the river, ſtands low, and at ſpring-tides is ſubject to inundations; which have ſometimes happened at Weſtminſter-hall. The ſtreets are generally level, and the principal ones open and extremely well-built; the houſes being generally of brick, and extending a conſiderable length. Theſe are chiefly inhabited by tradeſmen, whoſe houſes and ſhops make a much better appearance than commonly thoſe do in any other city in Europe. Perſons of rank commonly reſide in large elegant ſquares, ſome few houſes in which are of hewn-ſtone, or plaiſter in imitation of it; and generally make a grand appearance. Of theſe are great numbers at the W. end of the town, as alſo at St. James's palace; which, with other particulars, will more properly come under WESTMINSTER.

What adds moſt to the affluence and ſplendor of this great city, is its commodious port, though near forty miles from the main ſea; whither many thouſand ſhips of burthen annually reſort from all parts of the world: and thoſe of moderate bulk can come up as far as London-bridge, though the very largeſt are ſtill lower down in the river; while large barges and weſt-country boats can go through bridge, and a great diſtance up the Thames, carrying goods of all kinds to and from the metropolis; which will be ſtill more commodious when the middle arches are widened, a work now near being finiſhed.

London is reckoned to have two thirds of the whole trade in England. The ſtrength of this city, having no ſort of fortifications, unleſs we reckon the Tower of London as its citadel, conſiſts in the number of its inhabitants; who are commonly computed to be one ſeventh of all the people in England, and one eighth of the whole in Great Britain. Here is 1 cathedral, 2 collegiate churches, 3 choirs of muſic, 146 pariſhes, 69 chapels for the eſtabliſhed church, 2 churches at Deptford, 28 foreign churches, beſides Diſſenters meeting-houſes of all perſuaſions, nearly equal to the number of eſtabliſhed churches (reckoned 128); ſeveral Popiſh chapels, 2 Jewiſh ſynagogues, 13 hoſpitals, beſides a very large and magnificent one for all foundlings and expoſed children, near Lamb's-conduit-fields, Red-lion-ſtreet; 3 colleges, 27 public priſons, 8 public ſeminaries or free-ſchools, 131 charity-ſchools in London and Weſtminſter and ten miles round; 15 markets for fleſh, 2 for live cattle, 2 herb-markets, 23 other markets, 15 inns of court or chancery for the ſtudy of the law, 4 fairs, 27 ſquares, beſides thoſe within any ſingle building, as the Temple, Somerſet-houſe, &c. 2 public bridges, including the very ſtately one at Weſtminſter, beſides another now in 1760, a-building at Black-friars, for which ſeveral of the piles are already driven; a town-houſe or Guildhall, a royal exchange, a cuſtom-houſe, 3 artillery-grounds, 4 peſt-houſes, 2 Biſhop's palaces, namely, London and Ely; and 3 royal palaces, St. James's, Somerſet, and the moſt elegant of all, that part that remains unburnt of Whitehall.

The uſual firing in this city, wood being ſcarce and dear, and that moſtly uſed by the bakers, is pit-coal, brought from Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and the biſhopric of Durham, with ſome Scotch coals; of all which, at leaſt 600,000 chaldrons, or 21,600,000 buſhels, are annually conſumed; whence the town appears always at a diſtance ſhrowded in ſmoke.

The town is well ſupplied with water from the Thames, the New River brought from Ware in Hartfordſhire, and the ſprings at Hampſtead. London annually conſumes above 700,000 ſheep and lambs, and 100,000 head of cattle, beſides a vaſt number of hogs, pigs, poultry of all kinds, &c. &c. In the ſtreets ply daily about 800 hackney-coaches, beſides a great number of ſedan chairs. The penny-poſt, for carrying of letters, or ſmall paper-parcels within the bills of mortality, or ten miles round London every way, is a great conveniency.

Here is a Royal Society, founded by King Charles II. who hold their meetings under a preſident at their houſe in Crane-court, Fleet-ſtreet, where is an obſervatory, library, and muſæum: and in 1751 a ſociety of Antiquaries obtained a charter.

The public places for amuſement in this city are numerous; as in ſummer, Ranelagh, Vaux-hall, and Marybone-gardens; alſo St. James's and Hyde-parks, with a great variety of others of leſs note: and in winter are plays, operas, balls, concerts, &c.

London conſiſts of 72 companies, each of which has a maſter and wardens, or aſſiſtants, annually choſen The city is divided into 26 wards, and over each preſides an alderman, who has his deputy: and out of the court of aldermen is annually choſen a Lord Mayor, who reſides, during his mayoralty, in an elegant and ſpacious ſtructure, finiſhed in 1751, and called the Manſion-houſe: but its not having yet a ſufficient opening round it, great part of its beauty is loſt to the eye.

London ſends 4 members to parliament; has an old bridge of hewn ſtone, conſiſting of 19 arches, which was 33 years in building, and finiſhed in 1209; the houſes upon which are pulled down, in order to widen the way for foot-paſſengers and carriages; and ſome of the middle arches enlarged for barges, &c. a temporary bridge for that part in the mean time ſerving as a paſſage at preſent till the work be finiſhed: but Weſtminſter-bridge is a much more elegant piece of architecture.

In the Tower of London, which is a mile in circuit, and a citadel, are kept the records and ſtate-priſoners. It has an arſenal, with arms for 60,000 men: here are alſo the crown, jewels, a mint, &c. Not far off is the cuſtom-houſe, a very ſpacious building; and near the foot of London-bridge is the Monument of the fire of London, September 2, 1666; being a fluted pillar of hewn-ſtone 274 feet high to the cupola, with ſtairs in the inſide leading up to the balcony. The Royal Exchange in Cornhill is a grand building, with the ſtatutes of all the Kings from Edward I. down to the preſent time, a very few only excepted; which are arranged in niches round the inner area on high, with cellars below, that bring in 4000 l. per annum. Behind theſe is the royal bank of England, which is thought to have four millions ſterling in ſpecie: but this is a ſecret which I believe few are let into. The church of St. Stephen Walbrook near the Manſion-houſe is reckoned a maſter-piece of architecture. The General poſt-office in Lombard-ſtreet is a large commodious place. Greſham-college in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, ſo called from its founder Sir Thomas Greſham, has ſeven profeſſors for reading lectures in term-time on the ſciences. Bedlam in Moorfields is a ſpacious mad-houſe, and handſome building; the two figures at the entrance, in alluſion to the unhappy objects confined in this place, and done by Mr. Kyber, a German, and father of the late Colley Cibber, poet-laureat, are very well worth ſeeing. The town-houſe, or Guildhall, is a piece of ancient architecture. St. Mary le Bow in Cheapſide has a very elegant tower or ſteeple; as alſo St. Bride's near Fleet-ditch. The cathedral of St. Paul ſtands on the higheſt part of the town, and may be ſeen at a great diſtance. It is a very grand ſtructure, built in imitation of St. Peter's church at Rome, by the famous architect Sir Chriſtopher Wren. It is 500 feet long, 250 broad in front, 340 high to the croſs at top, has 500 ſteps to go up to the gallery on the outſide, 100 feet the diameter of the cupola or dome, in which is a curious whiſpering gallery, and 145 on the outſide, being covered with lead, and the inſide very elegantly painted by Sir James Thornhill. The college of phyſicians in Warwick-lane is a fine ſtructure, but in a crowded ſituation. Temple-bar, the next gate to the city of Weſtminſter, is the fineſt in London, and of modern ſtructure; but has nothing ſtriking, unleſs it be the heads of ſtate-priſoners, which are commonly ſtuck up upon it. The Temple, now an inn for lawyers, formerly belonged to the Knights of Jeruſalem, or Knights Templars. The Temple church is reckoned the beſt remains of Gothic architecture in London, where may be ſeen ſome ancient figures of the Knights Templars in their armour, lying along. With regard to the other curioſities, ſee WESTMINSTER. London lies about 320 miles S. of Edinburgh, 202 N. W. of Paris, 186 W. of Amſterdam,

ſterdam, 520 S. W. of Copenhagen, 613 N. W. of Vienna, 264 S. E. of Dublin, 865 N. E. of Madrid, 841 N. W. of Rome, and 1389 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 51 deg. 32 min. N. and under the firſt meridian of our Engliſh maps.

LONDON, *New*, a county of Connecticut, in New England, North America. It is the firſt from Hartford county, and lies on the coaſt. The E. parts of it are pleaſant and fruitful; but the W. ſwampy and mountainous.

The town called New London lies on the W. ſide of a river called the Thames, not far from its mouth: this is a conſiderable ſtream, with ſeveral ſmall branches, the principal of which are Glaſs-river, Ruſſel's-delight, and the Indian river.

LONDON *Coaſt*, the name given by Davis to the land on the E. ſide, which is the coaſt of Groenland, after he he came to lat. 72 deg. 12 min. N.

LONDONDERRY, or COLERAIN, ſometimes called KRINE, a county in the province of Ulſter, and N. of Ireland. It is bounded by Donnegal on the W. by ſome part of that county and the Deucaledonian ocean on the N. Antrim on the E. from which it is ſeparated by the river Bann, and by the county of Tyrone to the S. and S. W. It is thirty-ſix miles long and thirty broad; but unequal both ways, and is reckoned to contain 251,510 acres. This is a pretty level country, and very fruitful; and its boggy and heathy grounds are manured by ſhells brought from the ſea-coaſt, as that in the county of Donnegal is.

Its chief river is the Bann or Bane: and a very fruitful one it is, according to the import of its name, which ſignifies fair or white; it being clearer than all others, and the beſt ſtock'd with ſalmon, according to Camden, of any in Europe, and that on account of its clearneſs; this fiſh delighting particularly in water of a fair and tranſparent quality. It riſes in the Mourne mountains, in the county of Downe, and ſeems to be but a ſmall ſtream till it falls into the lake called Lough-Neagh, or Sidney: where, after having loſt itſelf and its name for about thirty miles, iſſuing out of the N. part of that lake in a more conſiderable ſtream, it recovers its name again at Towma-chaiſtle; whence, being crowned with wood on both ſides, it runs by Glencolkein into the ſea. There is a leſſer river of the ſame name (probably that from the Mourne hills to Lough-Neagh); and therefore the latter part is called the Greater Bane, though otherwiſe not a very large volume of water.

This county, heretofore wild and barbarous, has been greatly improved by the Londoners, to whom King James I. by letters-patent, granted it with the city of Londonderry and town of Colerain, by the title of the Society of the Governor and Aſſiſtants at London of the new plantation at Ulſter; in conſideration of their ſettling an Engliſh colony here, in order to people, cultivate, and civilize this part of the country, then depopulated and ruinous, by reaſon of the frequent rebellions which had juſt before happened in the N. of Ireland.

This county had its ſhare of Proteſtant blood ſpilt in the maſſacre of 1641. It is divided into the baronies of Colerain, Loghinſholm, Kenought, Tyrekeri, and Londonderry, and ſends eight members to the Iriſh parliament, namely, two for the ſhire, and two each for Londonderry, Colerain, and Newton-Limnavady.

LONDONDERRY, DERRY or DORY by contraction, the capital of the above-mentioned county of the ſame name. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies on the river Foyle, or Mourne, as our maps call it. It is the center of the trade for this part of the country; and though the river here is not ſo large as the Bann at Colerain, it is a much better port; for ſhips of the greateſt burthen can go up to it without interruption. It lies at leaſt twenty miles up the river, which having from ten to twelve fathom water, very large veſſels come up to the quay, where it is from four to five: ſo that, upon the whole, it is one of the moſt commodious harbours in Ireland.

On the N. bank of the river are three or four caſtles, beſides a fort below the town, where, in the famous ſiege of it after the revolution, the Iriſh had laid a boom acroſs the channel of the river to hinder ſhips from coming to its relief.

This is the moſt modern of all the cities in the three kingdoms; for it was built in the reign of King James I. being, as it was then called, an adventure of the citizens of London, of which it is a mere colony, and the merchants of London ſtyled on that account, the Company of London Adventurers. It is fortified with a ſtrong wall, and, beſides the forts already mentioned, has ſome out-works. It is not very large, but handſomely built, the ſtreets being wide, fair, and well-paved, the houſes all of ſtone, ſome of which are very good ones, and the church ſpacious and well-built, with a large quay and market-place. King William III. built them a town-houſe, in conſideration of their brave defence.

To this place belong ſeveral ſhipping; its merchants not only drive a great trade in the herring-fiſhery, but have a conſiderable ſhare in many other branches of foreign trade, eſpecially that to the Weſt Indies, for which they are moſt commodiouſly ſituated, being open to the Northern and Weſtern ſeas: for when a ſhip is once out of the river here, ſhe has but one courſe to the banks of Newfoundland, or New England, and ſo to any other port in North America, with little variation; and will arrive ſooner by half in theſe parts than a veſſel which ſets out at the ſame time from London.

This city underwent three memorable ſieges. 1. In 1641, when the Engliſh and Scotch held it out againſt the rebels. 2. In 1649, when reduced almoſt to extremity by famine, and beſieged by Lord Ardes in the King's name; at which time a reinforcement from England relieved the town. 3. The moſt gallant defence of all, was that which it made againſt King James II. from the 7th of December 1688 to the laſt of July 1689, at a time when he was in poſſeſſion of almoſt the whole kingdom beſides: and this was the more remarkable, as it was then neither well-fortified, nor had any garriſon, ſtores of proviſions, or ammunition, and relief ſo long in coming from England; when at laſt, two ſhips with proviſions forced their way to the town through the boom and the fire of the enemy's cannon; and in two days after the enemy raiſed the ſiege.

Lough-Foyle, which ſerves it inſtead of a road, is a bay of the ſea fourteen miles long, and ſeven where broadeſt. Though not much above a mile at the entrance, and though ſands are near it, there is a channel broad enough for ſhips to paſs in fourteen or fifteen fathom water; and it has eight or ten fathom at the mouth. In the lough are alſo very great ſands, but a broad channel betwixt them of four or five fathom deep. The head-land of this lough is counted the moſt northerly land of Ireland, as are alſo thoſe of Emmiſtone, Ruſterhull, or Caldy-head, all near one another, which lie a little to the W. in lat. 55 deg. 20 min.

Londonderry is inhabited entirely by Proteſtants, and gives title of Baron and Earl to a branch of the Pitt family, one of which was governor of the Leeward Iſlands. It lies 8 miles S. of Lough-Foyle, 54 miles W. of Carrick-Fergus, and 115 N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 54 deg. 51 min. N. long. 7 deg. 31 min. W.

LONDRES, or LONDON, a town of Tucuman and Paraguay, in South America. It lies near a marſh of the ſame name, cauſed by a ſmall river which iſſues from the Andes mountains, and falls into it. It was built by Tarita, Governor of Tucuman, in the year 1555, and in honour of our Queen Mary, who was married to King Philip of Spain. It ſtands near the confines of Chili, in lat. 29 deg. 12 min. S.

LONGANICA. See LONGINICO.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter. It conſiſts of ſix baronies, namely, Longford Proper, Granard, Ardagh, Moydore, Rathlon, and Shrowle. It is bounded by Letrim and Cavan on the N. Meath on the E. and S. and Roſcommon on the W. from which the Shannon parts it.

This is a very ſmall county, but fruitful and pleaſant. It ſends ten members to parliament, two for the county,

county, and two for each of the towns of Longford, Granard, Laneſborough, and St. Johnſtown. Its capital is of the ſame name.

The county was formerly called Annaly, and inhabited by a numerous tribe of the O'Farrels, of which were two petty Princes; the one in the S. part, called O'Farrel Buy, or yellowiſh; and the other in the N. called O'Farrel Bane, or white.

LONGFORD, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name, ſtands on the river Camlin. Here is a caſtle, with barracks for a troop of horſe.

The rebels, who in 1641 committed many inhuman maſſacres in this town and county, are ſaid to have buried many Proteſtants alive; and, after promiſe of ſafe conduct, murdered the Engliſh who held out the caſtle for ſome time, but ſurrendered in promiſe of quarter. A Popiſh prieſt began the maſſacre by ſtabbing a miniſter as he came out of the garriſon. It lies five miles from St. Johnſtown, and fifty-eight from Dublin.

LONGFORD, the ſeat of Lord Viſcount Folkſtone, in a pleaſant valley of Wiltſhire, the Avon running thro' the garden. The houſe is triangular, with round towers at each corner, in which are the dining-room, library, and chapel. The rooms, though not large, are very pleaſant, and elegantly decorated in the modern taſte. The gallery is very fine, containing ſome admirable pictures; among which, at each end of the gallery, hang two landſcapes of Claud Lorrain; the one a riſing, and the other a ſetting ſun; two of the beſt pieces of that maſter in this kingdom. It lies about three miles from Saliſbury.

LONG-ISLAND, the general denomination given to the Lewis, Harris, North and South Uiſt, St. Kilda, &c. which are ſome of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland. It gives name to a preſbytery.

LONG-ISLAND, ſometimes called *Naſſau-Iſland*, in New York, in North America, from the continent of which it is divided by a narrow channel. It has Staten-iſland, and that in which New York lies, on the W. and N. W. the colony of Connecticut on the N. and the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. It is not above twelve miles broad, but 100 in length; ſtretching along Fairfield county, in New England, near the mouth of Hudſon's river. It is furniſhed every where with convenient harbours, and contains the counties of Suffolk, Richmond, and Queen's county. It lies in lat. 41 deg. N. and between long. 70 and 75 deg. W.

In the middle of this iſland is a fine level tract called Saliſbury plain, where horſe-races are held, to which the gentlemen of New England and the neighbouring colonies reſort; as thoſe of Old England do to Newmarket.

The principal produce of this iſland is Britiſh and Indian corn, beef, pork, fiſh, &c. which they ſend to the ſugar-colonies, and from thence receive in return ſugar, rum, cotton, and indigo. They have alſo a whale-fiſhery, ſending the oil and bone to England, in exchange for cloaths and furniture. Their other fiſheries here are very conſiderable.

LONGINICO, or LONGANICA, the ancient *Olympia*, now a mean and inconſiderable town of the Morea, in European Turkey, on the river Alphæus. It was formerly a very famous city, near which were celebrated, in the plain of Olympus, the famous Olympic games, firſt inſtituted by Pelops, and afterwards reſtored by Atreus and Hercules, in honour of Jupiter Olympius. They were held every fifth year, and that for the ſpace of five days, with great ſolemnity; to which there was a numerous reſort of people from all parts, and the braveſt youths of Greece contended for the prize, the obtaining of which they eſteemed the greateſt honour in the world; whence the æra of meaſuring time by olympiads was introduced into Greece; and theſe began A. M. 3228, and before Chriſt 776.

In this city there was alſo a fine temple of Jupiter Olympius, with a ſtatue of this god fifty ells high, reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world; and in the neighbourhood was a famous grove dedicated alſo to this deity. It lies fifty-four miles S. of Lepanto. Lat. 37 deg. 41 min. N. long. 21 deg. 52 min. E.

LONGLEAT, the largeſt ſeat in the county of Wilts, and reckoned the moſt regular building in the kingdom. It has two principal floors, where is a noble hall; the apartments are numerous and ſumptuous. In the third ſtory is a large gallery, and a very curious library, the whole length of the houſe, which is 220 feet. The front is adorned with Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian pillars, with a handſome balluſtrade, ſeveral cupola's and ſtatues. It belongs to Lord Viſcount Weymouth, and formerly to Thomas Thynne, Eſq; commonly called Tom of Ten Thouſands; who being betrothed to the heireſs of Northumberland, was murdered by three foreign aſſaſſins in his coach, anno 1682, who had been hired by his rival Count Koningſmark, as is repreſented on his fine marble monument in Weſtminſter abbey.

At this houſe King Charles II. was very magnificently entertained in 1663, by Sir James Thynne. The firſt Peer was Sir Thomas, created by King Charles II. His Lordſhip entertained here Dr. Kenn, the deprived Biſhop of Bath and Wells; and at this houſe the famous Weſtern Muſe, Mrs. Singer, exerciſed her uncommon talents of poetry and painting. See FROME.

LONG MEG *and her Daughters*, a trophy erected near Salkeld, in Cumberland, conſiſting of ſeventy-ſeven ſtones. Long Meg is fifteen feet above ground, and the reſt but ten.

LONGRONNO. See LOGRONNO.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of Ceaux, in Upper Normandy, a province and government of France. It gives title of Duke; but is not otherwiſe conſiderable. It lies twenty-four miles N. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. E.

LONGVIC, or LONGWI, a ſmall town belonging to a county of the ſame name, in French Barrois, and government of Mentz, in France. It is divided into two parts, called the Upper or New town; and the Lower or Old town. The former ſtands on a hill, and is regularly fortified. The latter lies in a valley, and is only ſurrounded with a wall. It lies twelve miles S. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 5 deg. 32 min. E.

LONIGO, a handſome borough of the Vicentino, in the Venetian territories, and upper diviſion of Italy. It ſtands on the Fiume Novo, or New-river, and has a fertile territory round it. It lies about five miles W. of Orgiano, and fourteen S. W. of Vicenza.

LONGOVICUM, ſo the Romans called Lancaſter, who had a ſtation here. See LANCASTER.

LONSDALE, KIRBY-LONSDALE, or KIRKBY, a large market-town of Weſtmoreland, on the Lone. See KIRBY-LONSDALE. It lies 27 miles from Appleby, and 232 from London.

LOO, a town of Guelderland, one of the ſeven united provinces, ten miles W. of Deventer. Here is a fine modern palace of the Prince of Orange, very much embelliſhed by the late late King William, with beautiful gardens, grotto's, fountains, and caſcades. It ſtands in the moſt woody and hilly part of the province, abounding with game. Lat. 52 deg. 19 min. N. long. 5 deg. 48 min. E.

LOOSDUYNEN, a town of Holland, one of the ſeven united provinces. It lies about half a mile from the ſea, from which hills of ſand ſeparate it.

This town is famous for the well-known ſtory of Margaret Counteſs of Hennenberg, who, as ſeveral grave hiſtorians relate, was delivered of 365 children: a board or tablet is fixed to the wall of the church here, with a long account of it, &c. The truth of the matter ſeems to have been ſome monſtrous birth or other, but diſfigured by fabulous circumſtances. It lies about five leagues from the Hague, the road to which is very agreeable.

LOOTZ, a country of Liege in the Auſtrian Netherlands, in which ſtands the city of Tongres.

LOOTZ, or BORCHLOEN, the capital of the county of the ſame name laſt-mentioned, fifteen miles W. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50 deg. 5 min. N. long. 5 deg. 21 min. E.

LOPPA, according to the Ruſſian maps, ſeems to be the capital of Samojedia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia. But we meet with no further particulars concerning it.

LORA, the ancient *Axalita*, or *Flavium Axalitanum*, a ſmall town of Andaluſia, in Spain. It lies on the Guadalquivir, twenty-nine miles N. E. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 31 min. N. long. 5 deg. 16 min. W.

Of the name is alſo a town of Granada, in Spain. It lies ſeventeen miles N. of Malaga. Lat. 37 deg. 12 min. N. long. 5 deg. 2 min. W.

LORCA, the ancient *Heliocrata*, afterwards *Ilorci*, by corruption *Lorqui*, and now according to the firſt appellation. It is a pretty large, but decayed city of Murcia, in Spain, ſtanding high on the river Guadalantin, amidſt a fruitful country. It is ſurrounded with good walls, and has a ſtrong caſtle. The inhabitants, who are moſtly what the Spaniards call new Chriſtians or baptized Moors, make about 2000 families in ſeven pariſhes, with four monaſteries and two nunneries. After the tranſlation of its biſhopric to Carthagena, its cathedral became a collegiate church. It lies twenty-nine miles W. of Carthagena. Lat. 37 deg. 51 min. N. long. 1 deg. 46 min. W.

LOREDO, or LOREO, a town of the duchy of Venice (Poleſino di Rovigo) in Upper Italy, upon a canal which communicates between the Po and Adige. It ſtands about five or ſix miles W. of the Adriatic gulph, and eighteen E. of Rovigo. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 47 min. E.

LORENZO, *San*, a borough of the Campagna di Roma, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies on the coaſt between Capo Aazio and the mouth of the Tyber: the ſame with the ancient Laurentum of Latium.

LORETTO, a ſmall city in the marquiſate of Ancona and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. Its ſite is moſt delightful, upon a hill, about 2000 paces W. from the Adriatic ſea, with a very charming proſpect. It lies 17 miles S. of Ancona, and 157 E. of Rome. It is ſurrounded with deep ditches and ſome towers, but is of inconſiderable ſtrength. The city conſiſts but of one ſtreet within the gate, and another without it; and is ſaid to contain 7000 inhabitants. It is reckoned the richeſt town in the world, and famous for the Santa Caſa, or holy houſe, where the Virgin Mary was born, ſaluted by the angel, and her ſon brought up till he was twelve years of age. This the Roman Catholics pretend was carried through the air by angels from Gallilee to Terſatto, in Dalmatia, on the E. ſide of the Adriatic ſea, in the year 1291; and in three years and an half afterwards tranſported over the gulph of Venice into Italy, and after two or three ſhort removes, was at laſt ſettled in its preſent ſituation at Loretto.

Over this holy houſe, a magnificent church, the preſent cathedral, has been built, in the middle of which, under the cupola, it now remains, about half a foot diſtant from it: four walls of white Parian marble have been erected, in order to ſurround the Caſa Santa, which itſelf conſiſts of bricks of unequal ſize, being forty feet long, twenty broad, and twenty high, without any roof or covering. In it is an image of the bleſſed Virgin, placed in a niche, with the Divine Infant on her right arm, and a triple crown on her head. The whole ſtatue is covered with diamonds and pearls, and round it is a ſort of rainbow of precious ſtones of divers colours: all the altars, utenſils, and ornaments in the place, are immenſely rich.

The ſacriſty or treaſury is full of jewels, gold veſſels, and ornaments more precious than gold itſelf, the votive preſents of Emperors, Kings, Princes, Queens, Popes, and other perſons of both ſexes, for theſe ſeveral ages paſt.

Works in ſilver are not thought to be of value ſufficient to have a place here; ſo that the whole is reckoned to be worth nine millions of rix-dollars.

To this holy houſe about 500,000 pilgrims have often reſorted in a year, between Eaſter and Whitſuntide; and during two days in September, namely, at the feſtival of the Virgin's nativity, no leſs than 200,000 have viſited Loretto.

This prodigious concourſe of people was indeed before the reformation; but the uſual number now is between 40 and 50,000: and as none of theſe come empty-handed, we may eaſily imagine that its riches are always increaſing.

The annual revenue of this holy houſe in land, &c. is between 27 and 30,000 crowns, beſides preſents and votive donations.

On the area before the church is a curious bronze ſtatue of Pope Sixtus V. who firſt erected Loretto into a city and biſhopric; and round this is the Papal palace, being chiefly deſigned for the reception of pilgrims of the higheſt rank.

The wine-cellar of the holy houſe, which is richly ſtored with the moſt exquiſite wines, ought not to be omitted. The diſpenſary or apothecary's office has upwards of 340 large gallipots of Faenza manufacture, painted with boys, bacchanals, &c. by the famous Raphael: and, for four of them on which the four Evangeliſts are painted by the ſame maſter, four golden ones of the ſame ſize and weight have been offered in exchange, but refuſed.

Loretto is reckoned by all good Roman Catholics to be the moſt ſacred place under heaven. The principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is making of roſaries, images of the Virgin, Agnus's Dei, &c. And theſe are ſold cheap in booths or ſtands on each ſide of the main ſtreet; but here the importunity of numerous beggars is no ſmall trouble to travellers. Neither the arſenal nor garriſon of Loretto are of any great account; the concourſe of devotees, which continually flock to the place, who would willingly hazard their lives in defence of it, is a great addition to its ſecurity. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

LORETTO, *our Lady of*, a name given by the Spaniards to a place in the diſtrict of St. Denis, in California and New Mexico, in North America, which the Indians called Concho. Here the Spaniards had erected a ſmall fort.

LORN, one of the five ſubdiviſions of Argyleſhire, the other four being Kintyre, Knapdale, Argyle Proper, and Cowall.

This is a level country, being the moſt pleaſant and fruitful part of the ſhire, eſpecially in barley. Here are ſeveral lakes. It gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Argyle, to whom it came by marriage with an heireſs of a branch of the Stuarts, formerly Lords of it. It is bounded on the E. by Broadalbin, has the weſtern iſlands and the ſea on the W. extends as far as Lochaber on the N. and is ſeparated on the S. from Knapdale by Loch-Leve, a vaſt lake on which ſtands Berogomum, a caſtle, in which the courts of juſtice were anciently held.

One of the moſt ancient families in this country is that of the Macdowgals, who were once Lords of it. It is upwards of thirty miles in length from N. to S. and about nine where broadeſt from E. to W. The principal place here is Dunſtafnage caſtle, once a royal ſeat, and where ſeveral Kings of Scotland have been buried.

LORRAIN, a duchy, which was once a part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany; but is now with Bar a government of France, by an exchange made with its Duke, now Emperor of Germany, for the great duchy of Tuſcany, &c. It is bounded on the E. by Deuxponts, on the S. by the Lower Palatinate and Alſace, from which laſt and Burgundy it is divided by Vauge mountains; on the N. by Luxemburg and the Netherlands; and on the W. by Champagne and the S. part of Burgundy or Franche-comté. It is nearly of a circular figure, and upwards of 100 miles over. Its E. and S. parts are mountainous, but they yield excellent paſture; and on the N. W. are ſome uncultivated grounds covered with foreſts. The reſt of the country is very fruitful in corn, wine, and excellent cattle. In its hills are mines of iron, copper, tin, and ſilver; and the ſalt ſprings are here ſo exuberant, that they yielded the Duke annually 200,000 l. It has inland lakes which abound with fiſh, particularly Lake-Lindre, which yields a revenue of 16,000 livres. In the Vauge mountains are found ſeveral precious ſtones, as agate, granate, chalcedony, &c.

Its principal rivers are the Maes, Moſelle, and Saar, which riſe in the S. parts of the country, and

run N. quite through it, beſides the ſmaller rivers of Voloy, Mortaire, and Meurte. It is divided into three parts, namely, Lorrain Proper, the duchy of Bar, or Bar-le-duc, and French Lorrain, conſiſting of the biſhoprics of Mentz, Toul, and Verdun. This laſt part was confirmed to France by the treaty of Munſter in 1648: the reſt of Lorrain, which the French had poſſeſſed themſelves of, was reſtored to the Duke, and confirmed by the treaty of the Pyrennees in 1659; but the French reſerved to themſelves a liberty of garriſoning ſome towns, and marching through Lorrain into Alſace whenever they pleaſed.

In 1670 Lewis XIV. of France ſeized Lorrain again, and kept it till the treaty of Ryſwick in 1698, when it was reſtored to the Duke, a few towns excepted: at the ſame time it was ſtipulated, that the fortifications of Nancy, the capital of Lorrain, ſhould be demoliſhed. But the French King ſeizing Lorrain again in the war with the Allies in 1702, was obliged to reſtore it to the Duke by the treaty of Radſtadt in 1714, ſubſequent to that of Utrecht.

In the laſt war between France and the Emperor Charles VI. which ended in a peace concluded in 1735, a ſtipulation in the preliminaries of it was, that King Staniſlaus, father of the Queen of France, ſhould have the dominion of the duchies of Lorrain and Bar, the county of Falconſtein excepted, with the title of Duke during life; and that, after his deceaſe, it ſhould be for ever united to the crown of France. In conſideration of which, on the other hand, Duke Francis Stephen of Lorrain, who married the Emperor's daughter, afterwards known as Queen of Hungary, was to have the Grand Duchy of Tuſcany or Florence, after the demiſe of the then reigning Duke, which happened in 1737: and this his father-in-law the Emperor Charles VI. undertook, in the year 1736, to ſee performed. All which ſtipulations were accordingly fulfilled, and they ſtill continue in force accordingly.

Lorrain Proper is ſubdivided again into three large bailiwics or diſtricts, namely, that of Nancy, of Voſge or Vauge, and the German bailiwic.

LORRIS, in Latin *Lauriacum*, a town of Gaſtinois, which is a diſtrict in the government of the Iſle of France. Here was a ſingular cuſtom, that if a creditor could not prove his debt by witneſſes, he had a right to fight the debtor only with fiſty-cuffs; ſo that if the debtor was beat, he was obliged to pay the debt, and a fine of an hundred pence beſides: but if the creditor was beat, he loſt his debt, and was alſo condemned to pay the ſame fine. This gave riſe to a proverb, "He who is beat is fined, according to the cuſtom of Lorris." It lies in a marſhy ground, about ſix leagues from Montargis to the W.

LOSSIE, Ptolemy's *Loxa*, a river in Elginſhire and Murrayland, in the North of Scotland. It riſes a few miles above the town of Elgin, and falls into the ſea about ſix miles below it, at the mouth of which is the port of that town, and where the fiſh-boats that ſupply the place land their cargoes. Moll confounds this river with that at Garmach, which is the mouth of the Spey, a pretty way further E.

LOTHIANS, three ſhires in the South of Scotland; which are divided into Eaſt Lothian, or the ſhire of Haddington; Mid-Lothian, or ſhire of Edinburgh, in which the capital of the latter name ſtands; and Weſt-Lothian, or ſhire of Linlithgow. Theſe are ſome of the moſt fruitful and populous diſtricts of that kingdom lying all together, and may be conſidered as the granary of Scotland, the plenty or ſcarcity of grain and meal there being a rule in ſome meaſure to all the reſt. They have the firth of Forth on the N. the German ocean on the E. being bounded on the S. by Clydeſdale, Tweedale, and the Merſe or Berwickſhire, and on the W. by Stirlingſhire. One of theſe gives title of Marquis to a branch of the Ker family.

LOUDUN, in Latin *Lodunum* or *Juliodunum*, a conſiderable city, and the capital of Loudunois, in Upper Poictou, in France. It is defended by a caſtle very advantageouſly ſituated.

Here is a ſociety of clergymen, who make it their buſineſs to compoſe diſputes between private perſons, without having recourſe to the ordinary forms of law.

Beſides other monaſteries, here is a convent of Urſuline nuns, who made a great noiſe in the world about the year 1634. They pretended to have been bewitched by Urban Grandier, curate of Loudun, who was condemned to be burnt alive, and executed accordingly. But this was a mere trick of the nuns, and an effect of Cardinal Richlieu's reſentment againſt that father, for ſpeaking his mind too freely concerning the adminiſtration of that Prelate. A great deal of pains has been taken here to bring over the reformed to the Romiſh church. It lies twenty-eight miles N. of Poitiers. Lat. 47 deg 10 min. N. long. 15 min. E.

Of the ſame name is a fine caſtle in the N. E. confines of Cunningham, and ſhire of Air, in the Weſt of Scotland; it lies at the head of the Irwin, and here reſided formerly a branch of the Crawfords; but it belongs now, and gives title of Earl to, a deſcendant of the Argyle family, who is a Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's armies, and had lately the chief command in North America.

LOVEGROVE, or LEVEGROVE, a fair opening to the weſtward of Whale-cove, in New North Wales, and Artic countries of North America, whereabouts, it is probable, is a convenient and eaſy paſſage into the South ſea.

LOVENSTEIN, or LOUVESTEIN, a famous caſtle or fortreſs, and one of the ſtrongeſt in Holland, one of the ſeven united provinces. It ſtands on the point of the iſland of Bommel, between the Maeſe and Waal, oppoſite to Worcum, and eighteen miles E. of Dort. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 4 deg. 52 min. E.

LOVENSTEIN, or LOEVENSTEIN, a ſmall county of Franconia, in Germany. It lies S. W. of Hohenloe, and W. of Limpurg, being about ten miles long, and ſeven broad.

Of the ſame name is a caſtle, ten miles S. W. of Hohenloe, and five S. E. of Heilbron.

LOUVENDEGEN, a fortreſs in Flanders, a province of the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies on the canal between Ghent and Bruges, ſeven miles W. of the former.

Here, in 1705, Baron Sparr forced the French lines, though defended by ſeveral forts, and advanced within a league of Bruges. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 3 deg. 43 min. E.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a market-town of Leiceſterſhire, on the Foſſe-way, running nearly parallel with the Soar, and among rich meadow-grounds. It lies 12 miles from Leiceſter town, and 107 from London.

Near it is the Earl of Huntingdon's ſeat, adorned with wood and water, having a very beautiful park, from which the houſe is called Donnington-park

LOUGHBRECKLAND, ſo called in Iriſh from a lake near it, abounding with ſpeckled trouts or bull-trouts, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland. Here is a good church rebuilt by Biſhop Taylor. The turnpike from Dublin to Belfaſt and Antrim paſſes through a red bog near this place. The marl found here enriches the farmers grounds, and they carry on a linen manufacture.

Within a mile of the town was the firſt rendezvous of the Engliſh forces encamped under King William and Prince George of Denmark, in the year 1690. It lies two miles from Baun-bridge, and about eight from Newry.

LOUGH-LEVEN and LOUGH-TAY. See LEVEN and TAY, and all others under LOCH.

LOUIS, ST. the ſame with the iſland of Senegal, in Guiney, in Africa.

LOUIS, *Fort*, a French ſettlement near the mouth of the river Coza, in Florida, North America. It lies twenty leagues N. E. of the neareſt mouth of the Miſſiſſippi. This is the uſual reſidence of the head Governor of Louiſiana. From this garriſon the French ſend detachments to ſecure their ſeveral ſtations among the Indians in the inland parts; having by their intrigues prevailed on theſe barbarians to murder and drive out the Engliſh who traded with them, and ſince fortified the ſtations which they unjuſtly poſſeſſed, chiefly to cut

off

off the communication between the Engliſh and the natives, thereby engroſſing a profitable trade for above 500 miles extent.

LOUISA, or DEGERBY, a well ſituated town of Sweden, on the angle of the Finnic gulph; where is a commodious harbour. In 1745 it was made a frontier againſt the Ruſſian territories, in conſequence of the laſt treaty of partition between both crowns.

LOUISBURG, the capital of the iſland of Cape Breton, in North America. It was taken from the French by the Engliſh fleet under Sir Peter Warren, and the American forces commanded by Sir William Pepperel, in the year 1745; but reſtored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. It has been ſince taken again by the Engliſh under the command of Admiral Boſcawen and Lieutenant-General Amherſt, on July 27, 1758. Its harbour, formerly called Havre à l'Anglois, or Engliſh harbour, is one of the fineſt in America. Its entrance is not above 200 fathoms broad, between two ſmall iſlands. It may be known twelve leagues off at ſea by Cape Lorembec, near it, to the N. E. Here is great plenty of cod, the fiſhing of which may be continued from April to the cloſe of December. The circuit of its ramparts, which were mounted with heavy cannon to the number of 164, is at leaſt two miles and a quarter. The citadel, and all the works of this place, are to be entirely razed; for which purpoſe engineers have been ſent from England. It lies in lat. 45 deg. 47 min. N. long. 52 deg. 47 min. W. from the Lizard, or 58 deg. 35 min. from London.

LOUISIANA, a province of Canador, or New France, in North America. This tract, according to the French maps, is bounded by the river and lake Illenois on the N. by Carolina on the E. and by the gulph of Mexico on the S. They have, however, planted but a very little of it: for the weſtern parts are claimed by the Spaniards, and the eaſtern belong to the Engliſh; Cabot the Portugueſe, who was employed by King Henry VII. of England, having juſt diſcovered the lands E. and W. of the Miſſiſſippi: ſo that the latter people are impowered by their royal charters to extend their colonies of Carolina, Virginia, and Penſilvania, as far W. as they pleaſe; by which means the French will be circumſcribed within very narrow limits, if they have any juſt footing at all that way.

Here is a great variety of nations, conſequently of languages and cuſtoms, &c. It abounds with rivers, the principal of which are the Miſſiſſippi, Mobile, &c. alſo bays, and ſome places of note, particularly Fort Lewis above-mentioned, &c.

LOUITZ, a populous town, in the palatinate of Rawa, in Great Poland. It has an annual fair, which is famous; and here is a palace belonging to the Archbiſhop of Gneſna. It lies ſixty-ſeven miles E. of this city. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 19 deg. 12 min. E.

LOUREBRANDER, a town of the Hither India, in Aſia, with a harbour at the mouth of the river Indus: it lies thirty-eight miles S. of Tatta. Lat. 25 deg. 5 min. N. long. 68 deg. 1 min. E.

LOURDE, a town of Bigorre, in Gaſcony, and general government of Guyenne, in France. It lies in the valley of Gavedan, on the Gave of Pau: here is a ſtrong caſtle on the rock, commanding the entrance iuto the valley towards Gaſcony. It lies almoſt fifteen miles S. of Tarbes. Lat. 43 deg. 6 min. N. long. 2 min. E.

LOUTH, a market-town of Lindſey, a ſubdiviſion of Lincolnſhire; ſo called from Lud, a rivulet running by Cockerington, which afterwards parts into two ſtreams. Here is a free-ſchool, founded by King Edward VI. and a fair large church, with a handſome ſteeple; alſo a charity-ſchool for forty children. It lies 11 miles from Market-Raiſin, 26 from Lincoln, and 133 from London.

LOUTH, a county of Linſter, a province of Ireland, anciently Luva and Luda; its Iriſh name is Iriel. It is waſhed by the Iriſh ſea on the E. has Monaghan and Armagh, with Dundalk-bay, on the N. Cavan on the W. and Meath on the S. from which it is parted by the Boyne. It is the leaſt county in the kingdom, being but twenty-five miles S. and N. and thirteen where broadeſt E. and W. being unequal both ways. It is fruitful in corn and graſs, and ſubdivided into four baronies; namely, Dundalk, Louth, Atherdee, and Ferrand; beſides the town and liberties of Drogheda, which is a diſtinct county. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament for the county, and the ſame number for each of the boroughs of Atherdee, Carlingford, Dundalk, and Dunleer.

Our maps have an inconſiderable town of the ſame appellation in Lincolnſhire.

LOUTHER, a river of Weſtmoreland. It gave name to the late Lord Lonſdale, and alſo to Sir James Lowther, a Baronet of vaſt eſtates in the northern counties, particularly in coals and other mines: he ſucceeded to the fortunes of the above-mentioned Lord and Governor Lowther, alſo to the late Sir William Lowther.

Near this river is a ſpring, which is ſaid to ebb and flow ſeveral times in a day; and in its neighbourhood is a row of pyramidical ſtones, eight or nine feet high, pitched directly in a row for a mile together, and placed at equal diſtances from each other.

Of the ſame name is a handſome ſtone-bridge over the Eden, on the left-hand in going to Penrith, and S. ſide of it.

LOUVAIN, in Flemiſh *Loeven*, and in Latin *Lovanium*. It is a city of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the river Dyle, which runs into the Demer between Arſchot and Mechlin. This is a very ancient city, and had its name from an old caſtle here, called Loven, in which the Emperor Charles V. and his ſiſters were brought up; but is now falling to decay. It is a very large city, for within the walls are large meadows, vineyards, gardens, and orchards; from which it appears, that it is not at preſent overſtocked with inhabitants. It lies in a very fruitful ſoil, and in ſo mild an air, that wine is made both within and without the walls.

It was formerly the richeſt city in this country, and drove a very extenſive trade, principally in woollen cloths manufactured here; ſo that woollen-drapers and weavers are very numerous: but the latter revolting from their Prince, moſt of them were baniſhed, and retiring into England, were very kindly entertained there; which may be looked upon as one of the æras from which the flouriſhing ſtate of the woollen manufactures in that country may be dated. By this means the trade of Louvain was ruined, and is at preſent in a declining condition; conſiſting principally in the excellent beer brewed here, of which they ſend a great quantity into the neighbouring cities, particularly Bruſſels, Mechlin, Antwerp, Tyrlemont, and Liege.

Upon this depopulation of Louvain, John IV. Duke of Brabant, in the year 1426, erected an univerſity, which was once very famous. It enjoys very conſiderable privileges. To it belong about forty colleges, ſome of which are magnificent; but far ſhort of Oxford or Cambridge.

Among one of its privileges, is that of preſenting to all the livings in the Netherlands, by virtue of which the profeſſors and ſtudents of Louvain get all the prebendaries and rectories in this country. The public buildings are very ſumptuous; among which the town-houſe is a venerable pile, and fine piece of architecture, being adorned with ſtatues on the outſide, and much embelliſhed within.

The churches here are very ſtately, particularly St. Peter's collegiate church; one of its two ſteeples, 533 feet high, was looked upon as a maſter-piece, but blown down in 1606.

Here are alſo ſeveral religious foundations for monks and nuns. In the Jeſuits church, which would paſs for a beauty even at Rome, is a fine pulpit of oak; on the bottom of it is repreſented the fall of man by Adam and Eve; and on the top or cover, the redemption of mankind, by the Virgin's treading on the ſerpent's head. Among the nunneries, that for the Engliſh is the fineſt in the Low Countries, and richly endowed. In 1710 the French entered this city by ſurpriſe, but were bravely repulſed by the inhabitants: in reward of this ſervice, the Emperor Charles VI. who was then ſtiled King

of

of Spain, ſent them a golden key, which is ſtill to be ſeen in the town-houſe; and ſince that Louvain has continued in the poſſeſſion of the houſe of Auſtria. The territory of Louvain is very large; being bounded on the N. by that of Antwerp, on the W. by that of Bruſſels, on the S. by the province of Namur, and on the E. by the biſhopric of Liege. It contains eighteen large manors or diſtricts. In the neighbourhood of Louvain are ſeveral abbeys and priories. Its walls are between ſix and ſeven miles in circuit, but of no great ſtrength; being generally obliged to ſubmit to that army which is maſter of the field, without any formal ſiege. The French abondoned it May 24, 1706, the next day after the battle of Ramillies; and the Duke of Marlborough took poſſeſſion of it May 25. It ſtill manufactures ſome fine linen: lies fourteen miles S. E. of Mechlin, and fifteen N. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 4 deg. 40 min. E.

LOUVENSTEIN, a fortreſs of Holland, one of the ſeven united provinces. It lies on the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maeſe; eighteen miles E. of Dort. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 4 deg. 52 min. E.

LOUVO, a city of the kingdom of Siam, in the Further India, in Aſia. It lies ſeventy-four miles N. of Siam-city. Lat. 15 deg. 20 min. N. long. 101 deg. 12 min. E.

LOUVRE, a magnificent palace of the King of France, in Paris; but now ſomething decayed, on account of the court not reſiding here for many years. The whole building forms an exact ſquare, with a court in the middle, ſixty-three toiſes on each ſide. In the ſpacious gallery which joins the Louvre to the palace of the Tuilleries, are 180 fine models of French and other fortified places, repreſenting the moſt minute particular about them; and here is the royal printing-houſe: and in the apartments of it the ſeveral academies in this metropolis hold their meetings.

LOWICK, a very fine church on the ſide of a hill, near Oundle, in Northamptonſhire.

LOWICZ, a ſmall, but neat and populous town in the palatinate of Rava, in the kingdom of Poland. It lies among marſhes on the river Rava. Here is a caſtle ſurrounded by the river, alſo a ſtately church; with the palace of the Archbiſhop of Gneſna, which conſiſts of ſeveral fair piles of building. The church is a beautiful ſtructure, enriched with ſeveral noble gifts. Here are many conſiderable monaſteries, abbeys, &c. And ſome famous fairs are holden in this place, being much frequented by merchants, and the gentry from all parts. It lies twenty-five miles N. of Rava, and S. W. of Ploczko.

LOWLANDS, in the native language LAALANDS, a diviſion of the kingdom of Scotland, in contradiſtinction to the *Highlands* or *Hilands*. Theſe are the level or leſs mountainous parts, where the Picts were originally ſeated. Between the inhabitants of both which diviſions, otherwiſe called the S. and N. of Scotland, ſubſiſts a kind of animoſity, which indeed is only local and at home, and that prevailing chiefly among the middling and lower claſſes; for the Highlanders term the others, by a phraſe in their language denoting contempt, *the breeched bodies or boobies*: and in return the Lowlanders are not wanting, for they call the Highlanders *Gilly-gapuſes*, or huge ſtaring fellows. But to wave all this, as being mere weakneſs on both ſides, the truth of the matter is, that the bulk of the irregulars in the Lowlands have nothing of the warlike ferocity or martial courage of the inhabitants of the higher grounds: whilſt, on the other hand, the Lowlanders, by their trade with foreign nations, and greater intercourſe with ſtrangers who come among them, become better adapted for purſuing agriculture, and other peaceful arts. Upon the whole, however, it muſt be acknowledged, that the Scotch in general, whether inhabiting the Highlands or Lowlands, when properly diſciplined and intermixed with other corps, form ſome of the beſt troops in the world: ſince, from the natural fierceneſs and tetchy impatience of their diſpoſition, alſo the abſtemious and ſimple method of living to which they are inured at home, they become proof againſt hardſhips of any kind, either with regard to diet or climate.

The original language in the Highlands is the Erſe, which is ſpoken in very great purity in the weſtern Highlands and iſlands of Scotland, and which ſeems to be a dialect, or ſomething analogous to the Iriſh: the language of the Lowlands is the broad Scotch, which is manifeſtly a dialect of the Engliſh. A Highlander of education ſpeaks both Scotch and Erſe; but a Lowlander only the former.

LOXA (ſee LOJA). It is a city of Peru, in South America: it lies 215 miles E. of Payta. Lat. 5 deg. 10 min. S. long. 77 deg. 10 min. W.

LOYA (ſee LOJA). This is a town of Granada, in Spain: it lies fifty miles W. of Granada. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long 4 deg. 12 min. W.

LOYOLA, a diſtrict of Biſcay Proper, in Spain, famous as having belonged to St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order of Jeſuits; from whom it took its name.

LOYTZ (ſee LOITZ). It is a town of Swediſh Pomerania, in Germany.

LUBAN, a town of Livonia, belonging to Ruſſia. It lies ſixty-eight miles E. of Riga. Lat. 56 deg. 52 min. N. long. 27 deg. 41 min. E.

LUBANSKEN SEA, or LUBENZEE, a conſiderable lake in the S. of Livonia, near the confines of Poland, abounding with excellent fiſh, which are the principal ſupport of the neighbouring inhabitants.

LUBEC, in Latin *Lubeca*, an imperial city of Holſtein and Lower Saxony, in Germany; it is the chief of the Hans towns. It ſtands at the confluence of ſeveral rivers, the largeſt of which is the Trave, upon which it has a harbour. The derivation of its name is from the German word *Lob-eck*, which denotes a point of land; an etymon agreeing with its ſituation.

Lubec is a ſovereign ſtate, governed by its own magiſtrates. This is a rich and populous place, being large, and well-fortified. It is about two miles long, and upwards of a mile in breadth. The ſtreets are ſtraight and even, the houſes are large, being of brick, covered with tiles; ſeveral of them have on each ſide rows of limes, and canals in the middle. The churches are magnificent, having about twenty, beſides the cathedral, with lofty ſteeples or ſpires.

Lubec employs about 150 ſail of its own, having a conſiderable trade with Riga, Revel, Narva, and Peterſburg; and with the laſt of theſe more immediately than any other country. They have large magazines of the merchandiſe of thoſe countries at Lubec, as alſo warehouſes at the aforeſaid ports reſpectively, where manufactures and other goods of England, France, Spain, the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, &c. are depoſited. Here they can ſupply the neighbouring country with naval ſtores, iron, copper, beer, and every thing elſe furniſhed by the Baltic trade.

It has ſeveral large market-places, and ſtately public buildings, particularly the ſenate-houſe, in which are the archives of the Hans towns. The collegiate church of St. Mary is a noble pile, richly adorned with images, pictures, &c. particularly a Death's dance: it is ſupported by tall pillars, all of one ſtone each; and has a very high ſpire, covered with gilt lead. Their principal home commodity, beſide corn, is beer, which is highly valued: much of it is tranſported, and uſed medicinally for wounds and bruiſes.

This is an Epiſcopal ſee, the territories of which have been enjoyed by Proteſtant Princes ever ſince the year 1561, when Lutheraniſm was eſtabliſhed in this biſhopric; and it has devolved as an appenage or inheritance to a younger ſon of the Duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, ſtiled Duke of Holſtein-Eutin, from the uſual place of his reſidence, about five miles from this city; but he has been ſince raiſed to the crown of Sweden. The territory of the city is about 60 miles in compaſs, containing ſeveral little towns, and 103 villages. The city-walls are very high, eſpecially on the Holſtein-ſide. It has three large gates, and three others ſo ſmall that they are not paſſable by any waggon.

Here are ſeveral hoſpitals, which are well ſupported; alſo alms-houſes, &c. Ships of burthen can come up no higher than the town of Traveſmund, which, as its name imports, lies at the mouth of the Trave. Lubec ſtands fifteen miles S. W. of the Baltic, and thirty-eight of Hamburg. Lat. 54 deg. 31 min. N. long. 10 deg. 42 min. E.

LUBEN, a town of Luſatia and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It ſtands on the Spree. Here is a very fine caſtle, where the Elector of Saxony reſided, forty miles S. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 31 min. E.

LUBLIN, a palatinate of Upper Poland. It lies N. E. from that of Sendomir, from which it was taken. It is bounded on the N. by Maſovia with Podlachia, on the E. by Lithuania and the palatinate of Ruſſia; and taking in the territory of Lucovia, contains near 2000 gentlemen's houſes. It has two ſenators. Its principal rivers are the Weiſel or Viſtula, and the Viepers.

LUBLIN, a well-built, but not large place. It is a trading city, and the capital of the above-mentioned palatinate of the ſame name; is ſurrounded with a wall, which Caſimir the Great built, and a ditch; and defended by a caſtle on a high rock, upon the banks of the little river Byſtzna (Uſtricza).

This city is much frequented by merchants from Turkey, Armenia, Muſcovy, Germany, Italy, France, England, &c. eſpecially at its three great annual fairs; each of which laſt a month. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, ſuffragan to Cracow, with a dioceſe of about 1800 pariſhes, of which 13 are collegiate churches. St. Michael's, now called St. John's, St. Bridget's monaſtery, and ſeveral others, are grand ſtructures. Here are two ſupreme courts of juſtice for Leſſer Poland. In its ſuburbs are great numbers of Jews, who have here the fineſt ſynagogue in the kingdom.

In 1240 the Tartars deſtroyed the town; but after it was rebuilt, the Ruſſians ſeized it, and kept poſſeſſion for fifty-ſeven years; when King Winceſlaus recovered it. The place has ſuffered much by accidental fires. The town and citadel are joined by a bridge; but its beſt defence ariſes from the moraſſes which ſurround it. The Swedes burnt the place in 1656. An extraordinary diet was held here in 1703, when the throne of Poland was voted vacant. It lies 20 miles from the frontiers of Red Ruſſia, and 121 N. E. from Cracow. Lat. 51 deg. 26 min. N. long. 22 deg. 31 min. E.

LUBOW, or LUBOWLA, a town and ſtrong fort in the palatinate of Cracow, in the Leſſer Poland. It was formerly in the hands of the Hungarians, but is now in poſſeſſion of the Poles: it lies fourteen miles S. of Sandecz, and forty-ſix S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49 deg. 51 min. N. long. 20 deg. 46 min. E.

LUC, anciently *Lucus Auguſti*, was once a conſiderable city of Diois, a diſtrict of Lower Dauphiny, in France, on the river Dromme, and in the great road leading to the Alps. Some centuries ago, a rock falling into the Dromme below this city, ſtopped its channel, ſo as to cauſe a flood, by which the city was deſtroyed. From that innundation remain two lakes above Die: and below theſe they have built another place called Luc, which is only a village or ſmall borough. It lies thirty-four miles S. of Grenoble. Lat. 44 deg. 51 min. N. long. 5 deg. 30 min. E.

LUC, a town of Provence in France: it lies thirty-ſix miles E. of Toulon. Lat. 43 deg. 33 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E.

LUCANAS, a juriſdiction in the dioceſe of Guamanga, in Peru, South America. It begins about twenty-five or thirty leagues S. W. of Guamanga. Its temperature is cold and moderate. The parts of the former breed large droves of all ſorts of cattle; and thoſe of the latter temperature are fertile in grain, herbs, and fruit. It alſo abounds in ſilver-mines. Great numbers of merchants reſort hither with their goods, and others for purchaſing proviſions; for which they give in exchange ingots and pinnas of ſilver.

LUCAR, ST. DE GUADIANA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain: it ſtands high, on the W. ſide of the river Guadiana; is defended by three towers, and on the other ſide by two baſtions. It has a ſmall tide-harbour near the confines of Portugal, and four miles E. of Faro. Lat. 37 deg. 32 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. W.

LUCAR, ST. LA MAJOR, a ſmall city of Andaluſia, in Spain. It lies on the river Guadiana, eighteen miles W. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 32 min. W.

LUCAR, ST. DE BARRAMEDA, a well-built town alſo of Andaluſia, in Spain, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. It is defended by two batteries. Before the place is an excellent road, where a whole fleet may ride in ſafety. This is a port-town belonging to Seville, ſhips of burden not going higher up the river. This was the moſt conſiderable port of Spain, before the galleons unloaded their treaſure at Cadiz; but is now in a declining ſtate. It lies twenty-ſix miles N. of Cadiz, and forty-four S. W. of Seville.

LUCARNO, or *bailiwic of Lugaris*, in the county of Sargans, in Switzerland. It lies W. of Lugano, and on both ſides of the upper part of the Lago Maggiore, which for ten or twelve miles belongs to Switzerland. It has three or four fruitful valleys, and fine rivers, which all run into the lake. It is ſubdivided into four communities, which contain about fifty pariſhes.

Its capital of the ſame name, and the largeſt about the lake, ſtands between it and the Majia, which there runs into it. The ſituation of this town is agreeable, on a plain at the foot of a mountain, where the air is ſerene, and the mountains on the N. and S. ſhelter it. Many people of quality dwell in the town, which is very much frequented by merchants; and it has great weekly fairs in a ſpacious place by the ſide of the lake: there is alſo a large ſtreet, where the merchants ſet up their booths.

Here are three orders, the nobles, ancient burghers, and plebeians. Their chief governor is ſent once in two years, from the twelve Cantons, alternatively. On the neighbouring mountains are pleaſant vineyards, with large grapes; the ſoil is extremely fruitful, but their corn-fields are few. They have plenty of goats, butter, cheeſe, cheſnuts, figs, apples, pomegranates, olives, &c. with ſtore of woods, in which are tall larch and fir-trees, that are conveyed by the lake to Pavia, Milan, &c. The people being all Catholics, are under the Biſhop of Como in ſpirituals. See LOCARNO.

LUCAYA *Iſlands*, the ſame with thoſe called the Bahama, in the Atlantic ocean. See BAHAMA.

LUCCA, in Latin *Ditio Lucenſis*, a ſmall ſtate on the Mediterranean coaſts, in the upper diviſion of Italy. It lies between the Genoeſe on the W. the Modeneſe on the N. and Tuſcany on the E. having the Tuſcan ſea and the Piſano on the S. Its territories are about twenty-five miles long, and twenty broad, excluſive of ſome ſmall and ſcattered diſtricts, which it poſſeſſes out of theſe limits.

The government of this republic is purely ariſtocratical, and it has ſubſiſted as a republic upwards of 300 years: it is under the protection of ſeveral Princes, and lately of the Emperor; and it ſtiles itſelf a fief of the empire. The ſupreme power is lodged in the hands of 240 nobles, with the chief magiſtrate at their head, who is ſtiled Conſalonniero or Standard-bearer, and has the executive power: this officer is aſſiſted by 9 counſellors, called Amziani, whoſe dignity laſts but 2 months. His dreſs is noble, though grave, like the Doge of Venice; and he has a life-guard of about 60 Swiſs: he lives all that time in the republic's palace, as do his counſellors, at the public's expence: after ſix years the Conſalonniero may be rechoſen. The election of all officers is performed by ballotting in the ſenate.

With regard to the eccleſiaſtical government, it is under a Biſhop, independent on any but the Pope: and he wears the inſignia of an Archbiſhop; namely, a pallium and crucifix. The city ſwarms with eccleſiaſtics and monks of all orders, except thoſe of the Jeſuits.

The public revenue of the republic is computed at 100,000 crowns, or 30,000 l. per annum: and it can eaſily raiſe and pay 10,000 men. The whole number of its ſubjects is reckoned at upwards of 120,000 men, of which, upon any preſſing exigency, between 20 and 30,000 are able to bear arms; at which times the beacons of the city-tower, of the light-houſe near the port, and all other places belonging to the republic, are kindled, and every man put under arms that is capable of bearing them. For this purpoſe there are proper officers diſtributed in ſeveral places, who have the care of all the arms, beacons, and muſter-rolls, being obliged to

equip

equip them cap-à-pie. Theſe take cogniſance of all inferior matters; but in conſiderable law-ſuits they have judges de la rota ſent for from ſome foreign ſtate not under ſixty miles diſtance from theirs. Thoſe of a criminal nature are judged by a Podeſta, who is likewiſe a ſtranger, who bears during his office a ſilver wand about a foot long, with the word *libertas* engraved on it, and a panther above it.

Though this country is mountainous, it is fertile in moſt things except corn, of which they reap only as much as ſerves them for half a year; the reſt they have from abroad. But they have plenty of rice, pulſe, beans, lupins, fine cheſnuts, &c. which the common people uſe inſtead of bread. All corn is engroſſed and ſold by the ſtate, diſtributing it to proper bakers, who ſell it to the public. They have plenty of fruit of all ſorts, but exceed all other countries in their olives and the oil drawn from them: they have alſo plenty of wine; and likewiſe carry on a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk both raw and worked, together with gold and ſilver ſtuffs.

LUCCA, the capital and ſeat of the laſt-mentioned republic of the ſame name. It is delightfully ſituated on the river Cerchio (Sechia) in a fine plain fourteen miles broad, ſurrounded with hills, and covered with all ſorts of fruit-trees, but eſpecially about the ramparts, that at any conſiderable diſtance one can only ſee the top of the cathedral ſpire. It is regularly fortified with eleven baſtions, all of brick, with a good ditch, covered-way, &c. It is three Italian miles in circuit, has ſeveral well-built houſes, but the ſtreets moſtly irregular, though ſpacious, paved, and always clean. The number of its inhabitants is thought to amount to upwards of 40,000, among whom are great numbers of mechanics and manufacturers in the linen and ſilken way; whence it has acquired the name of *Lucca the Induſtrious*.

The ramparts are very wide, where is a delightful walk for the citizens under the trees planted on them.

Here it was that the famous triumvirate of Julius Cæſar, Pompey, and Craſſus, was firſt hatched. In Lucca are ſeveral ſtately buildings, as the two ſquares of St. Michael and St. Martin, both in a grand ſtyle; the palace of the republic where the Conſalonniero and his aſſiſtants are lodged, and which is rather an ancient than a magnificent ſtructure. In the arſenal is a conſiderable quantity of arms, all kept in good order; the hall or chamber of juſtice, the ſmall harbour, and the public library, which is ſtored with curious ancient manuſcripts and valuable books.

The cathedral of St. Martin is a Gothic ſtructure; but its chapel, called Il Santo Volto, or Holy Face, is richly furniſhed. Here is a miraculous crucifix ſaid to have been finiſhed by an angel. It is carved on cedar, the body covered with marble, a fine looſe garment, and the crown ſhining with all ſorts of precious ſtones. The other churches are likewiſe very beautiful and rich. In the church of St. Fredian is a tomb-ſtone with an inſcription, which ſays, "Here lies the body of St. Richard King of England:" but who this is, it is a hard matter to determine.

None is allowed here to wear either ſword or other arms; and ſtrangers who come into the city muſt deliver them up at one gate, and take them again at the other.

In the neighbourhood of this city towards the ſea-ſide are the ruins of a temple formerly dedicated to Hercules: and on the road to Modena are the two famed bridges of Seſtri and Borgo Novo, both beautiful and large; and the former very ridiculouſly reported to have been built by the Devil, all arduous works being commonly aſcribed by the ſuperſtitious vulgar to the agency of that ſpirit.

Lucca lies 12 miles N. E. of Piſa, 14 E. of the Tuſcan ſhore, and 160 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 43 deg. 52 min. N. long. 11 deg. 27 min. E.

LUCENA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain. Its ſite is delightful, amidſt a ſoil producing generous wine, fine oil, and choice fleſh. It lies on the little river Guelves, and is inhabited by 5000 families in two pariſhes: here are four monaſteries, two nunneries, and fourteen chapels. It lies about two miles from the ſea N. E. from Port Moguer, forty-five S. W. from Seville, and about the ſame diſtance N. from Cadiz.

LUCERA DEGLI PAGANI, in Latin *Luceria* or *Nuceria Paganorum*, ſo called as having been given to the Saracens, who rebuilt it. This is an Epiſcopal city of the Capitanate, in Naples and Lower Italy, and a ſuffragan to Benevento. It is the reſidence of the Governor of the province, and it carries on a conſiderable traffic in its fine woollen cloth. It lies twenty-four miles S. W. of Manfredonia, and ſixty-ſeven N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 20 min. E.

LUCERNE, in Latin *Pagus Lucernenſis*, a canton of Switzerland. It is not only the largeſt and moſt powerful of the Roman Catholic cantons, but even of all the others, except thoſe of Berne and Zurich. Its extent from N. to S. is forty-eight miles, and from E. to W. thirty-two. It was united with the three confederate cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwald, in the year 1332, this being the firſt which they detched from the houſe of Auſtria and the empire; which union the oppreſſions of the officers of that houſe greatly promoted.

It is bounded on the E. by the cantons of Underwald, Schwitz, and Zug, and ſurrounded on all other ſides by that of Berne, except at an angle in the N. where it is alſo bounded by the free provinces. That part of the canton which is on the S. ſide of Lucerne city is mountainous, and there begin the Alps; but that on the S. ſide has fields, meadows, and woods, with corn ſufficient for itſelf, and to ſpare for the petty cantons its neighbours, who generally come for it to Lucerne markets. They alſo make good profit of their cattle; and in Bleiken, one of their mountains, there is an iron-mine.

The canton is plentifully ſupplied with fiſh from the large Lucerne-lake, or the lake of the four cantons, ſo called from thoſe of Lucerne lying on the N. Uri on the S. Schwitz one the E. and Underwald on the W. Its extent in length is from S. E. to N. W. and formed by the river Ruſs, which comes from the canton of Uri, and appears again at Lucerne. It is almoſt in the ſhape of a croſs, and very narrow towards the middle; it is full eight leagues long, and two broad: the depth is reckoned from 120 to 130 fathom. On its ſides are ſeveral high and ſteep rocks, which harbour wild goats and deer.

Here are two or three other little lakes, particularly Sempach and Heidegg, with lobſters in them of a blueiſh colour, that are larger than common, and when boiled, are of a livid colour.

In this canton are ſeveral bailiwics: only Sempach and Wicken have Governors; the reſt being under the direction of Senators ſent on purpoſe from Lucerne.

The people are reckoned hoſpitable and very courteous to ſtrangers. Their principal revenue conſiſts in the eſtates of the extinct nobility, though they have a conſiderable profit from their country being a thoroughfare to Italy; and they can raiſe 15,000 men.

LUCERNE, the capital of the laſt-mentioned canton of the ſame name. It ſtands on the Lucerne-lake, at the mouth of the river Ruſs. It is ſuppoſed to have its name from a lanthorn which uſed to be formerly ſet up in the night in an old tower near the bridge (where now the city records are kept), for directing of ſuch as had buſineſs on the lake.

This is a handſome, well-built, and elegant town, being fortified; but is not populous in proportion to its extent, by reaſon of its numerous gardens. The Ruſs, by which the town has a communication with the Rhine, runs through it: over this river are four neat bridges; one of which is 300 paces in length, beſides another of 500 over an arm of the lake. Theſe are both of timber, covered over head, where people generally take a turn, and are entertained with fine pictures of ſcripture-hiſtory, the hiſtory of Switzerland, the dance of the dead, &c.

The ſite of the town is on a plain ſhut in by mountains on two ſides, and defended by walls and high towers upon thoſe mountains. Its principal buildings are the collegiate church of St. Leger, a ſumptuous and lofty fabric, with a fair cloyſter, an altar adorned with marble columns, two ſteeples with fine chimes, and an organ, through the larger pipes of which a man might creep; a ſtately town-houſe, where, among other curioſities, is the figure of a giant, whoſe bones, found in the neighbouring village of Reyden in 1577, and compared with thoſe of an entire ſkeleton by an anatomiſt, who is ſaid to have judged that it muſt have been nineteen feet high.

Here the Jeſuits have a magnificent convent, and there are two others belonging to the Cordeliers and Urſulines. Here is an arſenal and a large market-place.

The civil government here is ariſtocratical, much like that of Berne: and the ſovereign authority is in the hands of 100 perſons, out of which is formed a ſenate of thirty-ſix, the half of which govern the ſtate alternately every half year. The principal magiſtrate is the Avoyer. Here are ſeveral other courts for the adminiſtration of juſtice and the police. In eccleſiaſtical matters it is under the Biſhop of Conſtance and the Pope's Nuncio, who reſides here. The particular diet of the Roman Catholic cantons is held at Lucerne. In 1701 it was very much damaged by lightening, which ſet fire to a large quantity of powder in one of the towers.

Lucerne lies twenty-five miles S. W. of Zurich, and twenty-ſix E. of Berne. Lat. 46 deg. 52 min. N. long. 8 deg. 22 min. E.

Of the ſame name is a valley in that of the Vandois, in Piedmont and Upper Italy.

LUCERNA, a town of Piedmont in Upper Italy, and ſubject to the King of Sardinia. From it all the Proteſtant inhabitants were driven in the year 1655. It lies twenty miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 51 min. N. long. 7 deg. 31 min. E.

LUCHEL, a town of Valencia, in Spain. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of Valencia city. Lat. 39 deg. 14 min. N. long. 27 min. W.

LUCIA, St. one of the Caribbee iſlands in the Atlantic ocean, in America. It lies S. of Martinico, N. of St. Vincent, and N. W. of Barbadoes, from which it may ſometimes be ſeen. It is twenty-three miles long, and twelve broad, ſome part of which is hilly; but is moſtly a rich ſoil, being watered with ſmall ſtreams, and well-ſtocked with wood, having ſeveral good bays and harbours round it.

This iſland properly belongs to England, and together with that of St. Vincent, was granted by patent, in the reign of King George I. to the late Duke of Montague; but the French have taken poſſeſſion of it, and built ſeveral works upon it. Lat. 13 deg. 45 min. N. long. 61 deg. W.

LUCIA, St. one of the Cape de Verde iſlands, in Africa. Lat. 17 deg. 25 min. N. long. 24 deg. 9 min. W.

LUCINGANNO, a town of Tuſcany in Italy, twelve miles S. of Siena. Lat. 43 deg. 21 min. N. long. 12 deg. 37 min. E.

LUÇON, a ſmall town of Lower Poictou, in France; but the ſee of a Biſhop, who is Lord of the place, and a ſuffragan to Bourdeaux. It lies in a moraſs, conſequently is unhealthy. It lies about two leagues from the ſea, and eighteen N. of Rochelle. Lat. 46 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 12 min. W.

LUCKO, LUCK, or LUSUC, a palatinate of Volhinia and Red Ruſſia, in Poland.

Of the ſame name is its capital. See Lusuc and Volhinia.

LUCONIA, or MANILLA, the principal of the Philippine iſlands, in Aſia. It is upwards of 410 miles long, and in ſome places 217 broad; but in others not above 97. The country is not ſo hot as might be expected from its climate, being well-watered by large inland lakes and rivers; alſo by the periodical rains which overflow the whole level country. In the mountains here are ſeveral volcano's which occaſion earthquakes, and give riſe to ſeveral hot ſprings. The inhabitants are a mixture of Chineſe, Malabars, and Blacks; the laſt inhabiting the mountains and the inland parts; and theſe are reckoned to be the aborigines. Beſides, here are great numbers of Spaniards, Portugueſe, Meſtizoes, &c. upon the iſland. The blacks have long hair, with good features, not at all reſembling the negroes of Africa: and one claſs of the inhabitants are ſo little fond of their natural complexion, that they paint their ſkin, whence they are denominated Pintados or Picts.

Luconia lies in ſuch a manner between Aſia and America, that it is reckoned the beſt iſland in the world for trade, ſilver being imported from Mexico and Peru in America, diamonds from Golconda in the Eaſt Indies, and formerly ſpices from the Spice-iſlands; but that theſe are at preſent monopolized by the Dutch; ſilks, tea, Japan, and China ware, with gold duſt, from China and Japan. Two large ſhips ſail annually from the Philippine iſlands to Acapulco in Mexico, whence they return loaded with ſilver, by which cargo the merchants gain 400 per cent.

No ſoil in the world is richer, or produces greater plenty of neceſſaries, as appears from the multitudes of inhabitants ſubſiſting on the mountains, either on the ſpontaneous productions of the earth, or the game which they catch; and in the ſand of their brooks is found plenty of gold duſt. The American fruits, particularly the cocoa or chocolate nuts, thrive here as well as in their native climate. This, and in general all the reſt of the Philippines, are ſubject to the crown of Spain, whoſe Viceroy is as arbitrary here as in any of their ſettlements, and is one of the moſt profitable poſts in its gift. In eccleſiaſtical matters it is ſubject to the Archbiſhop of Manilla, who has ſeveral ſuffragans under him; and here, as in Old Spain, &c. the inquiſition prevails. But the natives, the Chineſe, and the Mahometans, are permitted the exerciſe of their reſpective religions.

Not far from this iſland Commodore, now Lord Anſon, took the rich Acapulco ſhip, the treaſure of which he happily brought ſafe to England, and eſcaped, by the favour of a miſt, a French ſquadron then cruizing in the Engliſh channel, in the year 1744, and that on board the Centurion, the only ſhip remaining of the whole ſquadron that he took out with him from England. Lat. 14 deg. 30 min. N. long. 120 deg. 30 min. E.

LUCRINE *Lake*, once a large collection of waters in the kingdom of Naples and Lower Italy. It was anciently famous among the Romans for its fine oyſters, and a variety of other fiſh. It was then ſpacious, and divided from the ſea by a canal made on purpoſe; and its water was ſalt, having ſtill a ſubterraneous communication with the Mediterranean, near which it lay. It is very ſmall at preſent, by reaſon of its being moſtly filled up with a new mountain formed by an earthquake in one night, namely, September 29, 1538. This new mountain is about a mile high, and three miles in circuit, and roſe in the very ſpot where the unhappy town of Tripergola ſtood; which, with all its fine villa's, gardens, hot baths, &c. was entirely ſwallowed up like another Sodom or Gomorrha, and repreſented by hiſtorians worſe than either. The ſea receded above 200 paces from its uſual ſhore, to which it has never ſince approached nearer. This mountain has alſo filled up a great part of the lake of Avernus, at a ſmall diſtance from the Lucrine.

At the ſummit of the mountain is a chaſm of about fifty feet, which formerly emitted fire and ſmoke; but now nothing is to be ſeen but ſome hot water towards the bottom of the opening.

LUDAIAS, a hord of Arabs dwelling in the diſtrict of Nun, and province of Teſſet, in Africa; principally in the deſerts between Teſſet and Gualata, having many diſtricts that pay them tribute. They are ſtout and numerous; but whether able to bring 80,000 fighting men into the field, ſeems apocryphal, and too much exaggerated.

LUDE, a ſmall city of Anjou, and on the confines of Maine, in France. It lies on the banks of the Loire.

Here

Here is a fine caſtle, whoſe duchy-peerdom is now extinct. It lies much about ten leagues from Saumur on the N.

LUDE, LUDGE, or LEYS, a place in the biſhoprick of Paderborn belonging to its Prelate, though a part of the county of Pyrmont, and not far from Hamelen, in the King of Great Britain's German dominions. It is noted for its medicinal ſpring, ſaid to be a remedy for moſt diſtempers. It is called the Holy Well, and is much frequented; and commonly goes by the name of Pyrmont water. It lies twenty-five miles N. E. of Paderborn.

LUDLAM'S HOLE, Mother, a kind of natural grotto under a high cliff on the left, as one goes from Morepark, two miles from Farnham, in Surrey. Through this grotto runs a fine and ſtrong rill of water. The wider part the proprietor has ſeparated from the narrower behind, by a little parapet, through which iſſues the water; then it trills through marble troughs, one below another, till conveyed out of the grotto, and there murmuring down a conſiderable declivity over many artificial ſteps, falls into the river on the right. The grotto is very large, but diminiſhes and winds away as the ſpring directed it; the bottom is paved with a ſort of Moſaic tile. From it is a fine proſpect of the meadows and woods below and oppoſite to it; and theſe are bounded again by hills.

LUDLOW, a borough of Shropſhire, on a hill near the confluence of the Teme with the Corve, and on the confines of the ſhires of Worceſter and Hereford. Here is a neat and large parochial, formerly collegiate, church, which ſtands on the higheſt ground in the town. It has a handſome tower, with a pleaſant ring of ſix bells, alſo ſome old monuments, and an inſcription on the N. wall of the choir relating to Prince Arthur, King Henry VIII.'s elder brother.

In the choir is a cloſet, commonly called the God-houſe, where the prieſts kept all the conſecrated utenſils.

In this town the council of the marches was held, till abrogated as a grievance in the firſt year of King William and Queen Mary. By its lying ſo near Wales it is a great thoroughfare into that country, and receives conſiderable advantage from that, and from numbers of the Welch youth of both ſexes having their education there. It is governed by two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament.

Its weekly markets are kept on Monday, which is the greateſt of all, Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. Its annual fairs are on Tueſday before Eaſter, Whitſun-Wedneſday for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, pigs, woollen and linen cloth, on Auguſt 21, September 28, and December 8, for the laſt-mentioned article, hops, and fat hogs.

Here is an alms-houſe for thirty poor people, and two charity-ſchools for fifty boys and thirty girls, who are taught and cloathed. The town is divided into four wards, has ſeven gates in its walls, and is one of the neateſt places in England.

The ſtreet by which the town is commonly entered is ſpacious, with handſome houſes, and ſaſh-windows, with inhabitants generally polite; and the caſtle on the top of the hill, to which it leads, has a very commanding proſpect of the adjacent country. The offices are falling down, and a great part of it is turned to a bowling-green, though the royal apartments with ſome ancient furniture are ſtill left. Here is a neat little chapel, with ſeveral coats of arms of the Welch gentry. Proviſions are extremely cheap, and there is very good company at the annual horſe-races. Before the caſtle a lawn formerly extended about two miles, moſt of which is now incloſed. The caſtle-battlements are very high, with towers at convenient diſtances. That half of it which is within the town-walls is ſecured with a deep ditch. Over ſeveral of the ſtable-doors are Queen Elizabeth's arms, and thoſe of the Earl of Pembroke, &c.

In an apartment of the outer gate-houſe the famous Samuel Butler wrote the firſt part of his Hudibras.

On the river Teme, which runs on the S. ſide of the town, is a good bridge, with ſeveral dams or wears acroſs it, its ſtream turning ſeveral mills. In the market-place is a conduit, on the top of which is a long ſtone-croſs, bearing a niche, with the image of St. Laurence in it, to whom the church is dedicated. On the W. ſide of the church was a college, now a private houſe; and without the town on the N. ſide, there was a rich priory, of which only a ſmall church remains that formerly belonged to it. The country round is exceeding pleaſant, fruitful, and populous, eſpecially the Corveſdale. It lies 20 miles from Shrewſbury, and 136 from London.

LUDWIGSBURG, a new town, and ſeat of a palace, built by the perſuaſion of his miſtreſs, by Eberhard Lewis late Duke of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, in Germany. It is remote from any river, great road or foreſt. It is ill contrived, the apartments being ſmall as well as irregular: yet no coſt has been ſpared to adorn them with rich furniture, carving, gilding, and painting; but with more profuſion than judgment: yet the chapel is a fine one. In the gardens are ſeveral terraces, which riſing one above another, entirely preclude the proſpect of the palace, and it is alſo encompaſſed by butreſſes which cramp the apartments. The town is likewiſe irregular; for it ſtands upon uneven ground, and the houſes are moſtly of timber, and ſlightly built. It lies about three miles from Stutgard; but the laſt Duke returned to Stutgard.

LUG, a river of Wales, which riſing in Radnorſhire, runs S. through Herefordſhire, and paſſing by Monmouth, falls into the Severn at Chepſtow.

LUGANO, a bailiwic without the pale of Switzerland, and one of thoſe called Italian, at the foot of the Alps, and at the entrance of Italy. It lies on a lake of the ſame name, and contains ninety-nine populous villages. The town, which ſtands on the N. ſide of the lake, about eight miles from the frontiers of Milan, from which this and three more bailiwics were diſmembered by the Dukes, is inhabited by ſeveral gentry. The land here is well-cultivated, the houſes well-built, and all the inhabitants well to paſs; inſomuch that the very peaſants live better than they do in the Milaneſe, which laſt are loaded with taxes; whereas the Swiſs impoſe none on the people of Lugano, which is the reaſon that it is ſo populous, it being the worſt, the coldeſt, and moſt unfruitful of any part in Italy. It belongs in common to all the cantons except Appenzel; a great number of mechanics of all ſorts go from theſe parts during the ſummer-ſeaſon, and towards winter come back with their gains.

At Lugano are two churches, with an old caſtle where the bailiff reſides, who is ſent alternately by each of the twelve cantons. The town ſtands on the lake, twenty-two miles N. W. of Como. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 51 min. E.

LUGDUNUM BATAVORUM, the ancient Roman name of Leyden, in Holland.

LUGGERSHALL, or LURGESHALL, a borough in the E. part of Wiltſhire, near the foreſt of Chute, and next to Hampſhire, in a delightful country. It had formerly a caſtle belonging to Jeffrey Fitzpiers or Petre, the rich Lord Chief Juſtice, who for a conſiderable ſum of money was created Earl of Eſſex by King John. The manor was afterwards in John Lord Molins, and George Duke of Clarence. It is governed by a bailiff annually choſen at the court-leet of the Lord of the manor, who was the late famous General Webb, whoſe bold puſh through the French army with 10,000 men, eſcorting a convoy to the Confederates, will immortalize his name.

On the neighbouring downs here were formerly horſe-races. It ſends two members to parliament. Its annual fair is on July 25, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It lies twelve miles from Saliſbury, and fifty-ſeven from London.

LUGO, formerly a Roman colony called *Lucus Auguſti*, ſtill a fair, though ſmall, city of Galicia, in Spain. It lies not far from the ſource of the river Minho. It is ſurrounded with a wall ſo wide, that two coaches may ride a-breaſt. It has thirty ſtately towers with five gates. The inhabitants are reckoned to be 1000 families, and many of them gentry and nobility.

It is the ſee of a Biſhop, containing 1020 pariſhes, with a revenue of 18,000 ducats. Here are three pariſhes, two monaſteries, the like number of nunneries,

one ſeminary, &c. The circumjacent territory produces all ſorts of proviſions, and among others turneps ſaid to be fifty pounds weight, and yet of an excellent taſte.

Here are ſeveral ſprings, ſome of a moderate warmth, others boiling hot, and it lies fifty-eight miles E. of Compoſtella. At Lugo a council was held in 564. It lies in lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 47 min. W.

LUGOS, a town in the banat of Temeſwaer, and Turkey in Europe. It lies on the river Temes, and about thirty miles from Temeſwaer on the E.

LUGOVALLUM, the ancient Roman name of Carliſle.

LULA, a town of Weſt Bothnia, in Sweden Proper. It lies at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, on the W. ſide of the Bothnic gulph, forty-five miles S. W. of Torne. Lat. 64 deg. 41 min. N. long. 20 deg. 57 min. E.

LULA-LAPMARK, a province of Swediſh Lapland, lying on the river Lula. It is bounded by Weſt Bothnia on the E. by Pitea-lapmark on the S. by Norway on the W. and by Tornea-lapmark on the N. It chiefly conſiſts of foreſts and high mountains.

LULOW, the capital of the territory of Lucovia and palatinate of Lublin, in Upper Poland. The houſes here are of timber, and in a plain defended by bogs and palliſadoes. To it belongs a conſiderable juriſdiction.

LUMELIA, LUMELLINA, or LAUMELLINESE, the S. W. diviſion of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It lies along the Po, between Caſal on the W. Pavia on the E. and Vigevano on the N. The Po divides it into two diſtricts; the capital of the one is Mortara, and the other Valenza; but the whole territory is denominated from the ancient Laumellum or Lomellum.

LUMELLO, the ancient LAUMELLUM, was a city of the Libici or Libni, whoſe territories made part of the Inſubria. It is now a ſmall town of the abovementioned Lumella, and lies on the river Gogna, between Vigevano and Valenza. Lat. 45 deg. 21. min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

LUMLEY-CASTLE, a ſeat pleaſantly ſituated in a park, belonging to the Earl of Scarborough, in the biſhopric of Durham, juſt on the other ſide of the road in paſſing between Durham and Cheſter-le-ſtreet. It is a large ſquare building, near the E. bank of the river Were; it has towers at each angle, and a large court-yard in the middle. It contains ſeveral ſpacious antique as well as modern-built rooms. The paintings here are curious and valuable; many of which repreſent the anceſtors of the family for ſome hundred years paſt in the habits of the times in which they lived.

King James I. lodged here upon his coming into England to take poſſeſſion of the crown after the demiſe of Queen Elizabeth. And upon being ſhewn a fine picture of the ancient pedigree of the family, his Majeſty ſaid, "That indeed he did not know before, that Adam's ſurname was Lumley." To this noble ſeat one muſt be ferried over the river Were, which is here very broad.

This park is beſides full of excellent veins of coals, well-known in London as well as in that country; which, with a navigable river juſt by for tranſporting them to market on board the ſhips at Sunderland, makes this an inexhauſtible treaſure to the family.

LUMLEY'S-INLET, a bay of the North main, and arctic countries of America, lying on the eaſtern-coaſt.

LUMSA, or LOMZE, a large city in the duchy of Warſaw, in Poland, on the navigable river of Narew, with fair buildings. It lies twenty miles from Novogorod, and about 100 N. E. from the city of Warſaw.

LUND, or LUNDEN, in Latin *Lunda Gothorum (Scanorum)*, the capital of Schonen and South Gothland, in Sweden; an inland town, ſaid to have been built before the birth of Chriſt, and was formerly the reſidence of the Kings of this country, and a conſiderable place, having had twenty-two churches, and five, if not more, convents. It is ſtill the ſee of a Biſhop, whoſe beautiful and very antique cathedral of St. Laurence has a fine ſpring, from which the whole fountains in the town are ſupplied with water. Here is a beautiful altar, and a chancel built of fine alabaſter and black marble. Its ſpire ſerves for a land-mark to ſailors. It has a clock of very curious contrivance, with a variety of motions, two horſemen ſtriking the hour, &c. Here is an univerſity called Academia Carolina Gothorum, from King Charles XI. in which, among others, the celebrated Samuel Puffendorff was educated. Since 1736 the town has had a handſome ornamental theatre and phyſic-garden.

The inhabitants are moſtly employed in agriculture; and in the neighbourhood are good tobacco-plantations.

In the neighbourhood Charles XI. obtained a victory over the Danes in 1676, and in 1679 a treaty of peace was concluded here between both crowns.

On the hill called Slipare-hog, not far from the town, the Kings of Denmark were formerly choſen. It lies oppoſite to Copenhagen, about twenty-eight miles to the E. of it. Lat. 55 deg. 41 min. 6 ſec. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. E.

LUNDEN, a large town, and the moſt northerly of Ditmarſh and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the confines of Sleſwick, near the mouth of the Eyder, oppoſite to Tonningen, from which it lies three miles to the E. and thirty-five miles N. of Gluckſtadt. It is ſubject to the Duke of Holſtein, and famous for its beer, which is exported to all the country round. Lat. 54 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 52 min. E.

LUNDY, a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the Briſtol channel, and twelve Engliſh miles N. W. from the coaſt of Devonſhire, to which county it belongs, and in the channel between it and Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales. It is about five miles long, and two in breadth; being ſurrounded with inacceſſible rocks except at one narrow entrance, where hardly two men can go abreaſt. It has ſeveral ſprings of freſh-water in the S. part, together with paſturage, ſamphire, and ſuch plenty of ſea-fowl, that in breeding-time great caution muſt be uſed for fear of treading on their eggs. The N. part is more barren, and has a great high rock ſtanding like a pyramid, and called by ſailors the Conſtable or Sentry. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 4 min. W.

LUNE, or LON, a river in the road over the hills which the Weſtmoreland carriers ſometimes take: it is not only ſhorter, but they thereby ſave the new turnpikes, lying between Kirkbyſteven in Weſtmoreland and Newcaſtle upon Tyne. "It is, ſays the Tour, very rapid, and full of cataracts. We travel along-ſide this river in the valley for a mile or more, then we croſs over upon ſtone-bridges, built upon rocks: then we aſcend again another mountain, whence we ſurvey its beautiful ſerpentine courſe; and deſcending into another valley, there we are ſure to meet it again." A very romantic deſcription! But having travelled this way in froſty weather, we unhappily had not the ſatisfaction of verifying it. The bottoms indeed are boggy, the pack-horſes having frequently ſunk under their loads upon the ice; and the aſcents are frequent. But as to bridges or cataracts, we ſaw none.

LUNEL, a ſmall city of Languedoc, in France, it lies on the confines of the dioceſe of Nimes, from which it is four leagues diſtant, and in that of Montpelier, from the city of which latter name it lies eighteen miles E. Not far off is the river Vidourle, over which there is a bridge, called the bridge of Lunel. This city was formerly inhabited for the moſt part by Jews, who had here a famous ſchool, where the celebrated Rabbi Jarchi has read lectures. Lat. 43 deg. 37 min. N. long. 4 deg. 18 min. E.

LUNENBURG-ZELL, or BRUNSWIC-LUNENBURG, a duchy belonging to his Britannic Majeſty's dominions, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is bounded by Brandenburg and Mecklenburg on the E. the county of Hoy, with the duchies of Bremen and Verdun, on the W. the territories of Lubec and Hamburg, with the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg on the N. the duchy of Brunſwic, the biſhopric of Hildeheim, and the duchy of Calenberg, on the S. ſo that it forms the largeſt part of his Majeſty's German dominions, being about a third

third of the whole, and is not intermixed with any other. Its extent from N. to S. is not above 70 miles, but is 170 from E. to W. yet being moſtly a barren and ſandy deſert, it is ſo thinly inhabited, that a million of ſouls is ſuppoſed to be the number of its inhabitants at moſt. Its ancient inhabitants the Cauci Majores, whom ſome take to be the Cheruſci, were very inſtrumental in the defeat of Varus and the Roman legions. But its preſent inhabitants being bred in a cold climate, and with a ſpare diet, are accounted good ſoldiers. They are reckoned by the other Germans to be the greateſt churls in their diſpoſition, and the moſt ruſtical people in the whole empire, with regard to language and habit: but in the latter reſpect they do not appear to be ſo now. This duchy abounds with woods and foreſts, in which there is plenty of good fir, oak and elm, that are ſold to the Hamburghers and Dutch, together with wild ſwine, and all ſorts of deer and other veniſon in ſuch exuberance, that the nobility meet annually here for hunting. A great part of it conſiſts of vaſt heaths and waſtes, the largeſt of which is on the W. ſide betwixt the towns of Lunenburg and Hamburg, where it is deſert for ſeveral leagues: yet in the barren parts the inhabitants keep bees, and make conſiderable profit of their honey and wax. Their lakes, pools, and rivers, abound with good fiſh, and breed great numbers of pheaſants. The rivers in this duchy are the Elbe, the Aller, the Ilmenaw, formerly called Linaw, now the Aw, and the Jetze; on the banks of which are ſome fruitful lands. This country is called Lunenburg-Zell, as Zell, one of its towns, was the reſidence of the laſt Duke, George William, from whom, upon his demiſe in 1705, the ſucceſſion of this part of it devolved to the branch of Hanover by the late Elector King George I. of Great Britain marrying the Duke's daughter and ſole heireſs, who was his firſt couſin. Such as reckoned Zell a ſeparate duchy, make the river Aller the boundary betwixt Zell on the S. and Lunenburg on the N. and give them the following extent; namely, Lunenburg is 60 miles from N. to S. and 110 from E. to W. Zell is 24 miles from N. to S. and 84 from E. to W.

LUNENBURG, the metropolis of the laſt-mentioned duchy of the ſame name: it ſtands on the river Ilmenaw, which is navigable here, and falls into the Elbe thirteen miles below the town, and has a bridge over it. The town is of an oblong figure, about two miles in circuit; its ſtreets are broad and pretty well built. Here are three principal churches, and an univerſity, formerly a monaſtery, with a good town-houſe, oppoſite to the Duke's palace.

Its principal trade conſiſts in ſalt, great quantities of which are made from ſprings that riſe within the walls. This is the main ſupport of the inhabitants, a conſiderable branch of the Elector's revenue, and a conſtant employment for the poor. This ſalt is the beſt in Germany for colour and taſte; and therefore much of it is exported. St. Michael's church has a table placed before the great altar of pure Arabian gold, eight feet long, and four wide: upon it were ſeveral paſſages of the Bible, chaiſed in three rows; and was preſented to this church by the Emperor Otho, who took it from the Saracens in Italy. The rim was embelliſhed with precious ſtones of immenſe value. But in 1698 a gang of thieves found means to ſtrip it of 200 rubies and emeralds, with a large diamond. It lies thirty-four miles S. E. of Hamburg. Lat. 53 deg. 40 min. N. long. 10 deg. 24 min. E.

LUNEVILLE, a ſmall, very old, and once a fortified town of Lorrain; the works of which were demoliſhed before the French reſtored this country to its Duke. It lies on the little river Veſouze, near the Meurte, in a low and marſhy country. It once gave title of Count to a younger branch of Lorrain. Here the Dukes had a noble palace, where they uſed ſometimes to reſide, particularly the two laſt Dukes and King Staniſlaus, ſince the ceſſion of it with Lorrain and Bar to France. In this city is a parochial church, an abbey, and ſeveral convents, with an hoſpital built without the city, in 1707, by a lottery. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of Nancy the capital. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. E.

LURE, a town of Franche-Comté, in France; it lies on the river l'Ognon, thirty-three miles N. E. of Beſançon. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 31 min. E. Buſching makes it a Benedictine abbey, in the bailiwic of Amont, in Franche-Comté, which has been united with the abbey of Murbach in Alſace, whoſe Abbot was formerly a Prince of the Empire.

LURY, a ſmall town of Lower Berry, in France, ſurrounded with walls and ditches. The neighbouring country abounds in all ſorts of corn, and produces likewiſe a great deal of hay. The caſtle here was demoliſhed by the Engliſh in 1196. It lies ſix leagues from Bourges to the W.

LUSATIA, or LAUSNITZ, a marquiſate which is divided into the Upper and Lower: the whole was formerly a part of Bohemia; but rebelling againſt the Emperor in 1620, John George, Elector of Saxony, reduced it; for which ſervice, by the treaty of Prague in 1635, it was ſettled on the Elector of Saxony and his heirs; except ſome parts of the Lower Luſatia, which were left to Brandenburg, and formerly called the Eaſt Marcke. The ſaid Elector gave Nether Luſatia to his ſon the Duke of Saxe-Murſberg.

This marquiſate is bounded on the W. by Saxony Proper, and by Miſnia; on the N. by Brandenburg; on the S. by Bohemia; and on the E. by Sileſia. It is about eighty miles long, and ſixty broad. Its ancient inhabitants were the Luſici, and ſuppoſed to be of Sclavonic extraction, their language being a mixture of Wendiſh and German. It is moſtly ſandy and boggy: but has been of late improved, ſo as to yield corn; and they brew excellent beer. They have plenty of wood, veniſon, and fiſh; but little trade. Its principal rivers are the Spree and Neiſſee. They breed no horſes; but can raiſe 20,000 ſtout foot-ſoldiers. The natives are of quick parts, but ſordidly penurious. Lutheraniſm is the predominant religion; but here are ſome monaſteries. A narrow ſtrip, extending through the Upper and Lower Luſatia, towards Brandenburg and Pomerania, is inhabited by ſome remains of the ancient Vandals, who wear an odd dreſs, and have an inarticulate and guttural pronunciation.

LUSH, a market-town in the county of Dublin, and province of Leinſter, in Ireland. Here in 1641 the rebels of the pale iſſued a proclamation for all the neighbouring gentry and inhabitants to rendezvous on pain of death. It lies twelve miles from the city of Dublin.

LUSIGNAN, an old and ſmall town of Poictou, in France. It is ſituated on the Vonne, and is divided into the city and borough; the former, which ſtands at the bottom of the hill upon which the latter is built, is not conſiderable; but the borough has a pretty good trade, having ſeveral taverns and public houſes. Some of its Lords were formerly Kings of Cyprus, Jeruſalem, and Armenia. The caſtle was taken from the Proteſtants by the Duke of Montpenſier after four months ſiege in 1574, and diſmantled. It lies ſixteen miles S. W. of Poitiers. Lat. 46 deg. 28 min. N. long. 4 min. E.

LUSITANIA, one of the old diviſions or provinces of Spain, and generally the name of Portugal. It reached to the N. from the mouth of the Durius (now Duero), as far as the city of Simancas on the ſame river. On the W. it ran along the Atlantic ocean from the mouth of the ſaid river down as far as the ſacred promontory, or Cape St. Vincent, on the utmoſt ſouthern verge of this province. On the S. it was waſhed by the ſame ocean from Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Guadiana. There, on the E. the ſame river divided it from Bœtica, as did a line drawn from Old Calatrava to the bridge of Simancas, ſeparate it from the province of Tarracon: ſo that Luſitania formerly wanted that tract of land which is now the northern part of Portugal, beyond the Duero; and on the E. took in a part of Eſtremadura, Old Caſtile, and the kingdom of Leon. It is however to be obſerved, that thoſe limits were not always the ſame.

LUSSON. See LUÇON.

LUSUC, LUCK, or LUCKO, a city of Volhinia, in Little Poland, and the capital of the palatinate of the ſame name. It is ſituated on the Stur, and is the reſidence of the Biſhop of Volhinia, as alſo of a Ruſſian Biſhop. It was formerly deſtroyed by an accidental fire in the year 1752: it lies 182 miles S. E. of Warſaw. Lat. 51 deg. 18 min. N. long. 24 deg. 56 min. E.

LUTENBERG (ſee LEUCHTENBERG) it is a landgravate or ſmall diſtrict of Bavaria, in Germany, with a caſtle on a hill.

LUTENBERG, a town of Lower Stiria, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany, on the river Mur, and confines of Hungary. It is noted for the beſt wine in theſe parts; and has baths much frequented on account of their temperate heat. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Rakelſburg, and thirty-ſix in the ſame direction from Gratz. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.

The name alſo of a town in the county of Altenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It belongs to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, brother to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

LUTENBERG, a lordſhip in Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the elder branch of the Schwartzburg family.

LUTENBURG, or LUTKENBORGER, a town of Wagria, and Holſtein, in Germany. It belongs to the Duke of Holſtein Gottorp.

LUTON, a pretty market-town of Bedfordſhire. It lies pleaſantly among hills, and is noted for a good market on Mondays, and a market-place. Here are two annual fairs, on April 25 and October 18, for cattle of all ſorts. It lies three miles from Dunſtable, eight from St. Alban's, and twenty-nine from London. Here is a good manufacture of ſtraw-hats.

LUTON-HOW, the ſeat of Sir John Napier, Bart. in Bedfordſhire. It lies five miles S. E. of Dunſtable.

LUTTER, a town of Hildeſheim and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies ſixteen miles S. of the city of Hildeſheim. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 14 min. E.

LUTTERWORTH, a market-town of Leiceſterſhire. It is famous for having had that great and good divine John Wickliff for its Rector; who may be called the day-ſtar of our reformation, and whoſe diſciples in odium were called Lollards. The pariſh-church has a lofty ſpire, having alſo been lately beautified, and paved with coſtly ſtone chequerwiſe, and the pews new, all the wood-work in the church and chancel being of thick oak plank, except the pulpit, which has been preſerved, out of veneration for the memory of ſo great a divine. Wickliff was alſo profeſſor of theology at Oxford, where he taught with great ſucceſs and reputation. He died in peace, among his flock, in the year 1383, and was buried in Lutterworth; but by an act of the council of Conſtance in 1415, his bones was ſacrilegiouſly raked out of his grave, and burnt in the reign of King Henry IV. It lies twelve miles from Leiceſter, and eighty-four from London.

LUTZELSTEIN, a town of Alſace, now belonging to France, in the dioceſe of Straſburg. It lies on a hill, and on the confines of Lorrain, being defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It gives title of Duke, and is eighteen miles N. of Straſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 42 min. N. long. 7 deg. 31 min. E.

LUTZEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany. Here the Swedes obtained a victory over the Germans, in 1632, but loſt their King Guſtavus Adolphus, who was killed in the field of battle. It lies ten miles W. of Leipſic. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. 34 min. E.

LUVO (ſee LOUVO) it is a ſpacious ſeat of the King of Siam, with fine gardens, in the Eaſt Indies, Aſia; where he ſpends nine or ten months in a year, but not ſhut up there as he is at Siam, for the ſake of being the more reverenced by his ſubjects.

LUXBURG, or GLUCKSBURG, a ſmall town of Sleſwick or South Jutland, in Denmark. Here is a fine caſtle. It is an appenage which has been made to a Prince of the blood-royal, and gives title to the Duke of Holſtein-Glucksburg: it lies four miles from Flenſburg to the E. near the gulph of Flens, but on the oppoſite ſide.

LUXEMBURG, in Latin *Ducatus Luxemburgenſis*, a province of the Auſtrian Netherlands. It is bounded on the N. by the biſhopric of Liege, a ſmall part of Limburg, and the territory of Stiblo; on the E. by the country of Eyffel, the Moſelle, and electorate of Triers; on the S. by Lorrain; and on the W. it extends to the river Maeſe, which parts it from Champagne, Hainault, and Namur, and in ſome places reaches a little beyond it. Its greateſt extent from S. to N. excluſive of French Luxemburg, is between fifty and ſixty miles, and from W. to E. about ſeventy. It includes a great part of the foreſt of Ardenne, which under the Romans belonged partly to the territory of Triers, and partly to that of the Tungri, namely, the people of Liege. Part of it is ſtill in the dioceſe of Triers, and the reſt in that of Liege.

The climate is mild and temperate; but the ſoil is not equally fruitful every where. The plains in its E. part produce abundance of corn; but that towards the W. and the foreſt of Ardenne being very mountainous, and very full of woods, produces only rye, peaſe, and beans; but then it abounds with game, as ſtags, deer, hares, &c. Here are iron-mines, alſo quarries of ſtone, and ſome places they make wine.

Its principal rivers are the Moſelle, the Ourte, the Sour, and the Semoy.

The ſtates conſiſt of the clergy, nobility, and deputies from the chief cities, &c. Their concurrence is requiſite for the making of laws, and raiſing of money; and are annually aſſembled at Bruſſels.

The French ſeized on this duchy ſeveral times, under various pretences, and it was in their hands for many years; after which it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrennees, in 1659, but were obliged to reſtore it to the houſe of Auſtria at the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, retaining only the diſtrict and city of Montmedy, Thionville, Damvillers, Ivoy or Carignan, and Orval, &c.

The late famous Marſhal Luxemburg married an heireſs of one of the branches of the ducal family, whoſe arms he took; and was himſelf deſcended from the Counts of Bouteville.

In this province are 23 cities, and above 1200 towns or villages.

LUXEMBURG, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name. It is divided into the Upper and Lower city. The Upper, which is the old city, is built upon a hill, ſurrounded with rocks almoſt every way. The Lower town conſiſts of two ſuburbs, each of them watered by an arm of the river Elſe or Allitz. Here is a very ſtrong caſtle, and many regular fortifications.

This city ſuffered greatly by the wars between France and the Netherlands. In 1542 the French ſacked it under Charles Duke of Orleans, ſecond ſon of Francis I. but retaken the ſucceeding year by Gonzague, General of the Emperor Charles V. In 1683 it was bombarded by the French, and taken afterwards: they kept it by virtue of the treaty of Ratiſbon, but were obliged to reſtore it to the Spaniards by that of Ryſwic. The French took it again in 1701, and by the treaty of Utrecht given to the united provinces as a barrier; but ſurrendered to the late Emperor in 1715.

Its government is by a Richter or Judge, and ſeven Echevins, who judge in civil and criminal cauſes.

The principal church here is St. Nicholas, which is parochial, but not very remarkable. When any public act of devotion is to be performed, it is done either in the church of the Jeſuits or Recollects; which are both large and beautiful. Here are three other pariſhes, one of which belongs to the abbey of Munſter, who are Benedictines; beſides which, here are three convents of men, and the like number of women. It lies twenty-four miles S. W. of Triers. Lat. 49 deg. 52 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

LUXFORD-LAKE, a bay below Pool in Dorſetſhire. It is ſaid to flow four times in twenty-four hours, but in a calm it looks like a ſtanding water.

LUYCK, the ſame with LIEGE; which ſee.

LUZARA, a caſtle, and ſmall place near it, in the duchy of Mantua Proper, in Upper Italy, not far from the junction of the Croſtollo with the Po. In its neighbourhood an obſtinate and bloody battle was fought between the Germans, commanded by Prince Eugene, and the French and Spaniards under the Duke of Vendôme, on the 4th of Auguſt 1702; in which ſeveral thouſand men were killed on both ſides: the former got the victory, but the latter claimed it. Here alſo was fought another battle in 1734. It lies fourteen miles S. W. of the city of

of Mantua, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 14 min. E.

LYAOUTON, a province of China, without the great wall, which is its weſtern boundary. The country is fruitful and well-cultivated, though mountainous and uneven. It yields alſo great quantities of the celebrated root Ging-ſeng.

LYBIA, rather LIBYA, the ancient name given to all the coaſt of Barbary, according to ſome; but Libya Proper is that part of Africa lying W. of Egypt.

LYCAONIA, a province of Caramania, in Aſia Minor or Aſiatic Turkey. The ancients making Iſauria only a part of Lycaonia, they are therefore uſually joined together. They lie on the N. E. of Piſidia, having Cilicia on the S. Greater Phrygia on the W. and Galatia Propria on the E. The country is not of any large extent, but is flat, and naturally fertile. The moſt remarkable of its cities, all of which are now in a piteous condition, were Iconium the capital, now Cogni, Lyſtra, Derbe, and Iſauria.

LYCHAM, or LITCHAM, a market-town of Norfolk. It lies about twenty miles from Norwich.

LYCIA, now *Menteſiti*, one of the ancient maritime provinces of Caramania, in Aſia Minor. It has the Mediterranean on the S. is bounded on the N. by Phrygia Major and part of Pamphylia, on the W. by Caria, and on the E. by Cilicia. The mountains which branch out of Taurus ſurround it on three ſides, as does the ſea on the fourth ſide. The river Zanthus parted it into two, beſides ſeveral other leſſer ſtreams which ran acroſs it. Theſe rendered it once very rich and fertile; but it is at preſent quite neglected. Its moſt remarkable mountain is Chimæra, about ſix miles from the ſea, and N. of Telmeſſus. It is celebrated by Virgil for its volcano; for which reaſon the Lycians built a city in its neighbourhood, called Hepheſtiæ, and dedicated it to Vulcan. From its having lions at top, goats about the middle, and ſnakes at the bottom, the poets have feigned it to have the head, body, and hind-parts of theſe creatures. Here were alſo Mount Olympus and Mount Cragus.

The ancients mention ſeveral conſiderable cities in this country; but the face of things has been quite altered, eſpecially ſince it hath groaned under the Turkiſh yoke.

LYD, a market-town of Kent, in Romney-marſh and Lathe of Shepway. It lies on the ſea-ſhore; it is pretty populous, and the principal place in Wey-marſh, in which lies alſo Dengeneſs, a cape well-known to ſailors, where is nothing but bare beech and pebbles. Its market is on Thurſday. It lies three miles from Romney, and ſeventy-five from London.

LYDIA, or MÆONIA. Its ancient limits, as Pliny gives us them, ſtrictly ſpeaking, lie between Æolis on the S. W. Myſia on the N. W. Caria on the S. and Phrygia Major on the E.

This was a rich and fertile country, being watered by theſe conſiderable rivers, Caicus, Hermus, Caiſtrus, and Mæander, running through the whole country from E. to W. To theſe may be added the famed Pactolus, to which the poets gave golden ſand. Some of its mountains, particularly the Tmolus or Timolus, is celebrated by Virgil and Galen for its excellent wines, and by others for its ſaffron, and eſpecially as from it ſprings the river Pactolus. This mountain extends itſelf a pretty way into Phrygia Major.

This country was once the kingdom of the very rich Crœſus. With regard to its cities and the country in general, it has undergone the ſame melancholy fate with moſt of thoſe that groan under the Turkiſh tyranny; and ſince that epocha is in moſt parts uncultivated, and in ſome even deſert. Its ancient capital was Sardis: the others were Philadelphia, Thyatira, Tralles, Magneſia, Laodicea, Tripolis, Hiero-Cæſarea, Nacraſa, Ægera, and Jovis Fanum, &c.

LYESSE, the ſame with LIESSE. It is a village of Laonois, in the Iſle of France, famous for the pilgrimages to its church of St. Mary, about a league from Laon, on the N. E. eighteen miles E. of Landrecy, and twenty-five S. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 3 deg. 51 min. E.

LYME, a borough of Dorſetſhire. See LIME.

LYNN, or LYNN-REGIS, i. e. King's-Lynn, as coming at the diſſolution into the hands of King Henry VIII. but was formerly Lynn-Epiſcopi, as belonging to the Biſhop of Norwich: an ancient town of Norfolk, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as Maiden-Bower, at the mouth of the Ouſe, which river, by means of the ſeveral ſtreams it receives before its exit into the ſea, forms a navigation for trade almoſt as high as the town of Northampton, and by this means commands the commerce of the ſhires of Cambridge, Huntingdon, the N. part of Buckinghamſhire, all Bedford and Northampton, with the inland parts of Norfolk and Suffolk; ſupplying theſe counties eſpecially with coals and wine, this being the greateſt port for thoſe articles of any place on the eaſtern coaſt from London to Berwick, and in which they deal more largely than any town except London, Briſtol, and Newcaſtle. In return Lynn receives all the corn for exportation which thoſe countries produce, and next to Hull it is the greateſt port for this commodity.

The merchants of Lynn are reputed to carry on a great correſpondence and very conſiderable foreign trade, eſpecially to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, and formerly very much to France; but that channel has within theſe few years been turned to Spain and Portugal. Its harbour is ſafe when ſhips are once in, but the entrance is difficult by reaſon of flats and ſhoals: theſe however are well buoy'd, and there are always good pilots ready for ſteering ſtrangers in.

The town is pretty large and well-built, containing about 2400 houſes, populous, rich, and ſtrong; as appears from the ruins of the works on the land-ſide, demoliſhed in the civil wars, but not diſmantled ſo much but that they may be eaſily repaired. Beſides nine regular baſtions and a ditch, nearly in the form of a ſemi-circle, which make the place above half a mile in breadth, St. Anne's fort or platform at the N. E. end mounts twelve great guns, commanding all ſhips that paſs the harbour. Here is a ſpacious and fine market-place, the quadrangle of which is adorned with a very handſome ſtatue of King James II. and an inſcription in Latin, which tells us, that "The corporation of Lynn, not unmindful of what they owe to the divine virtues of that moſt invincible Prince, erected this figure of Royal Majeſty as a laſting monument of their fidelity and obedience, anno 1686."

Here is a fine croſs, with a dome and gallery round it, ſupported by ſixteen pillars. The market-houſe is a free-ſtone building, after the modern taſte, ſeventy feet high, erected upon four ſteps, neatly adorned with ſtatues and other embelliſhments.

Four rivulets, over which are fifteen bridges, run through the town; and the tide in the Ouſe, which for a mile is about as broad here as the Thames above London-bridge, riſes to twenty feet perpendicular. The town is ſupplied with freſh-water by conduits and pipes from the neighbourhood.

A very laudable cuſtom prevails in this town, that every firſt Monday of a month, the mayor, aldermen, preachers, &c. meet to hear and determine all controverſies amicably, for preventing law-ſuits.

Here are many remarkable places, as St. Margaret's church, formerly an abbey: it is very large, and has a high lanthorn covered with lead; and at the W. end is a ſtone-tower, with a moon-dial, ſhewing the increaſe and decreaſe of that planet; and above the tower is a ſpire, in which is a ring of bells. The town-houſe, called Trinity-hall, is an ancient and noble building; not far from it is the houſe of correction. The exchange in the middle of the town is an elegant ſtructure of free-ſtone, with two orders of pillars built by Sir John Turner; and within it is the cuſtom-houſe. St. Nicholas's chapel is very ancient, and at the N. end of the tower, being an appendage to St. Margaret's, it has a bell-tower and octangular ſpire. All-Saint's church in South Lynn belonged formerly to the Carmelite and White friars, on the ruins of whoſe monaſtery it is built, in the form of a croſs, within a church-yard walled round. On the N. ſide of St. Margaret's is the free-ſchool. The

only fabric ſtanding which belonged to the religious, is the Grey-friars ſteeple, now a noted ſea-mark for ſailors.

In All-Saints pariſh is a ſmall hoſpital for four poor men to live in rent-free; St. Mary Magdalen's hoſpital, originally intended in King Stephen's reign for a prior, twelve brethren and ſiſters, had undergone ſeveral accidents by war, when in 1649 the corporation rebuilt it. An old ruinous building, once a chapel, was in 1682 made a receptacle for poor children to learn to ſpin and read.

The corporation boaſts of having been preſented by King John with a double-gilt ſilver cup and cover, weighing ſeventy-three ounces; but as to the ſword given them from that Prince's ſide, it is doubted. The entrance into the common Staith-yard from the Tueſday-market is by two large gate-ways. It is a beautiful ſquare, with a commodious quay and warehouſes.

Not far from the town is a ruinous chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, and called the Lady's Mount. At St. Nicholas's chapel is a library, to which Lord Townſend, Sir Robert Walpole, Sir Charles Turner, and Robert Britiffe, Eſq; were conſiderable benefactors: alſo another at St. Margaret's, to whom Dr. Thurlin of Cambridge left his books, &c.

The King's Staith-yard is a very handſome ſquare, with brick buildings, and a ſtatue of King James I. Here the greateſt part of imported wines are landed; and from hence they paſs in boats into the fen-country, and over the waſhes into Lincolnſhire.

Oppoſite to Lynn lies the Marſh-land, which conſiſts of about 30,000 acres with ditches. It is now fenced from inundations by a wall, and yields both corn and paſture; ſo that in Tilney-ſmeeth are fed about 30,000 ſheep.

One of the moſt conſiderable places in this tract is Walpole, which gives title of Baron to the Earl of Orford, a deſcendant of the famous Sir Robert Walpole.

Lynn ſtands on a bay of the German ocean, thirty-four miles from Norwich, and ninety-eight from London. Lat. 52 deg. 55 min. N. long. 32 min. E.

LYNN, a market-town of Eſſex county, in Maſſachuſet Proper, a ſubdiviſion of New England, in North America. It lies S. of Marble-head, at the bottom of a bay near a river, which, at the breaking up of winter, runs with a rapid torrent into the ſea.

LYNN-DEEPS, a channel below the town of Lynn, in Norfolk, as difficult a place as any on the eaſtern coaſt of Britain; from it may be ſeen the tower of Boſton church.

LYOL-LAKE, or LOUGH-LYOL, one of the two principal inland lakes of Strathnavern, in the ſhire of Sutherland and North of Scotland, the other being that of Loughnavern.

LYONNOIS, a province or government of France. It is bounded on the N. by that part of Burgundy called Maçonnois, on the E. by the rivers Saone and Rhone, which part it from Breſſe and Dauphiny, on the S. by Vivarais and Velay, and on the W. by the mountains of Auvergne. It is ſubdivided into three countries, namely, Lyonnois Proper, Beaujolois and Forez. The ancient inhabitants of this province were called Seguſiani, who were ſubject to the Ædui, and were the firſt nation beyond the Rhone.

This province is pretty fertile in corn, wine, and fruit; particularly excellent cheſnuts. Some pretend that here are ſilver-mines; but they are not worked: the only mines which turn to account are thoſe of coals.

The rivers which water this province, and render it commodious for trade, are the Rhone, Saone, and Loire, beſides the leſſer ſtreams of Furan, the Lignon, the Rhin, the Azegue, &c.

The trade carried on here is pretty conſiderable, principally in cheſnuts, paper, fine toys, guns, muſkets, piſtols, and all ſorts of iron-work. The whole has one Governor General, one Lieutenant General, with a King's Lieutenant for Lyonnois and Beaujolois, and another for Forez.

LYONS, the capital of Lyonnois laſt-mentioned, its Latin name is *Lugdunum Seguſianorum*, or *Celtarum*, being on the confluence of the Rhone and Soane.

This is a place of great antiquity, having been the ſeat of the Roman government in Gaul, and ſtill contains the ruins of ſome Roman palaces, &c. Lyons at preſent is the ſecond city in France, being inferior to none but Paris. It is very populous, containing about 90,000 ſouls in about 4000 houſes. It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, has four collegiate churches, beſides the cathedral, thirteen pariſhes, four abbeys, four priories, about fifty convents, two hoſpitals, ſix gates, and four ſuburbs. The Jeſuits have two colleges here, the larger of which is a ſtately ſtructure, and among the fineſt in the kingdom. Over the front-door is an obſervatory, one of the boldeſt pieces of architecture Their library contains above 40,000 volumes. Among its ſquares are two fine ones. The town-houſe ſtanding in one of them, is large, and of an oblong figure; and on each ſide of the front is a wing 420 feet long: in the middle is a tower, with a cupola at top, and in the angles are two large pavilions which jut out. The great gate is adorned with two Ionic columns, and leads into a large hall arched over, where are the buſts of Philip the Fair, Charles VIII. and Henry IV. Here is an antique plate of braſs, on which is Claudius's oration, when cenſor, delivered by him before the ſenate of Rome in behalf of Lyons. Fort Pierne Anciſe in this city ſerves for a ſtate-priſon.

The exchange is leſs conſiderable for its ſpaciouſneſs than for the number of merchants who daily meet there to tranſact buſineſs.

The trade of Lyons extends throughout France, which is greatly promoted on account of its being watered by two conſiderable rivers. Their commerce is very conſiderable with Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Low countries, and England. Next to Paris it has the greateſt traffic of any place in the kingdom; though Rouen is thought by ſome to have a more extenſive foreign trade.

Moſt of the inhabitants are manufacturers of ſilks, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, &c. Formerly they were reckoned to have 18,000 looms in this city; but in 1698 their number was reduced to 4000, owing to the revocation of the edict of Nantz, by which ſo many Proteſtants were forced to quit France.

This is the native place of the famous Peter Waldo, founder of the Waldenſes.

After the Romans had conquered Gaul, ſixty nations of this country contributed to build at Lyons a temple to the honour of the Romans and Auguſtus; each of theſe nations gave a ſtatue with inſcriptions to adorn the altar erected to that Emperor. Caligula eſtabliſhed public games, and that famous academy where the moſt eminent orators met before the altar of Auguſtus, in order to contend for the prize of eloquence, to which Juvenal alludes.

Lyons is 46 miles W. of Chamberry, in Savoy, and 231 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 45 deg. 52 min. N. long. 4 deg. 47 min. E.

LYSTRA, a town of Lycaonia, a province of Caramania, in Aſia Minor. It was the birth-place of Timothy: and here the Apoſtles Paul and Barnabas having wrought a miracle, were taken for Jupiter and Mercury. But ſoon after they had like to have been ſtoned by thoſe very zealous Lyſtrians, at the inſtigation of ſome Jews.

M.

MABERIA, one of two lakes, Bournow being the other, through which the Senegal river, or Niger, runs, which latter is the principal boundary between Zahara and Negroland, in Africa. Maberia lies under lat. 12 deg. N. and long. 2 min. E. on the weſtern mouth of which ſtands the city of Tomby.

MACHANGARA, a river of Peru, in South America, which waſhes the S. parts of the city of Quito, and is formed from ſeveral brooks that flow down the breaches and unite in one ſtream, over which is built a ſtone-bridge.

MACAO, an inland, as exhibited in our maps, but others ſay rather a peninſula, in the mouth of the bay of Canton or river Ta, in China, in Aſia, being a narrow ſlip of land, only divided from the continent by a high wall. Here a colony of Portugueſe have ſettled, and built a ſtrong town of the ſame name. They pay a tribute to the Emperor of China, who has a Mandarine here, to whom the Portugueſe are obliged to ſubmit, though they are allowed to be governed by their own magiſtrates and laws.

Three forts defend this town, the territory round which is a mere rock. The place is ſaid to contain 5000 Portugueſe, who are moſtly of a mongrel breed and poor, being kept under by the Chineſe, of which about 15,000 live here. The Portugueſe have a Captain General, who is appointed by their King; and they have alſo a Biſhop.

Since the maſſacre of the Chriſtians in Japan, the Portugueſe, being forbid to trade to Nangazacki, have here quite dwindled into a ſtate of poverty.

Several little iſles lying to windward ſhelter veſſels from ſtorms, and form a kind of ſemi-circle round the port of Macao. It lies forty-ſeven miles S. of the city of Canton. Lat. 22 deg. 13 min. N. long. 113 deg. 51 min. E.

MACAO, a ſmall town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, containing about 1400 inhabitants.

MACAS, a government of Quito, in Peru, South America. It is bounded on the E. by the government of Maynas, ſouthward by that of Bracamoros and Yaguarſonga, and weſtward the E. cordillera of the Andes divides it from the juriſdictions of Rio Bamba and Cuenca.

Its principal town is of the ſame name, and better known by that than its proper ancient appellation of Sevilla del Oro. Its houſes, which do not exceed 130, are built of timber, and thatched. Its inhabitants are reckoned at about 1200; but theſe, as is generally the caſe all over this diſtrict, are Meſtizoes with Spaniards. It lies in lat. 30 min. S. and long. 40 min. E. of Quito.

MACASSAR, the ſame with CELEBES, which ſee. It is a large iſland in the Indian ocean, in Aſia, lying E. of the Borneo, the channel between both which is called the Streights of Macaſſar. Lat. 4 deg. 40 min. S. long. 119 deg. 5 min. E.

MACAYA, a town of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa, It lies near a little river, about three leagues to the N. E. of Cape Verd. This, by its ſituation, ſeems to be Dapper's Magar, where he ſays the King of Cajor ſometimes reſides.

MACCLESFIELD, or MAXFIELD, a town of Cheſhire. It ſtands on the Bollin, and gives name to the hundred, and a large foreſt on the edge of Derbyſhire. It is a large and ancient place, governed by a mayor, and enjoys great privileges from the foreſt juſt-mentioned. Its chapel, ſtanding in the pariſh of Preſtbury, is an elegant edifice, with a very high ſpire, and a college adjacent with monuments of the Savage family. Here was an oratory belonging to the Earls Rivers, where are two braſs plates, upon one of which is a promiſe of 26,000 years and 26 days for ſaying five pater-noſters and five aves.

The principal manufacture of this town is mohair-buttons. Here is a free-ſchool of ancient foundation. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Parker family, who is one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and Preſident of the Royal Society; his father Sir Thomas having been firſt created Earl of Macclefield by King George I. and Lord Chancellor.

Its weekly market is on Monday, and annual fairs on May 6, June 22, July 11, October 4, and November 11; all for cattle, wool, and cloth. It lies 8 miles from Knotesford, 37 from Cheſter, and 151 from London.

MACEDONIA, anciently ÆMATHIA, a province of Greece, of which Philip was ſovereign, whoſe ſon Alexander the Great ſubdued not only all Greece and Thrace, but alſo Aſia, Egypt, and Libya; his dominions thus extending from the Danube to the Indus, and from the Black to the Red ſea.

The ancient boundaries of Macedonia Proper were, Thrace and Mount Scodrus on the N. which divided it from Upper Mœſia and Illyricum, on the W. the Adriatic ſea, on the S. Epirus and Theſſaly, and on the E. the Ægean ſea with part of Thrace: but when Paulus Æmilius had vanquiſhed Perſeus the laſt King of Macedon, in the year 168 before Chriſt, it became a Roman province divided into four parts, which the ſame number of legions kept under. The firſt part was that of which Amphipolis was the capital; the ſecond, Theſſalonica; the third, Pella; and the fourth, Pelaſgonia. Its principal bays are Sinus Strymoniacus, now Monte Santo; Sinus Singiticus, now the gulf of Conteſſa; the Sinus Toronaicus, the preſent gulf of Agomama; and the Sinus Thermaicus, now the gulf of Solonichi.

The preſent limits of Macedonia are Servia and Bulgaria on the N. Bulgaria and the Archipelago on the E. Achaia, now Livadia, on the S. and Albania on the W. It is rich in divers gold mines, abounds in corn, paſture, cattle, and veniſon; in ſome parts producing alſo wine and oil. The moſt remarkable mountain here is Athos.

The Turks divide Macedonia into three parts, viz. Iamboli, Macedonia Proper, and Comenolitari; the boundaries of which are variouſly given.

MACERATA, a city of Ancona, and the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It ſtands on a hill near the river Chiento. It roſe out of the ruins of the ancient Helvia Regina, deſtroyed by the Goths; is an Epiſcopal ſee united with that of Tolentino under Fermo, and has an univerſity or rather academy, called La Rota. It is a large and well-peopled place. The principal gate here is built in the form of a triumphal arch, with three entrances. It lies ten miles from Recanati, and ſixteen S. W. from Loretto. Lat 43 deg. 21 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

MACHECOU, ST. CROIX DE MACHECOU, MACHECOL, or MACHECOLAT, in the ſite of the ancient

cient Retz, a borough in the diſtrict of Nantz, in Upper Brittany, in France. It lies on the river Tenu, which loſes it ſelf in the Loire. It is the principal place of a ſmall country called the duchy of Retz, betwen five and ſix leagues from Nantz to the S. W. and two from the Engliſh channel.

MACHED, or MASZAT, in the Perſian Catalogue it is called *Thus*, a city of Coraſan, a province of Perſia. It is very famous for the pilgrimages made hither, which Shah Abas the Great eſtabliſhed; for he built a ſtately moſque here in honour of one of the Imans, whom the people held in great veneration, and covered the dome with plates of gold, annexing at the ſame time conſiderable revenues to it; ſo that the Perſians, inſtead of going to Mecca and Medina, to which they formerly uſed to carry gold ducats out of the kingdom, now make their pilgrimages to Mached. This city is ſurrounded with a noble wall, on which are ſaid to ſtand 300 towers. It lies 45 miles from Nichabour on the N. and 102 from the eaſtern coaſt of the Caſpian ſea on the E. Lat. 37 deg. N. long. 58 deg. 20 min. E.

MACHEREN. Of this name there are two towns in the province of Luxemburg and Auſtrian Netherlands; namely, *Grave-Macheren* (*Marca Comitis*) in contradiſtinction from *Konigs-Macheren* (*Regis Marca* or *King's-Macheren*) a leſs conſiderable town, about ſix miles from the other, in the ſame province.

Grave-Macheren ſtands on the left bank of the Moſelle, between Sirck and Treves. It is a pretty little town, the inhabitants of which have a good trade in Moſelle wine, which is plentifully produced on the neighbouring hills. It is the ſeat of a court of juſtice, with thirty-three villages in its juriſdiction. It lies thirteen leagues from Luxemburg on the N. E.

MACHIAM, one of the Molucca iſlands in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. This, with the others, produces the beſt cloves, and is as famous for them as the Banda iſlands are for nutmegs. The Dutch have uſurped the dominion of them; and for that purpoſe built three forts upon inacceſſible rocks, in order to maintain their poſſeſſion. It lies under the equator, and in long. 125 deg. 10 min. E.

MACHIAM *Cape*, an headland of Spain, and in the Bay of Biſcay. Lat. 43 deg. 44 min. N. long. 3 deg. 5 min. W.

MACHINLETH, an old borough and market-town at the weſtern limit of Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales, having a good ſtone-bridge over the Dovy, and a harbour for boats. It belongs to the dioceſe of St. Aſaph. Its market is held on Monday.

This ſeems to be the ancient Maglona, where the regiment of the Solenſes were garriſoned under the General of Britain in Honorius's time, to curb the mountaineers.

It lies 30 miles W. of Montgomery, and 183 from London. The joint conſent of Machinleth, Llanidlos, Llanvillig, Welchpool, and Montgomery, is required in chuſing one member to the Britiſh parliament.

MACHRES, or MAHARA, an open town of Tripoli, in Africa, on the mouth of the bay of Capez, with a good citadel and ſtrong fort to defend the entrance into it.

MACKERAN, or MACKAN, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. It is bounded by Segeſtan on the N. Tata in India on the E. it has the Indian ocean on the S. and Kerman on the W.

MACKERAN, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name. It lies about 112 miles N. W. of Tata. Lat. 26 deg. 15 min. N. long. 65 deg. 51 min. E.

MACOKO, the ſame with ANZICO, which ſee. It is a kingdom of Congo, in Africa, bounded northward by Mujaco.

MAÇON, MAZON, or MASION, in Latin *Matiſco*, the capital town of Mazonnois, in Burgundy, in France. It lies on the Soane, which parts it from the country of Breſſe, and over which is a bridge of 13 arches, 300 feet long, and ſaid to be but ſix feet broad. The town is on the declivity of a hill, of a ſemicircular form, about 1300 paces in length, 600 in breadth, and 6000 in circuit.

The ſtreets are narrow, with very few public ſquares, and contains about 6000 ſouls. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, a ſuffragan of Lyons. The cathedral is narrow, tho' the vault or cieling is pretty high. Here is a ſet of bells, the chime of which is reckoned one of the moſt harmonious in France. Here is alſo a collegiate church, ſeveral convents of both ſexes, a college of Jeſuits, and two hoſpitals. Here is a particular Governor, and a Lieutenant from the King; a preſidial court for civil affairs, and an election for the finances.

The country of Maçonnois is famous for its excellent wine. Maçon lies thirty-eight miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46 deg. 31 min. N. long. 4 deg. 59 min. E.

MAKRAN, or MECRAN, a ſmall province lying towards the mountains which ſeparate Perſia from India on the E. in Aſia. It is bounded by Kereſtan on the W. Sableſtan with part of Segeſtan on the N. and has the Perſian or Arabian ſea on the S. The Ilment (Caurea) river riſing in the mountains of Segeſtan, runs through the middle of it. The inhabitants here are the Balluches or Bullodges, a fierce and warlike nation, who extend themſelves to part of the Mogul's dominions.

This province anſwers to the Gedroſia of the ancients, and is ſurrounded with deſerts and vaſt ſandy plains.

MACRI, a gulph of Aſia Minor, at the entrance of which lies the iſland of Rhodes.

MACRO, or MACRONISI, i. e. the long iſland. It was anciently called *Helena*, alſo *Macris* or *Cranæ*, a craggy and rough iſland of the Archipelago, in Turkey in Europe. It is barren and uninhabited, being covered with deep ſand, with only one pitiful ſpring; but it was formerly peopled, and yields larger and finer plants than any found in the Archipelago. It lies near the coaſt of Achaia, and twenty-four miles E. of the city of Athens.

MADAGASCAR, an iſland of Africa, by the Portugueſe, who firſt diſcovered it, called *St. Laurence*, by the French *L'iſle Dauphine*, by the natives *Madacaſe*, and by the Nubian geographers, Perſians, and Arabs, *Seraqdib*. It is the largeſt iſland hitherto known, being about 1122 miles in length from N. to S. and between 2 and 300 generally in breadth. It lies between lat. 12 and 26 deg. S. and between long. 43 and 51 deg. E. Its ſouthernmoſt point, which extends towards the Cape of Good Hope, is the broadeſt; and the northern point, which inclines towards the Eaſtern ocean, is much narrower.

This iſland abounds in corn, fiſh, fowl, and all ſorts of animals and vegetables to be met with on the continent of Africa. It yields four ſorts of honey; one ſort of which, called ſacondre, is rather a kind of ſugar, or ſweet ſalt, very good to eat, and an excellent remedy for an aſthma, and other pulmonic diſorders.

Here are three ſorts of made wines, but none from the grape; alſo ſeveral kinds of oil, aromatic drugs, minerals, and precious ſtones.

In this iſland is a great variety of hills, dales, woods, and champaign country, being well-watered with ſprings and ſtreams, and has good harbours. But no European nation has hitherto planted colonies in this iſland, as it produces no merchandize equal to defray the charges of ſo long a voyage, negroes excepted, which trading veſſels purchaſe here, as on the continent. Some of the inhabitants are white, and others tawny. They dwell on the coaſt, and are deſcended from the Arabs, as appears from their language and ſuperſtitious rites, being a medley of Mahometaniſm, Judaiſm, and Paganiſm; but they have neither moſques, temples, nor ſtated worſhip.

The country is divided among ſeveral petty ſovereigns, ſtyled Kings and Princes by the ſeamen who touch here. Theſe make war on one another, as they do on the continent, and ſell their priſoners for ſlaves to the European ſhips, taking cloaths, utenſils, and other neceſſaries, with beads and toys, in return.

The

The riches of the inhabitants conſiſts in cattle, and fields of rice and roots. Gold and ſilver ſerve only as ornaments; their common diet is cows milk, rice, and roots, but have no bread; and their drink is water or honey-wine. Their moſt ſumptuous dreſs is only a paan or mantle over their ſhoulders, and another reaching from their waiſt to their knees: they wear ſandals. The common people have only a piece of linen before and behind, &c.

This iſland is not populous in proportion to its magnitude, containing not above 1,600,000 ſouls. They are tall and nimble, having a proud gait; and they are great diſſemblers. They are generally lazy. They write in Arabic characters from right to left, and apply themſelves to aſtrology.

MADERAS, African iſlands lying in the Atlantic ocean, between lat. 32 and 33 deg. N. and long. 16 deg. W. The largeſt of them is called Madera, or rather Mattera, i. e. wood or foreſt. See AZORES, which name was given it by Gonzalves Zarco, a Portugueſe, who firſt diſcovered it in 1419 (1429) as being overgrown with trees. The ancients called it *Cernee Atlantica*. It is about eighteen miles long, upwards of four broad, and 120 in circuit. The woods having been burnt down, and the iſland fructified by means of the aſhes, the Portugueſe planted it with vines, from which incredible quantities of wine called Madera are produced. This keeps the beſt of any in the hotteſt weather and climate, in which other ſorts turn ſour; for which reaſon hardly any other is uſed in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the Caribbee iſlands, &c.

The air here is far more moderate than in the Canary iſlands, and the ſoil more fertile in corn, ſugar, and fruit, beſides the exuberance of wine already mentioned; but it is alike ſtored with the ſame ſort of cattle, birds, plants, and the trees from which dragon's blood is extracted; alſo maſtic and other gums.

Here reigns a perpetual ſpring; and they make the beſt ſweet-meats in the world. They have ſeveral ſugar-plantations: and this is the firſt place in the W. where this manufacture was ſet on foot, and thence carried into America; but theſe are moſtly converted into vineyards, which yield the Portugueſe immenſe profits.

It is obſervable of Madera wine, that the heat of the ſun improves it much, when expoſed to it in the barrel after the bung has been taken out. They are reckoned to make in the whole iſland about 28,000 pipes of wine; 8000 of which are conſumed there, and the reſt exported. The principal town of this iſland is Funchal.

The other iſlands are very ſmall, yielding but little wine. Theſe were planted ſoon after the firſt diſcovery by the Portugueſe, and are ſubject ſtill to the crown of Portugal.

MADERA, one of the largeſt rivers that unites its ſtream with the famous Maranon, in South America. It joins this river next after the Cuchibara. The Portugueſe have ſailed up the Madera in 1741, till they found themſelves not far from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, betwixt lat. 17 and 18 deg. S.

From this river downwards, the Maranon is known among the Portuguſe by the name of the river of Amazons; and upwards they call it the river of Solimoes.

MADRAS, or MADRAS PATAN, the ſame with Fort St. George, on the Coromandel coaſt, and Hither India, in Aſia.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of Terra Firma, in South America. It lies on the river Grande. Hither there is uſually as great a reſort of the Roman Catholic pilgrims of America, as of thoſe of the ſame denomination in Europe to the holy houſe of Loretto, in Italy. Here numerous miracles are ſaid to have been wrought by the bleſſed Virgin, in favour of the Spaniſh fleets and ſeamen; and hence they are liberal in their donations at her ſhrine. It lies fifty-four miles E. of Carthagena. Lat. 10 deg. 51 min. N. long. 76 deg. 15 min. W.

MADRID, the capital of New Caſtile, and of all Spain. It is the royal reſidence, and lies in the middle of a large ſandy plain ſurrounded with hills, but has neither wall nor ditch round it. The little river Manzanares lies on its W. ſide, over which King Philip II. built a long and ſtately ſtone-bridge, called the bridge of Segovia, which coſt him 200,000 ducats. The number of ſtreets here are ſaid to be 400, which are broad and ſtraight, but exceſſively dirty, the ſtench of which may be ſmelt above a mile off. The houſes are lofty, but built of brick, and with lettice-windows, moſtly of canvas, or ſome ſlight oiled cloth. The rich have theirs glazed in caſements or ſaſhes: but theſe are taken down in ſummer, and a thinner ſort put up to let in the freſh air. Here are fourteen ſtately ſquares, one of which, called Place Mayor, or the large market-place, would be a fine ſquare were it kept clean; but it is commonly crowded with ſmall ſtalls and proviſions. Here are celebrated the bull-baitings in memory of their victories and ſucceſſes, for which reaſon the ſtately uniform houſes in it have balconies and galleries to each ſtorey for the conveniency of the ſpectators, the whole ſupported by an arched cloiſter or collonade. Here alſo are exhibited other public ſhows, it being ſpacious enough to contain 50,000 ſpectators; at which times, the women eſpecially, adorn themſelves in the moſt magnificent manner, and have ſumptuous equipages. The balconies and fronts of their houſes are ſet off with rich tapeſtry, carpets, pictures, and every thing beautiful, and if in the night with a variety of wax-candles and tapers; and then only the fair ſex are allowed to appear unveiled. The houſes of the nobility have no courts before them, but ſtand even with the ſtreet; yet they are moſtly built of ſtone in an elegant taſte, and very richly furniſhed, eſpecially with plate.

In Madrid are 150,000 inhabitants, 18 pariſhes, 57 monaſteries and nunneries, a great number of chapels, 22 hoſpitals and charitable foundations. Among theſe the general hoſpital for all nations and diſtempers ſeldom has leſs than 500 patients, and ſometimes 1000, with 100 perſons who attend on them. Its yearly revenue is 30,000 ducats; beſides, the ſums that come in by charitable gifts, contributions, legacies, and other private ways, are reckoned ſtill greater. Proviſions in Madrid are vaſtly plentiful, very good, and not dear; and the continual reſidence of the court here occaſions a briſk trade. Here are three royal palaces, namely, that on the W. ſide of the city, which ſtands high, being ſpacious and magnificent, and very richly furniſhed; El buen Retiro, at the end of the Prado, is a majeſtic palace, adorned with the coſtlieſt furniture, and paintings of the greateſt maſters. Its gardens are a perfect paradiſe. The third palace is the Caſa del Campo. The Prado, which is the public airing-place, is delightfully ſhaded with regular rows of poplar trees, and watered with twenty-three fountains. The quality here in their coaches or on horſeback make a brilliant appearance, particularly the ladies. The great church is ſumptuous and magnificent, both within and without, as alſo the monaſteries, town-hall, &c. The houſes of the higher rank amount to about 12,000, as do thoſe of the lower ſort, or rather more, and the whole circuit of the town is reckoned nine miles.

Madrid is governed by a Corregidor or Supreme Judge, ſomething like our Lord Mayor, but choſen by the King; he is not a merchant or tradeſman, but a gentleman at leaſt, and well-verſed in the law. Under him are forty-one Regidors not unlike our aldermen, who compoſe his council, and act as judges under him.

Madrid lies 191 miles S. W. of Paris, 820 in the ſame direction from London, and 289 E. of Liſbon.

There is alſo a royal palace in France of the ſame name, which is now falling to decay. It lies in the neighbourhood of Paris, and was built by Francis I. in 1529, after the plan of that in Spain, where he had been priſoner after the battle of Pavia.

MADRIGAL, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain. It lies in a very fruitful country abounding with corn and excellent wine.

MADRIGAL, a town of Popayan, a province of Terra Firma, in South America. It is ſubject to Spain, and

lies 126 miles S. of the city of Popayan: Lat. 30 min. N. long. 75 deg. 36 min. W.

MADRUZZO, in Latin *Madruinum*, a fortified town in the biſhopric of Trent, and within the circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It was taken by the French, under the Duke of Vendôme in 1703; but ſoon after abandoned. It lies between the city of Trent and town of Riva.

MADURA, a province of the Hither India, in Aſia. It extends from Cape Collimere to that of Comorin, taking up the S. ſide or point of the peninſula of India within the Ganges for 225 miles. It confines on Tanjour to the N. E. has the Indian ſea, which ſeparates it from the iſland of Ceylon, on the S. E. and the mountains of Balagat part it from the Malabar on the W. It is commonly called the fiſhing-coaſt or pearl-coaſt, on account of the oyſter-fiſhery here, which produces great quantities of pearl; but are ſmall, and not comparable to thoſe at Baharan, in the gulph of Perſia. The pearl-banks lie off at ſome diſtance all along the ſhore betwixt it and Ceylon, being rocks of white coral-ſtone, above ſeven fathom under water, to which the oyſters are found ſticking: and it is ſaid, that not leſs than 60,000 people are employed, what in diving, manning, or guarding the veſſels. The profits of this fiſhery are equally divided between the Naique or Prince of the country, and the Dutch Eaſt India company.

On this coaſt they alſo catch a ſort of ſhell or horn, called ſiankos or xanxus, very white, long, round, and thick like a triton-ſhell: of this they make bracelets or thumb-rings for drawing their bows.

The Prince of this country is tributary, if not ſubject, to the Great Mogul.

MADURA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name, and the reſidence of the Prince. It lies at the foot of mountains, in the middle between the E. and W. coaſt. The natives are moſtly blacks: the town lies twelve miles N. of Cape Comorin, the moſt ſouthern headland of the Hither India.

MADURA, a ſmall iſland in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. It lies oppoſite to the moſt eaſterly point of Java, producing nothing for exportation but deer-ſkins, which may be had here very cheap. The Prince of this iſle was not long ſince declared a rebel by the Dutch at Batavia. Its principal town is Arabay; which ſee.

MAELA, a ſmall town of Aragon, in Spain. It lies in a deſolate country on the borders of Catalonia, fifty-ſix miles S. E. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 41 deg. 21 min. N. long. 20 min. W.

MAESE, or MASE, a river riſing in Burgundy, near the villages of Meuſe and Montigny le Roi, from which it runs N. through Lorrain and Champagne into the Netherlands. It is navigable at St. Thibaud, and after paſſing Toul, Verdun, Sedan, and Dinant, and afterwards by Luxemburg and Namur, at which laſt place receiving the Sambre, it runs N. E. by Liege, Maeſtricht, Venlo, and Grave in the united provinces; and afterwards uniting with the Wahal below the iſland of Bommel, takes the name of Meruve; and then running W. to Dort, at laſt falls into the North or German ocean, a little below the Brill.

MAESLAND, or MASELAND, one of the five countries, of which is compoſed the diſtricts of Bois-le-duc and Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies along the river Maes towards Holland, and contains ſome villages: none of which are of any note.

MAESLAND-SLUYS, or MAES-SLUYS, formerly a ſmall village, but now a conſiderable town of Delftland, in Holland, one of the ſeven united provinces. It lies near the mouth of the river Maes, and oppoſite to the Brill. It has roſe to its preſent flouriſhing condition by means of the fiſhery. It lies ſeven miles S. of Delft. Lat. 51 deg. 45 min. N. long. 3 deg. 39 min. E.

MAESTRICHT, or MASTRICHT, in Latin *Obricum Trajectum Superius*, or *Trajectum ad Moſum*; a large city of the Lower Countries, on the Maes, its preſent name being a corruption of the latter Latin one. The town, which ſtands on the W. ſide of the river, is in the biſhopric of Liege; but the wycke or ſuburb, which is on the E. ſide, lies in Limburg, being joined by a fine bridge. This is a very ancient place: and by the treaty of Munſter, both the town and ſuburb, with the territory, were yielded to the States General of the united provinces; their High Mightineſſes and the Biſhop of Liege being co-ſovereigns of Maeſtricht. The Roman Catholic and Proteſtant religions are publickly profeſſed here; and the magiſtracy is compoſed of an equal number of both.

This is one of the keys of Holland on the Maes; and it has been ſtrongly fortified. Its ramparts are three miles in circuit, flanked from place to place with towers and baſtions; of the latter are ſeveral ſeparate ones in horn-works, crown-works, and a covert-way; in ſome places double, and in others treble, and all undermined. And what renders the approaches ſtill more difficult is, that the country can be laid under water on two ſides, by means of the jecker or jail, as the French call it. The whole is garriſoned by the Dutch.

Maeſtricht is well-peopled, here being reckoned about 3000 houſes, and 13,000 inhabitants, beſides the garriſon. Here are two large open places; namely, the vrythof, a fine ſquare planted with rows of trees; and the great market-place: in the latter ſtands the town-houſe, one of the fineſt in all the Netherlands. The reformed have three churches here, two for the Dutch, and one for the French: the former have five miniſters, and the latter three. The Lutherans have alſo a church here. But the Roman Catholics being more numerous, have a greater number of churches in their poſſeſſion; particularly the collegiate church of St. Servat, and that of St. Mary, beſides four parochial ones, ten convents of men, and eleven of maidens.

This place has undergone five memorable ſieges; the two laſt of which was by Lewis XIV. of France, in 1673, when after thirteen days open trenches he took it. The other was by the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. of England; when, after fifty-one days attack, he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege, with the loſs of 8000 men. He received a wound in the arm during the ſiege. But by the peace of Nimuegen in 1679, it was reſtored to the Dutch, and has ever ſince continued in their poſſeſſion. It lies fourteen miles N. of Liege, and thirty-eight miles E. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 5 deg. 38 min. E.

MAESYCK, a town of Lootz, a county of Liege, in Germany. It lies on the Maes, has a parochial, which is alſo a collegiate church, with ſeveral religious houſes. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 5 deg. 50 min. E.

The following article is from the ingenious correſpondent who favoured us with an account of Liſbon.

MAFFRA, a place about ſeven leagues from the city of Liſbon, where is a magnificent ſtructure erected by John V. the father of the reigning King. It contains a very large church, the inſide of which is all of marble, and a royal palace and convent together: it commands a moſt beautiful proſpect of the ſea, and a very extenſive one of the country round. He concludes, but am ſorry I cannot give a more particular deſcription of it, as it juſtly merits one.

MAGADOXO, or MADOGAXO, once a conſiderable kingdom of Ajan, in Africa, but now pretty much reduced. It is bounded by the kingdom of Adel on the N. that of Alaba on the W. the territories of Brave on the S. and has the eaſtern ocean on the E. It extended 130 leagues in length, and between 30 and 40 in breadth. The King is a Mahometan. His ſubjects are ſome of them fair, ſome black, and others tawny. They uſe poiſoned arrows in war. Their country abounds in barley, and other fruit: it breeds great numbers of horſes and other cattle.

MAGADOXO, the capital of the laſt-mentioned kingdom. It ſtands at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the eaſtern ocean. Thither reſort great numbers of merchants from Cambaya and Adea, importing ſtuffs, drugs, and ſpices; which they exchange for gold, ivory, and wax. The river here, which runs acroſs the kingdom, riſes in the mountains of the Moon, and, like the Nile and Niger, overflows its banks at the ſummer-ſolſtice: it lies 236 miles S. of Adea. Lat. 2 deg. 12 min. N. long. 41 deg. 12 min. E.

MAGDEBURG, or MEYDBURG, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is bounded by the marquiſate of

of Brandenburg and duchy of Mecklenburg on the N. Anhelt and Halberſtadt on the S. and W. Upper Saxony, with part of Brandenburg, on the E. and Brunſwic on the W. The Elbe runs through it. It is between fifty and ſixty miles from E. to W. and thirty from N. to S.

That part of it which lies on the W. ſide of the Elbe is fruitful in corn, but has no wood, and that on the E. ſide is moſtly foreſt.

It was formerly an archbiſhopric, whoſe prelate was primate of all Germany till the reformation; when the Canons embracing Lutheraniſm, they choſe the Elector of Brandenburg's ſon adminiſtrator; and continued ſo till, by the treaty of Munſter in 1648, it was appointed to devolve on the Elector of Brandenburg as a dukedom, which with Halberſtadt was given him as an equivalent for the Upper Pomerania, granted to the King of Sweden, who is co-director with the Elector of the circle of Lower Saxony. Its annual revenue is ſaid to be 600,000 rixdollars, or about 100,000 l. ſterling.

MAGDEBURG, i. e. Maiden-town, the capital of the duchy laſt-mentioned, was formerly a hans-town, and the capital of Germany, as it is now of Lower Saxony. It ſtands on the Elbe. This town was firſt built about the year 940, by Otho I. and enlarged by Editha, daughter to our Saxon King Edmund. The firſt tournaments in Germany were appointed here by the Emperor Henry the Fowler; to which none were admitted but ſuch as were of noble extraction by father and mother.

The ſituation of this city is very fine, having an outlet on all ſides to very fertile plains, as well as an inlet of riches by the river Elbe. But no town in Germany has ſuffered ſo much as this by wars; particularly in 1631, when Count Tilly took it by ſtorm, after a long ſiege, he maſſacred the inhabitants in a moſt barbarous manner, and burnt the whole town except the cathedral; ſo that of 40,000 burghers, not above 400 eſcaped. His ſoldiers, by his orders, ſpared neither ſex nor age; and in his cups he uſed brutally to boaſt of this as the marriage-feaſt of Magdeburg.

The fortifications here are very ſtrong. The cathedral of St. Maurice is a fair and magnificent ſtructure. Here is Otho's chapel, in which he is repreſented in bas relief over the altar, and his Empreſs Editha, with the figures of nineteen caſks of gold, which they had expended on the former cathedral. This church has 49 altars, and the high altar in the choir is of one huge ſtone of divers colours, and curiouſly wrought: behind it are the tombs of Otho and Editha. Here is a fine large organ, valued at two tun of gold. In the front of the choir is a fine marble ſtatue of St. Maurice: alſo the ſtatues of the five wiſe virgins, and thoſe of the five fooliſh ones, both very well done. The reformer Luther was educated in the univerſity of Magdeburg; and in the ruins of a cloiſter of the Auguſtine friars, of which order he was one, is ſhewn the chamber, bed-ſtead and table that belonged to him.

The Elbe brings up great numbers of merchant-ſhips from Holland, Hamburg, &c. to its quay, and forms an iſland before the town, to which and the country it is joined by two bridges. In this iſland are warehouſes of fir-timber for ſhip-building, which is carried to Hamburg.

The great ſquare before the Elector's palace has fine houſes, all uniform. Here is an arſenal full of cannon and ſmall arms. The chapter, except the change of religion, is on the ſame footing as before the reformation; the revenue of its provoſt is reckoned at 12,000 crowns per annum. The three religions being tolerated here, the Jeſuits have a fine church; ſo that the town is now populous and extenſive. Beſides its trade with Hamburg, Saxony, and Bohemia, it has a conſiderable income from its ſalt-works. It lies thirty-nine miles S. W. of Brandenburg, and ſeventy-four W. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 12 deg. 14 min. E.

MAGDELENA, a large river of South America, which having its ſource near the equator, runs N. through Terra Firma; and uniting its ſtream with the Cance, takes the name of the Rio Grande, and falls into the North ſea below the town of Madre de Popa. Two of the principal ſources lie at no great diſtance from Popayan, from which Balalcazar found a paſſage to the North ſea; and thus he returned to Spain.

MAGGEE, an iſland or rather peninſula in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland. It lies on the weſtern coaſt near Carickfergus, and in it are ſeveral villages.

This is thought to be the ſeat of the monaſtery of Magio, ſo much commended by the venerable Bede. Betwixt the iſland and the main-land is the harbour of Olderfleet, which uſed to be reckoned a dangerous road for ſhipping. This iſland is five miles long and one and a half broad. It gives name to a branch of the Highlanders in the Weſt of Scotland.

MAGELLAN *Streights*, a paſſage into the South ſea, lying between lat. 52 and 54 deg. S. and between long. 76 and 84 deg. W. It is upwards of 300 miles in length from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. It is in ſome places ſeveral leagues over, and in others not half a league, the land on both ſides being mountainous. Theſe ſtreights were diſcovered and paſſed by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portugueſe, who was in the ſervice of the crown of Spain in 1520, as he undertook to find a weſt paſſage to the Eaſt Indies, which he accordingly performed. But having been killed in the Molucca iſlands, his ſhip returned by the Cape of Good Hope round Africa, and was the firſt ever known who had gone round the globe. Admiral Drake alſo paſſed theſe Streights, in his voyage round the world. But ſhips which have ſailed to the South ſea of later years, particularly Commodore, now Lord Anſon, have taken their courſe round Cape Horn, in which paſſage fewer inconveniencies are to be met with than in the other, through the Streights of Magellan or Le Maire.

MAGELLANIA and TERRA MAGELLANICA, a vaſt tract of land, extending from the province of Rio de Plata quite to the utmoſt verge of South America, that is, from lat. 35 to 54 deg. S. It is ſo called, as the Streights laſt-mentioned are from Magellan the Navigator. Its northern part confines on Chili, Cuyo or Chicinto on the W. and on the provinces of Tucuman and Rio de la Plata on the N. It has the South ſea in part on the W. the Northern ocean wholly on the E. and the Streights of Magellan on the S. The accounts we have hitherto had of this country are but little ſatisfactory. They all agree in the gigantic ſtature of the inhabitants, whom they call Patagons, and affirm to go naked: a circumſtance ſomething ſtrange, conſidering the coldneſs of the climate, and the poverty of the country, which they repreſent as a deſert.

MAGGERO, an iſland of Wardhuys in Norway; on the uttermoſt point of which to the N. is that called North Cape, anciently *Rutubæ Promontorium*, and the moſt northerly point of all Europe. On the Iſle of Maggero, as alſo on thoſe of Suroy and Trommes, both a little more ſouthward, are churches for Chriſtin worſhip: but on the continent the people are ſtupid idolaters.

MAGGIORE *Lake*, or *Lago Maggiore*, i. e. the Greater Lake, anciently *Lacus Verbanus*, a collection of inland waters, lying partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Griſons, among the Alps in Upper Italy. It is about fifty-ſix miles long, and in moſt places ſix broad, about eighty ells deep in the middle; has a hard bottom, and a clear water of a greeniſh caſt, abounding with fiſh. It is quite ſurrounded with hills, from which there are ſeveral fine natural water-falls. From it goes a canal towards Switzerland, which is of great advantage to trade, and near Seſto the river Teſſino iſſues from it; and by the canal of Ticinello or Navilio, made by King Francis I. it has a communication with the city of Milan. In this lake the two moſt conſiderable iſlands are Iſola Bella and Iſola Madre.

MAGLIANO, or MANLIANO, an Epiſcopal city of Sabina, in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and middle diviſion of Italy. It ſtands on the top of a hill, in the neighbourhood of the river Tyber. It is well-peopled, though ſmall, is the uſual reſidence of the Biſhop, who is generally one of the eldeſt Cardinals. It lies four miles from Citta Caſtellana, and about twenty S. E. of Rome.

MAGNANA,

MAGNANA, or MILIANA, a province of Africa, on the S. and E. of Algier Proper, and joined on the W. to Beni Araxid. Its principal inhabitants are a rude people, employed in weaving linen-cloths, and making of ſaddles, after the Moreſco faſhion. It formerly was part of the kingdom of Tremecen, but the pirate Barbaroſſa ſubdued it to Algier.

MAGNANA, or MANLIANA, as it was anciently called: it is the capital of the laſt-mentioned province, and built by the Romans on a high and craggy hill, having a deep valley at the bottom. It has high and ſtrong walls, and is commanded by a good ſtout caſtle. The houſes are well-built, and ſupplied with plenty of water from ſeveral ſprings on the hill. The neighbouring territory is ſo covered with walnut-trees, that one half of the nuts are left to rot on the ground. Beſides the manufactures above-mentioned, they curiouſly turn a kind of wooden ware, chiefly for drinking, which is in great requeſt. Here are the fineſt citrons and oranges in all Barbary, which are ſent to Tenez, Algiers, and other places.

MAGNAVACCA, a town in the duchy of Ferrara, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It has an harbour on the Adriatic ſea; and lies eighteen miles N. of Ravenna. Lat. 44 deg. 55 min. N. long. 12 deg. 56 min. E.

MAGNESIA, a city of Ionia, in Aſia, called *Magneſia ad Mæandrum*, in contradiſtinction from that in Macedonia; and *Magneſia ad Sipylum*, in Lydia. It became early an Epiſcopal ſee under Epheſus, and was alſo one of the twelve cities of Aſia; but has been ruined long ſince.

MAGNESIA AD SIPYLUM, in contradiſtinction to that laſt-mentioned. This is a city of Lydia, in Aſia. It ſtands at the foot of Mount Sipylus, and was anciently a very large and opulent city; as appears from its ruins. It became famous for the victory which the Romans gained here over Antiochus; but was often deſtroyed by earthquakes. It was the reſidence of the Greek Emperors, after the taking of Conſtantinople, as alſo of ſome of the Sultans. It is but an ordinary trading town, and ſubſiſts chiefly on its manufacture of cotton-yarn. The inhabitants are moſtly Mahometans, next to theſe the Jews are very numerous; ſo that the Chriſtians are but the ſmalleſt number. The walls are ſtill ſtanding, and on an eminence is an ancient ſtout caſtle, with only a few old battered cannon. It was ſurrounded with a treple wall, flanked with towers, ſome of which are ſtill ſtanding. It lies fifty miles almoſt S. of Sardis. Lat. 37 deg. 35 min. N. long. 28 deg. 24 min. E.

MAGNY, a town of Vexin François, in the Iſle of France. It lies in the road from Paris to Rouen, twenty-nine miles N. W. of the former. Here is a parochial church, ſeveral convents for both ſexes, and an hoſpital for the ſick. It is the ſeat of a court of juſtice, and an election. The neighbouring country is watered by a ſmall river, and produces very good corn. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 2 deg. 4 min. E.

MAGUELONE, a lake in the S. part of Languedoc, in France. It is not far from the Mediterranean, with which it runs parallel from the city of Agde to Aigues Mortes, being forty miles long, and one broad.

MAGYDIS, or MAGDUS, a city of Pamphilia, a province o Caramania, in Aſia Minor. It anciently ſtood on the coaſt of the Levant, but now in ruins.

MAHON, or PORT-MAHON, one of the fineſt harbours in Europe. It lies in the iſland of Minorca, one of the Baleares in the Mediterranean, and on the coaſt of Spain. See MINORCA. It belonged to Great Britain from the year 1708, when Lord Stanhope took it, till June 29, 1756, when the French under Marſhal Richelieu took it from us, after the unfortunate Admiral Byng had declined fighting the enemy's fleet, and a ſiege of two months, that General, now Lord Blakeney ſtood out in ſpite of the utmoſt difficulties.

MAIDENBRADLEY, a village of Wiltſhire, on the confines of Somerſetſhire, where was anciently a priory for canons. About the time of the reformation this lordſhip came to the Ludlow family, from which was deſcended the famous republican and regicide of that name, who had been a Lieutenant-General and Lord-Deputy of Ireland in 1651. He was a native of this place.

Here is a noble manſion-houſe of Sir Edward Seymour's; and in the neighbourhood is the fine ſeat of Lord Weymouth, at Longleat. At Maidenbradley are kept two annual fairs, on April 25 and September 21, for cattle, horſes, pigs, and cheeſe.

MAIDENCASTLE, a Roman camp ſo called, about a mile from Dorcheſter, in Dorſetſhire, with five trenches incloſing ten acres.

Another ſmall Roman fort is ſo called, and of a ſquare form, near Rear-croſs, on the heath called Stainmore, the ancient boundary of Yorkſhire and Weſtmoreland. Here are the remains of ramparrts, through which the Roman military way paſſes, and that belonged to Maidencaſtle.

By the ſame name is alſo known the caſtle of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, from the Pictiſh Kings, it is ſaid, keeping their daughters in it. Anciently this caſtle was called *Caſtrum Alatum*. See EDINBURGH.

MAIDENHEAD, anciently *Maidenhithe*, *Southealington*, or *Sudlington*, a market-town of Berkſhire. It is a corporation governed by a high-ſteward, a mayor, &c. and lies on the Thames, over which is a large timber-bridge, for the repair of which the town has three trees annually allowed them out of Windſor foreſt. By means of it this is a large thoroughfare to Bath, Briſtol, &c. and has many good inns, with a weekly market every Wedneſday. Its annual fairs are on Whitſun-Wedneſday, for horſes and cattle; September 29, for the two laſt-mentioned articles and hiring of ſervants; and November 30, for horſes and cattle.

The town ſtands partly in the pariſh of Bray, famous for its conforming vicar in all changes of government, and partly in that of Cookham. The barge-pier is the boundary of Buckinghamſhire and Berkſhire. The miniſter of the corporation-chapel founded by Mr. Huſbands is choſen by the inhabitants, and not ſubject to Epiſcopal viſitation.

Here is an alms-houſe erected by James Smith, Eſq; of Hammerſmith, a ſalter of London: it conſiſts of eight houſes for eight poor men and their wives, each houſe having 5 l. annually, beſides twenty ſhillings more for firing, and a new gown once in two years. He alſo left to the poor a dole of two ſhillings in bread every Sunday throughout the year. They carry on a conſiderable trade in malt, meal, timber, by their barges to London.

Maidenhead-thicket in the neighbourhood is noted for its robberies. The town lies ſeven miles from Windſor, thirteen from Reading, and twenty-eight from London.

MAIDEN-STONE, in Britiſh *Maen y Morynion*, a noted monument of great antiquity in Brecknockſhire, in South Wales. It is a rude pillar in the middle of the road near Brecknock town, being ſix feet high, two broad, and ſix inches thick. Upon one ſide are the figures of a man and a woman in an ancient dreſs.

MAIDSTONE, a mayor-town of Kent, which ſends two repreſentatives to parliament. It ſtands on the river Medway, over which is a handſome bridge, and practicable by boys of about ſixty tons, the tide flowing up quite to the town.

This has been a Roman ſtation, and a conſiderable place ever ſince, being pleaſantly ſituated, as well as large and populous. It is the county and aſſize town: the principal trade is in linen-thread, hops, and cherries. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury has a palace here, and he is conſtant parſon of its pariſh, which is his peculiar, and ſerved by his curate.

Here are four charity-ſchools; one for thirty boys, another for thirty girls, both cloathed; a third for thirty boys who have cloaks and bands, and a fourth for twenty boys and girls: all of them are viſited once a week, and inſtructed in the catechiſm by the miniſter. Here a little river from Lenham falls into the Medway.

This town and the country abounding in proviſions ſupplies London with ſeveral commodities, particularly large Kentiſh bullocks, timber, wheat, hops, apples, and

and cherries; with a hard paving-ſtone, and fine white ſand for the glaſs-makers and ſtationers.

In the neighbourhood are delightful ſeats of the nobility and gentry. Some Dutch inhabitants here have divine ſervice performed in the old pariſh-church of St. Faith. Its weekly market, the beſt in the county, is on Thurſday; and its annual fairs on February 13, May 12, June 20, and October 17, for horſes, bullocks, and all ſorts of commodities. It lies three miles from Rocheſter, twenty-four from Canterbury, and thirty-ſix from London.

This town made a noble ſtand in 1648 for the King againſt General Fairfax, with almoſt 10,000 men, who could not take it till after two aſſaults by ſtorm. Here is a free-ſchool. In the marſhes above Maidſtone ſeveral canoes of hollow'd trees were dug up in 1720, alſo a Britiſh coin of amber was found in the foundation of an old wall: the convex ſide was plain, and on the concave was a Britiſh horſe.

MAILLEZAIS, a ſmall town of Lower Poitou, in France. It ſtands on an iſland formed by the rivers Seure and Antize. Here was formerly the ſee of a Biſhop, but removed to Rochelle, which lies twenty-four miles N. of it. Lat. 46 deg. 31 min. N. long. 38 min. W.

MAJELLE MONTE, a conſiderable mountain of the Hither Abruzzo, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is always covered with ſnow, of which it often throws down alavanches or vaſt heaps, that bury every thing that happens in their way; and high winds produce the ſame effect, when the ſnow is freſh and newly fallen.

MAINE, a province of France, which with Perche is but one government. Its Latin name is *Provincia Cenomanenſis*: bounded on the N. by Normandy, on the E. by Perche, on the S. by Touraine and Vendomois, and towards the W. by Anjou and Britany. Its greateſt length from E. to W. is about thirty leagues, and its breadth from S. to N. twenty. Among other maſters, which it often changed, it came to the Kings of England, as Dukes of Normandy: but was united to the French crown under Lewis XI. It was erected into a duchy-peerdom by Lewis XIV. in favour of one of his natural ſons, whom he legitimated.

In this province are arable lands, hills planted with vineyards, meadows, foreſts, ponds, and rivers; the principal among the latter are, the Mayenne, the Huiſne, the Sarte, and the Loire. Here are mines of iron, quarries of marble, free-ſtone, &c. The inhabitants are reputed extremely crafty. The country-people are employed in tilling the ground, and diſpoſing of its produce: and in its cities and towns are ſeveral manufactures carried on.

This province and Perche have a Governor, two Lieutenant Generals, two King's Lieutenants: and Maine is divided into Upper and Lower; the former is in the ſouthern part of the province, and the latter in the northern towards Normandy; to which is commonly added the county of Laval, which is properly the weſtern part of Upper Maine. The capital of this province is Mans. Maine is famous for its capons and other poultry, great quantities of which are carried to Paris.

MAINE, a river of Germany. It riſes in the E. ſide of Franconia, whence it runs from E. to W. through this province. Then paſſing by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aſchaffenburg, Hainau, and Franckfort, empties itſelf into the Rhine near Mentz.

MAINE, a river of France, and in the province of the ſame name. It riſes at Linieres, on the borders of Normandy, ſoon after which it receives the Sarte, and falling into the Loire, is navigable partly of itſelf, and partly by means of ſluices, from Laval down to its mouth.

MAINE, a province of New England, in North America. It is bounded by Nova Scotia on the N. E. the Maſſachuſet-bay on the S. and New Hampſhire on the S. W. and N. W.

MAINLAND, the name given to Pomona, as being the largeſt of the Orkney iſles in the N. of Scotland. It is twenty-four miles long, in ſome parts nine, and in others ſix miles broad. Its capital, and the only town in it, is Kirkwall. See POMONA.

MAINLAND, alſo the principal iſland of Shetland, in the North of Scotland. It is above ſixty miles long, and twenty where broadeſt; being much indented by bays, and having ſeveral head-lands. It is moſtly full of moſſes, bogs, and mountains, except on the ſhore: ſo that it is fitter for paſturage than corn, with which they are chiefly ſupplied from the Orkneys; but they have barley and oats of their own. Its principal and only town is Lerwick, on the E. ſide. See SHETLAND.

MAINOTH, a market-town in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinſter, in Ireland. It had the privilege of holding a fair as early as King Edward I. Here the Earls of Kildare had a caſtle, which is now in ruins.

MAINTENON, a town of Beauce and Orleannois, in France, with a caſtle on the Eure. It lies in a valley between two mountains. Here is a collegiate church called St. Nicholas, and a parochial one of St. Peter; beſides which there is a priory. At this place Lewis XIV. cauſed prodigious works to be begun in 1684, for conveying the water of the Eure to Verſailles: but theſe were diſcontinued in 1688, upon the war's breaking out. Here is a magnificent aqueduct of a prodigious length, running acroſs the Eure and the meadows.

This manor Lewis XIV. erected into a marquiſate in 1679, for Madam d'Aubigny, the widow of the famous Scarron, who by her genius, wit, and great care, in educating the King's children by M. de Monteſpan, continued in his favour for thirty-ſix years as his miſtreſs, though older than him, and probably was at laſt married to him. It lies two leagues from Chartres to the W.

MAJORCA, or MALLORCA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, belonging to the crown of Spain, and oppoſite to Valencia. It is the principal of thoſe anciently called *Baleares* or *Inſulæ Balearicæ*, from their being ſo famous for the ſlingers, who inhabited them.

This is about ſixty miles long from E. to W. and forty-five broad from N. to S. The figure is nearly an oblong ſquare, whoſe four angles or capes lie towards the four cardinal points; namely, Palomero on the W. Salinas on the S. Pedra on the E. and St. Vincent or Formentella on the N. Its northern and weſtern parts are mountainous, but fruitful; and thoſe to the E. and S. are level, yielding large quantities of wheat, barley, wine, oil, fruits of all ſorts, wild-game, ſaffron, excellent paſture and cattle; being famed for good cheeſe, wool, and horſes. In 1624 it is ſaid to have produced no leſs than 16,000 tuns of oil.

The whole iſland is ſurrounded with towers, from which an enemy can be ſeen at ſome diſtance off. It has ſeveral good harbours: and lies eighty-ſix miles S. of the coaſt of Catalonia.

The natives are ſtout and ſtrong, making the beſt privateers in the Mediterranean. They all ſpeak Spaniſh tolerably well: but have a language of their own, a mixture of the old Celtic or Gauliſh, like that ſpoken by the common people in Catalonia, Biſcay, Aſturias, &c.

MAJORCA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned iſland of the ſame name. It was anciently called Palmi. This is the reſidence of the Viceroy, Biſhop, courts, and inquiſition. It lies on the S. W. part of the iſland, upon a bay between two capes; it is fortified after the modern manner, and large. Here are twenty-two churches, beſides the cathedral, with ſeveral chapels and oratories, &c.

It contains 6000 houſes, ſome of them large and of ſtone, with about 10,000 inhabitants. In the ſquare called Born, which is the moſt ſpacious in the city, are ſtately houſes, with galleries for ſeeing the bull-fights and other public ſpectacles. The annual revenue of the Biſhop is 20,000 ducats. Here alſo is an univerſity. Lat. 39 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E.

MAIRE *Streights*, a paſſage to Cape Horn, the moſt ſouthern promontory of America; ſo called from its firſt diſcoverer M. le Maire. It lies between Terra de Fuego and the iſland of Staten. It is at preſent but little uſed, ſhips going round Staten, as well as Cape Horn, into the South ſea.

MAKYNLETH, an old town of Montgomeryſhire, and dioceſe of St. Aſaph, in North Wales. It has a good

ſtone-bridge over the Dovy, with a harbour for boats. Its weekly market is on Monday. It joins with Montgomery, Llanidlos, Lanvillig, and Welchpool, in ſending one member to the Britiſh parliament. It lies 183 miles from London.

MALA, a town of Carelia, a ſubdiviſion of Finland, in Sweden. It ſtands on a ſmall bay that reaches to Kexholm, and falls into the Ladoga lake. It lies about thirty miles from Wyburg towards the S. E.

MALABAR, a diviſion of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, in the Mogul empire, in Aſia. It is bounded by the mountains of Balligate on the E. Decan on the N. and is waſhed on the W. and S. by the Indian ſea. Its inland parts are little known; but the coaſts are well-peopled, having many commodious bays and harbours. The natural produce of the country is ſo rich, that the Engliſh, Dutch, French, Portugueſe, Danes, &c. have made conſiderable ſettlements on the coaſts. This province is about 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It belongs to ſeveral petty Princes or ſtates; but all of them tributary to the Great Mogul: and from this country pepper is chiefly exported.

The other productions are a variety of drugs, good maſts, wax, honey, cotton, cocoa-trees, maiz and other grain, with gems. They have black cattle, ſwine, poultry, &c.

The air here is generally ſuffocating, and iron ruſts ten times more than in Europe. The inhabitants are moſtly idolaters, and very ſuperſtitious.

Their nobility or nairos are trained up to war from their youth. The Parvas or Poulcas are miſerable ſlaves, very vicious, ſtupid, and ignorant. Their Brahmans are as wicked a ſet of men as any perhaps upon earth. The Mahometan Malabars are either merchants or pirates. The latter are bold fellows, and engage in the ſervice of any foreigners. The principal people here beſides the European ſettlers, are Arabians.

MALACCA, or MALAYA, the moſt ſoutherly part of the further peninſula of India, in Aſia. It confines to the N. on Siam, of which empire it is ſometimes reckoned a part; it has the bay of Siam and the Indian ocean on the E. and the ſtreights of Malacca ſeparate it from the iſland of Sumatra on the S. W. It is about 600 miles in length, and generally about 200 in breadth; but in ſeveral places not ſo much.

The inhabitants of Malacca are more ſubject to the Dutch, who are in poſſeſſion of all the ſtrong places on the coaſts, than to the King of Siam or any other Prince or people whatever, being compelled by the Dutch to traffic with them on what terms they pleaſe, and excluſively of all the other European nations.

The coaſts are flat and marſhy, and the inland full of high hills. The air here is exceſſively hot: the inland inhabitants called the Monocaboes are a barbarous, ſavage people.

The Malayan religion is a compound of Mahometaniſm and Paganiſm: they are reputed great ſorcerers.

MALACCA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name, lies in a level country near the coaſt. Its walls and fortifications are founded on a rock, and carried up a conſiderable height. The lower part of them is waſhed by the tide; and on the land-ſide is a wide canal or ditch, cut from the ſea to the river, by which means it is made an iſland.

This city is very populous, the houſes in it are cloſe-built, and ſeveral of the ſtreets are handſome and ſpacious. Its inhabitants are Dutch, Portugueſe, Chineſe, Moors, Malayans, and ſome Armenian merchants: but at preſent this is a place of no great trade.

In 1640 the Dutch took it from the Portugueſe, at which time its commerce flouriſhed, and it was more frequented than any town in India, Goa alone excepted: for here was the rendezvous of their ſhips from China, Japan, and the ſpice-iſlands. But the Dutch have removed the trade to Batavia; and chiefly uſe this fortreſs for commanding the Malacca ſtreights, and bridling the natives. The tawny people here and in the adjacent iſlands are commonly called Malayans, and are reputed a perfidious, bloody people.

The river here is very broad, and briackiſh at high water, but freſh at low water, when the ſhore is ſo muddy that there is no landing. Here they have ſtore of fowl and fiſh, fruits, roots, &c. yet but little paſturage.

In the neighbourhood is a mountain called Madian, ſo full of ſaltpetre, that in the year 1646 there was a violent eruption of it.

No paſſage is ſo difficult and troubleſome as that of the ſtreights of Malacca; for the ſetting of the tides is very uncertain, and the Malacca coaſt is ſo low, and ſo covered with cocoa and palm-trees, that little or nothing of the city is to be ſeen but ſome houſes that ſtretch above half a league along the ſhore. Theſe, with the citadel, which appears black, are the firſt objects by which ſailors diſtinguiſh Malacca. This city lies in lat. 2 deg. 12 min. N. long. 102 deg. 2 min. E.

MALAGA, an ancient city of Granada, in Spain, on the Mediterranean, and at the foot of a ſteep mountain. This is one of the beſt roads on all that coaſt, having a fine moat 530 paces long and twenty broad, with ſtairs to take water at.

This city is handſomely built and populous, having a conſiderable trade. It is defended by two caſtles, one on the top, and the other at the foot of the mountain, and is the ſee of a Biſhop, whoſe annual revenue is 50,000 ducats. The city has a double wall, with ſeveral ſtately towers, and nine gates. On one ſide runs the river Guadalmedina, over which is a handſome bridge, as well as over another little river on the other ſide. The town ſtands in a fertile plain, ſurrounded with hills, covered with vines and the greateſt variety of fruits. This place is particularly remarkable for its excellent wine, the duties on which, and on their raiſins, almonds, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruit exported, is ſaid to amount to 800,000 ducats annually.

Malaga had been in the poſſeſſion of the Moors 773 years, when King Ferdinand retook it after a bloody ſiege of three months, anno 1487.

Off Cape Malaga, in Auguſt 1704, the Engliſh and Dutch under Sir George Rook obtained a ſignal victory over the French fleet commanded by the Count de Thouloufe. This defeat would have been more complete, had not the Engliſh expended moſt of their ammunition in taking of Gibraltar, and the Dutch ſent away part of their ſquadron to convey their homeward-bound merchant-men. It lies 75 miles S. W. from Granada, and 260 S. of Madrid. Lat. 36 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. W.

MALAGUETA, a country of Guiney, in Africa; beginning from Cape Tagrici, it thence extends about 145 leagues S. E. of Cape Palmas; from which cape, a ridge of mountains running northwards, parts it from Guiney Proper on the E. It has on the N. the kingdom of Melli, with the country of the Mundingoes, from which it is ſeparated by a ridge of mountains; and on the S. W. it has the Atlantic ocean.

This country is commonly known under the name of the Grain-coaſt, from the paradiſe grain or Guiney pepper, called Malagueta in Spaniſh, which grows here in great plenty. It is divided into the kingdoms of Sherbro, Quoja, and Sanguin; theſe along the coaſt, and Manou, which is inland. But theſe kingdoms are ſo inconſiderable, and withal ſo little known, except near the ſea-coaſt, that a deſcription of them would be as impoſſible as it is needleſs.

MALAMOCCO, a ſea-port in the iſland of the ſame name, one of the Lagunes, at the mouth of the river Brenta, in the duchy of Venice and Upper Italy. It was formerly the moſt conſiderable port belonging to Venice, but at preſent its harbour is choaked up by the riſing of the ground from beneath; the depth of water, which was between fifteen and twenty fathoms, being now not above three or four: ſo that its Epiſcopal ſee has been removed to Chiozza, and its great commerce has ſhifted elſewhere; by which means the city is now almoſt ruined. It lies ſix miles S. of Venice.

MALATHIA, the ancient *Melitene*, and the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It is a town of Cappadocia, and

and province of Aladulia, in Asia Minor. Here resides a Greek Archbishop. It stands on the confluence of the Arsu with the Euphrates, and on the W. side of the latter. Its territory is partly in the Lesser Armenia, and called by the Turks Malathia Vilaieti, as being the capital of it; and was formerly the seat of the Ottoman Princes. Lat. 38 deg. 22 min. N. long. 38 deg. 56 min. E.

MALDO, a large and populous town of Bengal, a province of Indostan, in Asia. It is well-frequented by merchants, and stands on a channel of the Ganges, between 40 and 50 miles E. of Rajahmal, 122 N. of Huegely, and 15 leagues N. E. of Tanda. Both the English and Dutch have factories here. Lat. 24 deg. 36 min. N. long. 87 deg. 52 min. E.

MALDEGHEM, a village of Flanders, in the Netherlands, to which Baron Sparr retired with his little army, after forcing the French lines in 1705. It lies eight miles S. by E. from Sluys, and nine E. from Bruges.

MALDEN, a borough of Essex, governed by two bailiffs, &c. who return two representatives to parliament. It stands on an eminence at the confluence of the Chelmer and Blackwater, where they enter the sea. It consists of one street a mile long, besides lanes. Here is a convenient haven on an arm of the sea for vessels of 400 tons; and they drive a considerable trade in coal, iron, deals, and corn. It has two churches, formerly three. Here is a public library for the use of the minister and clergy of the neighbouring hundreds, who commonly reside here; also a grammar-school, and a workhouse where sackcloth is woven.

Near this place Boadicea cut in pieces the tenth legion, having killed above 80,000 Romans; but she was afterwards defeated, and 60,000 Britons slain, besides an inhuman treatment shewn herself and her daughters by those polite reformers of the world. Its weekly market is kept on Saturday, and annual fair September 18, for toys.

Malden gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Essex, lies twelve miles from Chelmsford, and thirty-eight from London.

MALDEN-HALL, or rather MILDEN-HALL, which see.

MALDEN-WATER, an inlet or large firth of the sea, in Essex, formed by the junction of the rivers Chelmer and Blackwater, and so called by our fishermen and seamen who use it as a port. It is navigable up to the town of Malden, by which means considerable quantities of corn are carried to London, Essex being a great corn-country, particularly on that side.

MALDIVE, or MALDIVIA, a cluster of small islands in the Indian ocean, reckoned to be no less than 1000, and extending from lat. 2 deg. S. to lat. 7 deg. N. They lie 533 miles S. W. of the continent of the Hither India and the island of Ceylon; but their extent, number, and latitude, are variously given. They are generally flat and low, being surrounded with rocks and sands; and were probably first planted by the Arabians, the inhabitants being of the same complexion, Mahometan sect, and under the same sovereign. The channels between them are narrow, and some fordable; but it is not easy nor safe to wade through them, the bottom being rocky and sharp, and pestered with a sort of sharks: betwixt these islands are only four channels navigable for large ships, but not without danger, unless they have natives for their pilots, who are used to the sea from their infancy. The currents run E. and W. alternately six months; but the time of the change is not certain: and sometimes they shift N. and S. These islands are divided into thirteen clusters, called attolons or provinces, each of which have an entrance through the bar on each side of them: but these entrances are generally narrow. They produce no corn, rice, or herbage; but the natives live mostly on cocoa-nuts, with other fruits, roots, and fish. They have little or nothing to barter with, unless those shells called cowries or blackmoors-teeth, of which they have great plenty; and these serve for small coin in several parts of India.

The inhabitants are ingenious in manufactures, especially of silk and cotton. Their language is peculiar to themselves, and their religious offices are in Arabic. The sovereign of the Maldives resides in the principal island called MALE, which see.

About 100 ship-loads of cocoa are exported hence in a year. The natives make oil, cordage, and sails, besides vending the above-mentioned cowries. They have no beasts of carriage.

MALE, the principal island of the Maldives, in the Indian ocean, in Asia, where their sovereign resides. It is about a mile and a half in circuit, and in the middle of all the rest to which it gives name, and of which it is the most fruitful. His palace is of stone, only one storey high, and the architecture of it mean, though the furniture is handsome. His revenue consists chiefly of a number of islands appropriated to the crown, and taxes upon their produce: most of the nobility and gentry live in the N. parts of Male island, in order to be near the court.

MALEMBA, a village of Cacongo, a province of Congo, in Africa. It lies four miles from the coast, and S. of the river Cacongo. Here the sea forms a gulph which affords a safe road for shipping, all the rest of the coast from Cacongo to the river Zaire being full of rocks and flats.

MALETROIT, a small town of Lower Britany, in France. It is situated on the river Ouse, and lies forty miles E. of Port Lewis. Lat. 47 deg. 56 min. N. long. 2 deg. 21 min. W.

MALGARA, an inland city of Romania, in European Turkey. It contains 10,000 souls, who are Turks, Armenians, and Greeks, under a Bashaw. It stands at the foot of a mountain. Here are seven mosques covered with lead, and a large place inclosed with six cupola's, which serves for an exchange or bazar of the richest goods. It lies about forty miles from Heraclea, towards the W.

MALINES, the same with MECHLIN, which see.

MALLEANS, a people of the East Indies, who dwell on the tops of the mountains of Malabar, in scattered houses built of canes, and plaistered with clay, or wooden huts in the woods, which they remove from tree to tree for fear of the elephants and tygers. They pay tribute to two petty Kings, but are governed by their own laws. Since 1599 they have embraced the Romish religion. They do not correspond much with their neighbours. The Sanfons place them sixty miles E. of Coulan, on the mountains of Ballagate, and 123 miles N. of Cape Comorin.

MALLING, a market-town of Kent. It lies six miles from Maidstone, and twenty-nine from London. Here are annual fairs on August 12, October 2, and November 17, for bullocks, horses, and toys.

MALLO, or MOYALLOW, a small borough-town in the county of Corke, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It lies on the Blackwater, twenty miles N. of the city of Corke. It sends two members to the Irish parliament; and in it is a barrack for one troop of horse.

MALMEDI, in Latin *Malmundarium*, a small town in the principality of Liege. It stands among high hills on the little river Recht, and contains about 400 houses, inhapited mostly by leather-dressers and woollen-drapers. In this place there are several springs of mineral water equal to those of the Spa. It is under the jurisdiction of Cologne in spirituals. Its parochial church is St. Gereon, has a convent of Capuchins, and a nunnery of St. Sepulchre. It is principally remarkable for its Benedictine abbey under the same abbot as Stavelo. It lies twelve miles W. of Limburg. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 21 min. E.

MALMOE, by the Dutch called *Ellebogen*, as standing in an angle. This is a populous and pretty trading town of Schonen or Scania, in South Gothland, in Sweden; it has a harbour on the Sound, upon which it lies. It had formerly walls, ditches, and bastions on the land-side, with a castle and fortress on the sea-side. In the 11th century a society was founded here in memory of King Cnute IV. or the saint of that name, and called Cnute's gild, having members of both sexes, among whom have been several Kings, Princes, and persons of

of diſtinction. It is reckoned to contain 1900 inhabitants. It lies twenty-five miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 31 min. N. long. 13 deg. 31 min. E.

MALMSBURY, a contraction of MAILDULPHBURY, from one Maildulphus, who lived as a hermit here, and built a monaſtery. His ſcholar Aldhelm turned it into an abbey, of which he was the firſt abbot, and he ſat in parliament. He was the firſt who taught his countrymen the Saxons to make Latin verſes, and he was alſo canonized: it is the Britiſh *Caer Bladdon*.

This is a neat old borough of Wiltſhire, which carries on a conſiderable trade in the woollen manufacture. It is governed by an alderman, &c. who returns two members to parliament. A great part of the abbey-church is ſtill ſtanding, and uſed as the pariſh-church. The town ſtands on a hill, with ſix bridges on the Avon, by which, and a brook that runs through it, it is almoſt ſurrounded.

It gave birth to the hiſtorian William Somerſet, ſurnamed of Malmſbury, to the noted free-thinker Thomas Hobbes, and one Thomas Stump, who for a good ſum of money ſaved the church from demolition, and gave it to the town: an inſtance of whoſe wealth is, that a dinner he had provided for his ſervants ſufficed King Henry VIII. and his hungry courtiers and retinue, after a hunting-match in Bredon-foreſt.

One Mr. Jenner a goldſmith of London founded an alms-houſe here for four men, and the like number of women. It has a good weekly market on Saturday. Its annual fairs are on March 17, April 7, and May 26, for cattle and horſes. It lies thirty-four miles from Saliſbury, and eighty-nine from London.

MALO, ST. a ſmall, but populous city of Britany, in France. It ſtands upon a rocky iſland in the Engliſh channel; but is joined to the main-land by a cauſeway, at the beginning of which is a ſtrong caſtle. The harbour is large, and one of the beſt on that coaſt, but of difficult entrance, as being ſurrounded with ſeveral rocks, and at tide of ebb left almoſt dry; ſo that it will not admit large veſſels, and is reputed one of the keys of France.

On the neighbouring rocks are ten different forts. Its inhabitants are principally ſeafaring people, who in time of war with England fit out ſeveral privateers. They made ſeveral prizes in the reign of King William III. which brought a bombardment upon the town; but it ſuffered but little damage by it.

In the year 1758 a ſelect body of above 20,000 Britiſh troops under the Duke of Marlborough, and a powerful ſquadron commanded by Commodore Howe, having landed at Cancalle bay between the 6th and 7th of June, burnt all the ſhipping in St. Malo harbour, to the number of 100 great and ſmall; after which, finding the town impracticable, which is ſurrounded with walls, deep ditches, and guarded by a ſtrong garriſon, they re-embarked, and returned to Spithead with little or no loſs. In time of peace St. Malo drives a conſiderable trade to England, Holland, and Spain: beſides which they fit out a great number of ſhips from between 100 to 300 tons for the cod-fiſhery on the coaſt of Newfoundland.

As ſoon as the city-gates are ſhut, they let looſe upon the ramparts twelve or fifteen bull-dogs, for which reaſon St. Malo is commonly ſaid to be guarded by dogs; though they are only intended to prevent the garriſon from a ſurprize. It was formerly only an abbey, till the biſhopric of Aleth was tranſlated thither in 1172, and ever ſince it has been an Epiſcopal ſee under Tours. The Biſhop is temporal Lord of the city; in his dioceſe are 160 pariſhes, and his annual income 36,000 livres.

The cathedral of St. Vincent is one of the moſt ancient in France: beſides, here are ſeveral fine monaſteries and other public buildings. It lies twelve miles N. of Dinan, and forty N. W. of Rennes. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 15 min. W.

MALORIA, or MELORA, a ſmall iſland of Italy, in the Tuſcan ſea. It lies twelve miles W. of Leghorn. Lat. 43 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. E.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura; it lies fourteen miles S. of Placentia. Thither the Duke of Berwick retired upon the advance of the Confederates, after the taking of Alcantara in April 1706: and near it the Allies forcing the ſaid Duke's entrenchments, obliged him to fly the firſt of May following. Lat. 39 deg. 40 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. W.

MALPAS, a handſome market-town of Cheſhire, upon a hill, not far from the river Dee, and on the confines of Shropſhire. Its church is ſtately, and benefice conſiderable, to which belong two rectors: it ſtands on the moſt eminent part of the town. Here is a grammar-ſchool and hoſpital, both founded by Sir Randolph Brereton. Its caſtle is now in ruins.

The town conſiſts of three ſtreets, well paved. The Latin name of the town is *Mala Platea*, or Ill-ſtreet; whence the Normans call it Mal-pas. In the church are the monuments of the Cholmondeley family; to whom the town gives the title of Viſcount. Its weekly market, which is a good one, is on Monday; and annual fairs on March 25, July 25, and December 8, for cattle, linen and woollen cloths, hard-ware, and pedlary. It lies 12 miles from Cheſter, and 157 from London.

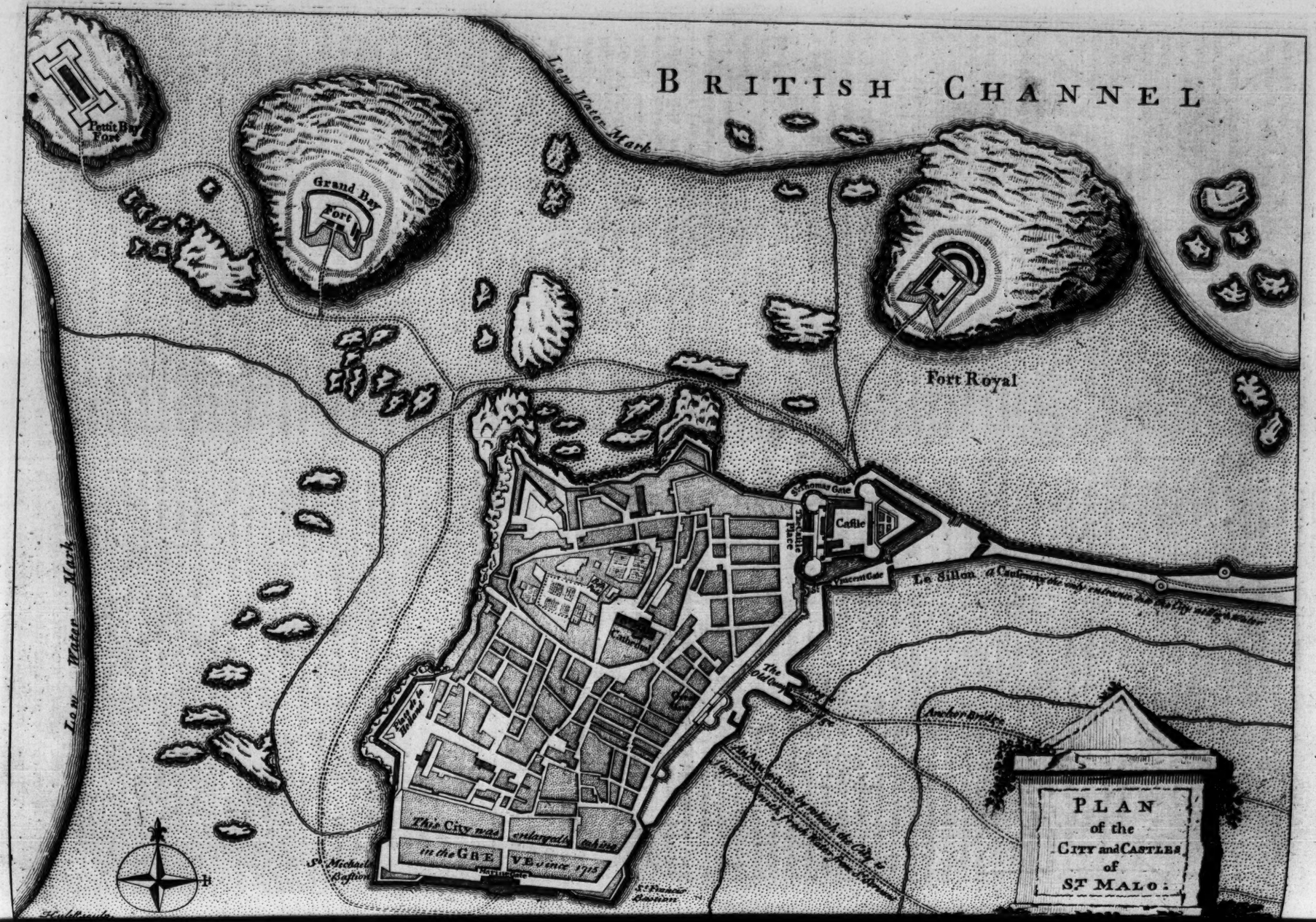
MALPLAQUET. See BLAREGNIES. This is a village of French Hainault, between Condé and Bavay, fourteen leagues from the former to the S. E. and five from the latter to the N. where the confederates obtained a memorable victory over the French on September 11, 1710; though it was a dear-bought one, the former having loſt 18,000 men, and the latter but about 15,000. However, Mons was taken by the confederates the 20th of October following.

MALSTRAND, MAELSTRAND, or MARSTRAND, the capital of Wickſiden; it is a ſtrong town of Bahus-province, in Norway, built on a rock in a peninſula. This is a place of great trade for herrings, and other ſea-fiſh; and is defended by a caſtle at the mouth of the river Trolhetta, which falls into the Cate-gate. It was yielded to the Swedes, with the whole province of Bahus, in 1658. The Danes took it in 1676, but reſtored it by the treaty of Fontainebleau in 1679. It lies ten miles below the town of Bahus.

MALSTROM, or MAELSTROM, a famous gulph or pretended whirlpool between the iſles of Sallere and Wero, in the province of Drontheim, in Norway. It lies in lat. 68 deg. N. Seamen call it the navel of the ſea; and the romantic deſcription of it is, that, in the time of flood, the ſea for two leagues round forms a vortex, which ſwallows up every thing that comes near it; and during the ſix hours of ebb, it throws out the water ſo as to caſt back the heavieſt bodies. But others more rationally obſerve, that this is only a rapid current, which by daſhing againſt ſeveral iſlands or rocks, repel the ſtream now to the S. and then to the N. with a hideous noiſe.

MALTA, or MALTHA, anciently *Iperia*, afterwards *Oggia*, and by the Greeks *Melita*, from which the Saracens formed its preſent name. It is an iſland in the Mediterranean ſea; and though much nearer the coaſt of Sicily, it is reckoned part of Africa. St. Luke mentions it in the 28th chapter of the Acts, and is noted for the hoſpitable reception which the inhabitants, though Barbarians, gave to St. Paul and the other paſſengers ſhipwrecked on their coaſt. It is nearly of an oval figure, and about twenty miles long, its breadth being twelve, and whole circuit ſixty. It is entirely rocky, and produces no more corn than ſerves its inhabitants for ſix months. The quantity of wine it yields is not conſiderable: and what they want of both theſe articles they import from Sicily. The rock is white and ſoft, having only about a foot depth of ſoil; producing plenty of peaſe, beans, and other pulſe, with melons and garden-vegetables. Here is no wood but that of their fruit-trees.

The produce of this iſland is indigo, figs, cotton, honey, grapes, olives, lemons, oranges, and all ſorts of good fruit. Here are excellent paſtures, with conſiderable fiſheries, plenty of ſea-ſalt, and a profitable coral-fiſhery. The number of its inhabitants are ſaid to amount to 60,000, and the annual revenue of the iſland 76,000 crowns.


BRITISH CHANNEL
Low Water Mark
Petit Bey Fort
Grand Bey Fort
Fort Royal
Castle
Le Sillon
Amber Bridge
Low Water Mark
PLAN
of the
CITY and CASTLES
of
ST MALO:

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

The oldeſt inhabitants of Malta, of which we have any accounts, were the Pheacians, whom the Phœnicians drove out; and theſe were obliged to give place to the Greeks. After this it ſeems to have been in the hands of the Carthaginians, who were expelled by the Romans. But upon the decline of the Roman empire, at firſt it fell under the dominion of the Goths, afterwards of the Saracens, who were driven out by the Normans under Roger Count of Sicily, in the year 1090: from which time it was ſubject to the ſame Princes as Sicily, till the Emperor Charles V. gave it (beſides the iſland of Gozo) in the year 1529, by a perpetual grant confirmed by the Pope, to the fugitive Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem; after having loſt the iſland of Rhodes, which from the year 1308 they had very gallantly defended for the ſpace of 213 years, againſt the whole power of the Turks: thence they were alſo ſtiled Knights of Rhodes.

In 1566 Solyman the Turkiſh Emperor attacked them in the iſland of Malta, but he was obliged to deſiſt, after loſing upwards of 20,000 men in the attempt. The order formerly conſiſted of eight nations or languages, the principal of which were the French, Italian, Engliſh, Spaniſh, and German; but now only of ſeven, the Engliſh having firſt withdrawn themſelves on account of their ſuperſtitious rites. The order has alſo loſt conſiderably by the reformation, and by accidents of war: for beſides the Engliſh, Daniſh, Swediſh, and Hungarian priories, the three latter having been united with the tongues of Germany, alſo a good deal in Germany and the Netherlands. In France are three tongues; namely, thoſe of Auvergne, Provence, and France Proper: in Spain are the tongues of Arragon and Caſtille: the ſeventh is Italy: ſo that the number of Knights in theſe countries may be about 3000 in all. Theſe muſt all be of ancient noble families, and legitimate.

The heads of each nation, or the grand croſſes, are called grand priors, having each their reſpective convents of Knights, and eſtates appropriated for their maintainance in every Popiſh nation where they have ſtill footing; and theſe are ſtiled commendaries. The principal of theſe are the grand prior of Germany, or Teutonic order, who in 1546 was created a Prince of the Empire, by the Emperor Charles above-mentioned; and has a ſeat and vote among the princely Abbots in the general diet. His reſidence is at Keiterſheim in the Briſgaw, a country of Suabia. The ſeveral priors chuſe a grand maſter: and in ſpirituals they are all ſubject to the Pope, living according to the rule of St. Auguſtine; and they alſo depend pretty much on thoſe Princes where their lands or commendaries lie. Beſides ſeveral other engagements, they are obliged to maintain a continual war with the Turks, Algerines, and other Mahometans, as alſo with pyrates. The Knights take vows of celibacy, chaſtity, &c. With regard to matrimony, they indeed generally keep their vow; but they introduce at the ſame time a great number of Greek girls, who ſerve them as concubines.

MALTA, the capital of the above iſland of the ſame name. It is alſo called *Valetta* or *Citta Nuova*, i. e. the New Town; the Grand Maſter Valetta having repaired or improved it in 1566. It ſtands on a hill, that ſtretches itſelf out like a neck of land into the ſea, and about the middle of the iſland. It conſiſts of three towns, of which the Citta Vecchia or Old Town, otherwiſe called Medina, is one. Theſe are ſeparated by channels that form ſo many peninſulas of ſolid rock, which riſe to a conſiderable height above the ſea; having ſecure harbours within them, capable of receiving whole fleets. And as the ſituation is thus naturally ſtrong, no art is wanting to render the fortifications impregnable. Its ſtrong walls are of large free-ſtone, partly hewn out of the rocks, and plentifully furniſhed with cannon. Forwards on the neck of land towards the ſea, ſtands the caſtle of St. Elmo, which is fortified in the modern ſtile, and defends the entrance into both harbours: the one lying as you come from the ſea into it on the right-hand of the town, is called Marza Muſcietta, and incloſes a little iſland, upon which is partly a fort, and partly a Lazaretto. The other harbour is on the left-hand, and called ſimply Marſa, or the great harbour; which is the moſt capacious, ſecure, and commodious in all this iſland, with ſome bays to it. For the defence of its entrance ſerves, beſides the above-ſaid caſtle St. Elmo, Fort Ricaſoli, which ſtands on the Punto del Orſa to the left. As the town of Valetta is on the right-hand, ſo to the left are the towns of Brogo or Vittorioſa and Sanglea.

In Valetta is a very handſome palace, where the Grand Maſter reſides; and before it is a wide ſquare or area, for the exerciſes of the Knights. Every one of the ſeven nations have their own public edifice. The cathedral is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. Here the Jeſuits have a college, and in the town are likewiſe ſeveral convents and cloyſters, a large hoſpital, and a particular building for the Turkiſh ſlaves. Anciently the town was twice as large as it is at preſent. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to Palermo. The ſtreets are open and ſpacious, and the houſes built of the white ſtone hewn out of the rocks, of which the iſland conſiſts. The number of inhabitants is about 2000; and it has three ſtately gates, one towards the ſea, and the other two towards the land.

Beſides the city, the iſland contains twenty-ſix pariſhes, four or five towns ſtanding cloſe to one another, which may be looked upon as one, and between thirty and forty villages; containing in all about 50,000 ſouls, one half of which are military unmarried men. Lat. 35 deg. 54 min. N. long. 14 deg. 34 min. E.

MALTON, a populous borough in the North Riding of Yorkſhire. Whether it or Malmſbury be the Camulodunum of the Romans, is queſtioned, as opinions differ on this head: yet it is probable that a Roman vicinary way paſſed from it through Hoffingham, over the neighbouring Moor to Aldborough.

This town ſtands on the Derwent, over which river it has a good ſtone-bridge, in the pleaſant valley of Rydale. It is made navigable up to the town, and from hence to the Ouſe, by act of parliament in the 1ſt of Queen Anne. The town is about four furlongs in length, and divided by the river into two parts, namely, Old and New Malton, which contain three handſome pariſh-churches. It ſtands in the road from Scarborough to York, is accommodated with large inns, and has two weekly markets on Tueſday and Saturday; the latter being the beſt in the county for horſes, black cattle, and other commodities, eſpecially tools for huſbandry. Its annual fairs are, the day before Palm-Sunday, for horſes and horned cattle; the day before Whitſunday, for ſheep, braſs, and pewter; and October 10, for hard and ſmall ware, &c.

The town is not incorporated, but governed by a Bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. The church of the famous monaſtery or abbey founded here by Euſtace Fitz-John, favourite to King Henry I. is ſtill ſtanding, though very ruinous; and before the place was burnt by Thurſtan, Archbiſhop of York, after driving out the Scotch, it was called Old Malton; but ever ſince the ſaid Euſtace rebuilt it, it has been called New Malton. The manor belongs to the Earl of Malton, to whom it gives the title of Baron. It lies ſix miles from Hoffingham, 24 from York, and 199 from London.

Near this town is a well, whoſe water is ſaid to have the ſame virtue as that of Scarborough.

MALVA, a midland province of Indoſtan, or the Hither India, in Aſia. It is bounded on the W. by Chitor and the Ranas territory; by Bengal on the E. Gualeor on the N. and Berar and Candiſh on the S. Its extent is 285 miles from S. W. to N. E. and 225 from N. W. to S. E. It lies under the tropic of Cancer, and is ſubject to the Great Mogul, furniſhing him with 7000 horſe, and 14,000 foot: its revenue is 1,237,500 pounds ſterling per annum, and is ſubdivided into ſeveral ſmall governments. In it are great numbers of trading-towns; of which the capital, and that of the greateſt traffic, is Ratiſpore or Rantipole.

MALVASIA, or NAPOLI DE MALVASIA, the ancient Epidaurus, not far from the modern Monembaſia, a city in a little iſland on the eaſtern coaſt of the Morea, in European Turkey, not above a piſtol-ſhot from

the continent, to which it is joined by a fair ſtone-bridge, the depth under it not being above four feet. It lies near the gulph of Napoli di Romania, in the Archipelago. The town is built at the foot of a rock, on the top of which is a fortreſs; the walls are towards the ſea, and in good repair. The harbour of New Malveſia is not ſo good as that of the Old, in which latter ſhips ſtill anchor.

Among the ruins here are ſome remains of the famous temple of Æſculapius. Its excellent wine Malvoiſie, called now Malmſey by us, has been celebrated in ancient times. It is the ſee of a Greek Metropolitan, whoſe cathedral is dedicated to St. George. It was the laſt place in the Morea that held out againſt the Venetians, who took it however in 1689, but loſt it in 1715. It lies thirty-four miles E. of Lacedemon, and ſeventy-five S. W. of Athens. Lat. 36 deg. 40 min. N. long. 23 deg. 40 min. E.

MALVERN HILLS, lofty hills for about ſeven miles, riſing gradually above one another, in Worceſterſhire, near the confines of Herefordſhire. Upon theſe are two villages, called Great and Little Malvern, two miles aſunder, in each of which was formerly a Benedictine abbey, one of theſe lying in a cavity between the hills: but the firſt was beautified by King Henry VIII. his Queen, and two ſons, &c. At top are the ruins of a ditch, much admired, by which Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glouceſter, parted his lands from thoſe of the church of Hereford. And here alſo are two medicinal ſprings, called the Holy Wells.

MAMALUKES, ſlaves bought up in Circaſſia by the Egyptian monarchs, and trained by them in all martial exerciſes, in order to be their guard. They were the ſons of miſerable Chriſtians in Georgia, in Aſia; but they became ſo numerous and powerful, that they ſeized on the kingdom, after murdering the two laſt Princes of the Saladin race, and ſet up one Ibek a Turk, whoſe ſucceſſors were called Soldans, and held Egypt in ſubjection for 275 years; that is, from 1250 to 1525, when Selim I. Emperor of the Turks, defeated and dethroned the laſt of the Mamaluke race.

MAMARUMI, an inconceivable beautiful caſcade, in the road from Guayaquil to Caracol, in Quito, South America. The rock from which the water precipitates itſelf, is nearly perpendicular, and fifty toiſes high; and on both ſides bordered with lofty trees. The ſight is charmed with the luſtre of the volume of water formed in its fall; after which it continues its courſe in a bed along a ſmall deſcent, and is croſſed by the road. Theſe cataracts the Indians call Paccha, and the Spaniards Chorrera.

MAMERS, an old town of Maine, in France, on the river Dive. Here was formerly, they ſay, a temple of Mars, but demoliſhed by St. Longis. It was fortified by the Normans, with entrenchments ſtill called the ditches of Robert the devil. Here is the ſeat of a royal court of juſtice and eyre, with a ſalt-granary. It lies eight leagues from Le Mans to the N.

MAMNA, an inland town of Segelmoſſa, a province of Africa. It has in it a good number of Jews, with other merchants, being reckoned populous and rich. The exceſſive heat here is very troubleſome, not only breeding ſcorpions and other venomous creatures, but greatly affecting their eyes.

MAM-TOR, i. e. the *Mother Mountain*, one of the wonders in the peak of Derbyſhire. On the S. ſide of it is a precipice, from which the crumbling ſoil, mixed with ſmall ſtones, is continually falling down, and thereby forms at the bottom a heap, which gradually ſwells to a hill on the N. ſide of the road from Buxton to Caſtleton.

MAN, an iſland lying between Great Britain and Ireland. Cæſar calls it *Mona*, Potelmy *Monœda*, and Pliny *Monabia*. It lies about 12 miles S. of Galloway, in Scotland; 26½ N. of Angleſey, in Wales; 40 W. of the coaſt of Cumberland; and 44 E. of that of Down, in Ireland. So that England, Scotland, and Ireland, may in a clear day be eaſily ſeen from it. Man lies between lat. 53 deg. 53 min. and 54 deg. 25 min. N. and long. 4 deg. 30 min. W. being near thirty miles long, and between eight and nine broad.

It has been ſucceſſively inhabited by the Britons, Scotch, Norwegians; but at laſt fell into the hands of the Engliſh, about the cloſe of the reign of King Edward I. or beginning of his ſon Edward II. and has ever ſince continued under their juriſdiction. The grant of it, together with the patronage of the biſhopric, was made by King Henry IV. to Sir John Stanley and his heirs; in which family it has continued, till by marriage it came from the Earl of Derby to the Duke of Athol in Scotland, who is ſtiled King in Man; but the King of England has the ſovereignty, who is King of Man: and thus the diſtinction is commonly made.

This iſland is entirely ſurrounded with rocks, and conſequently has a very dangerous coaſt, and not practicable without a pilot. The ſoil of its northern parts is ſandy and heathy; but that in the ſouthern yields good paſture, with arable land, producing all ſorts of grain, more than is ſufficient for the conſumption of the natives; and the air here is reckoned healthful, as ſome of them live to a great age. They are a medley principally of all the circumjacent parts of the Britiſh dominions.

A ridge of mountains runs almoſt through the whole length of the iſland, ſupplying the inhabitants quite round with very good water, and excellent peat, the only fuel in the iſland. The higheſt of theſe mountains is Snafield.

The number of its inhabitants, beſides ſtrangers, is reckoned at 20,000. They are an orderly hoſpitable people. Their language is the Pictiſh, or a dialect of the Erſe, ſpoken in the weſtern iſles of Scotland; and the names of places here indicate a Highland original, alſo with a mixture of other tongues.

Its ſtaple commodities are chiefly wool, hides, and tallow; and they are extremely well ſituated for a foreign trade, but more ſo for running of goods, eſpecially brandies and wines; for which reaſon they have been brought under the ſame laws as England, with regard to cuſtoms.

Here is the ſee of a Biſhop, who is a ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of York, and ſtiled Biſhop of Sodor and Man; the former being a biſhopric in the weſtern iſland of Jona, or St. Columbus, commonly called Columbkyle, which was united to Man in 1098.

The Biſhop is choſen by the Duke of Athol, and confirmed by the King. He has no voice, though a ſeat in the houſe of Lords; but he performs every other part of the Epiſcopal functions, by ordaining prieſts and deacons, confirmations, &c. Dr. Hilderſley is the preſent Biſhop, having lately ſucceeded Dr. Wilſon, who was upwards of forty years prelate here; and whoſe devotional pieces will render his name ſavoury to poſterity, as a worthy and pious man. Some of theſe he tranſlated into the Mank language, for ſo the native tongue is called; particularly a catechiſm, in order to render them the more generally uſeful to his dioceſe.

The principal palace on the iſland is Rulhin, defended by a ſtrong caſtle. The Biſhop's reſidence is at the village of Ball-curi. The moſt populous place is Douglas, near which is the beſt harbour in the iſland.

On the little Iſle of Peel, near the W. ſide of Man, is a town of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle.

The horſes in the mountains of this iſland are of a remarkable ſmall ſize, being no bigger than aſſes, three feet ſome inches high, but are very mettleſome and hardy; and of much the ſame kind are thoſe called ſhelties, in the Orkney iſlands of Scotland, but found no where elſe in Great Britain.

On this iſland are ſeventeen pariſh-churches, and four chapels in its four market and principal towns.

Here are great numbers of Runic inſcriptions, moſt of them on funeral monuments. They are generally on long flat rag-ſtone, with croſſes and other devices; moſt of them being very entire, and in the Norwegian language.

In the Iſle of Man is a ſmall breed of ſwine, called parrs, which run wild in the mountains; theſe, and the wild-ſheep, are counted excellent meat.

Here is one aviary of eagles, and at leaſt two of mottled hawks.

The

The religion and worſhip here is exactly the ſame as the church of England. Their diſcipline is near the model of the pureſt primitive times.

The habit and manner of living here imitate thoſe of the main iſland of Great Britain, only the poorer ſort wear a ſort of ſandal, made of untanned leather, being croſs-laced from the toe to the inſtep, and gathered about the middle.

They improve their land either with lime, ſea-wreck, or ware, or by folding their ſheep and cattle in cloſe paſtures, which are ſhifted from place to place; and thus manured, they yield plentiful crops. Oat-cakes are the common bread of the country.

The grand ſtaple of Man was formerly herrings, of which near 20,000 barrels have been exported in one year to France, and other parts. The fiſhing-ſeaſon is between July and All-hallow-tide.

The clergy meet here in convocation at leaſt once a year, on Thurſday in Whitſun-week, and they are dignified with the title of Sir before their Chriſtian names. On Midſummer-day meet alſo the Governor, &c. in a court called the Tinwald, i. e. a fenced-court, on a hill near the middle of the iſland, and in the open air. It conſiſts of the Governor, Biſhop, Archdeacon, two Vicars General, the Comptroller, the Water-Bailiff, and Attorney-General.

This iſland, notwithſtanding the ſtrictneſs of its laws, for offences committed on it, is further ſaid to be a refuge for crimes that have been committed, as well as debts incurred out of it. And as to ſmuggling, or its being a ſanctuary for unentered goods, that has been obſerved already.

Before the ſouth promontory of Man lies a little iſland called the Calf of Man, where puffins abound at one time of the year; alſo ducks and drakes, called barnacles by the Engliſh, and clakes and ſoland-geeſe by the Scotch; though thoſe of Scotland are of a different kind. It is about three miles in circuit, and ſeparated from Man by a channel about two furlongs broad. The puffins breed in the holes of rabbits, which for that time leave them to theſe ſtrangers. The old ones leave their young all day, and fly to the main ſea, and returning late at night, diſgorge their prey into the ſtomachs of their young, which is found to be nothing but digeſted oil and ſorrel leaves, by which means they are rendered almoſt an entire lump of fat. In Auguſt they are hunted, and no leſs than 5000 of theſe young ones are taken annually, which are pickled with white ſpice, &c. and ſent abroad as preſents; but moſtly uſed at home. About the rocks of this iſland breed an incredible number of all ſorts of ſea-fowl.

In the Iſle of Man are mills both for grinding of corn and fulling of cloth, which are moſtly worked in ſummer, when there is greateſt plenty of water, many of the rivulets not having a ſufficient quantity for driving a mill for the moſt part of the year: and this has put the inhabitants upon inventing a cheap ſort, ſo that it is no great loſs though it ſhould ſtand ſtill ſix months in the year.

The goods ſmuggled here, for which, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid, ways and means are found, are wine and brandy from France, rum from the Weſt Indies, with callicoes and other Eaſt India goods from Holland; which are frequently put aſhore here into warehouſes, and afterwards run in ſmall boats into Ireland, Scotland, and the Weſt of England.

Several gentlemen who owe conſiderable ſums in London, Paris, and Amſterdam, are ſaid to live here at a ſmall expence, unmoleſted, provided they do not diſturb the government of the iſland: and though the natives are a quiet people, and do not trouble their heads with politics, the French refugees here have a correſpondence on the continent, by which means they know whatever paſſes in London, Paris, or Rome.

MANAAR, or MANARA, one of the iſles in the Indian ocean. It lies between that of Ceylon and the continent. It is fruitful, and ſeven miles in circuit. It has ſeven churches, to each of which belong ſome conſiderable villages. It is defended by a caſtle well-ſtored, upon the bank of a canal capable of receiving ſmall veſſels, which pay cuſtom here to the Dutch. Baldæus, who planted the Proteſtant religion in Ceylon, ſays, that one may wade to it from this iſland; whence it is not more than a cannon-ſhot over. The Dutch took it in 1658 from the Portugueſe, after one of the briſkeſt actions known in this part of the world between theſe two nations: it abounds in fiſh, fleſh, and fowl. Here is an amphibious ſea-calf, the females of which give ſuck; their fleſh when boiled looks like veal, but taſtes like ſturgeon. The noble pearl-fiſhery, for which this iſland was once famous, is ſince declined. Lat. 9 deg. 12 min. N. long. 79 deg. 12 min. E.

MANAPAAR, a place of Madura, a kingdom of India, in Aſia; where is a Dutch factory on a high ground, about a mile from the ſea. It lies ten leagues S. of Tutucorin, and eight N. E. of Cape Comorin.

MANCHA, LA, a mountainous tract which forms the S. part of New Caſtille, in Spain. It lies between the ſources of the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquiver, being famous as giving title to Cervantes's Knight, Don Quixote, and the feigned ſcene of ſome of his humourous adventures.

MANCHE, LA, i. e. the Sleeve, a name given by the French to the Engliſh channel.

MANCHESTER, the ſite of the ancient *Mancunium*, and that now called Knock-caſtle was the Roman Caſtrum. This is the largeſt mere village in England, being only a manor in Lancaſhire, whoſe higheſt magiſtrate is a Conſtable or Headborough: yet including the ſuburbs, or that part on the other ſide of the bridge, it is ſaid to contain 50,000 inhabitants; the increaſe of which appears from that of the buildings here of late years: ſo that the place is almoſt double to what it has been. It lies on the Irwell, which here receives the Erk; over the former is a large bridge, on the other ſide of it is a ſuburb called Salthorp or Salford.

In Manchester are four extraordinary foundations; namely, a college, an hoſpital, a free-ſchool, and a library, all very well ſupported.

The college was the charity of Thomas Weſt, a cadet of the Delawar family, who was Rector of the pariſh; but ſucceeding to his elder brother's honours and eſtates, through default of male iſſue, the Pope allowed him to marry, on his founding this college in 1421, as a penance. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Dennis, and St. George, the two patrons of France and England. It is incorporated by the name of the Warden and Fellows of Chriſt-church. The viſitor is the Biſhop of Cheſter; and if he happen to be Warden, then his Majeſty is viſitor.

The hoſpital was founded by Humphry Chatham, Eſq; for forty poor boys, now increaſed to ſixty. He alſo founded a ſpacious library, furniſhed with a good ſtock of valuable books, and an annual income of 116l. to buy books for ever, and afford a ſalary to a librarian. There is alſo a large ſchool for the hoſpital boys to learn to read and write. The public ſchool was the foundation of Dr. Oldham, Biſhop of Exeter, in 1719.

Beſides theſe endowments, there have been ſeveral other conſiderable and annual revenues left for the poor of this place.

Here is a new church, dedicated to St. Anne, which was finiſhed in 1723 by ſubſcription; the choir is alcove faſhion, and the pilaſters painted for lapis lazuli colour. The old church is very large, with three rows of neat pillars. In this town are looms that work twenty-four laces at a time. For the ſpace of three miles up the river, they have no leſs than ſixty water-mills. The town ſtands principally on a rock. Here are ſeveral manufactures carried on, particularly in cotton and Mancheſter-ſtuffs, as they are called: the inhabitants are extremely induſtrious, the ſmalleſt children being all employed in earning their bread. They alſo traffic in buttons, filletings, checks, and all ſorts of ſmall ware; vaſt quantities of which are exported, particularly to the Weſt Indies.

The bridge is very high, on account of the river, though generally but ſmall, ſwelling ſuddenly as it comes from the mountains, to the height of four or five yards, and falling again as haſtily. It lies 8 miles S. E. from Bolton, 44 from Lancaſter, and 165 from London. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and an-

nual fairs on Whitſun-Monday, September 20, and November 6. It gives title of Duke to a branch of the Montague family; and is conſidered as one of the principal towns for manufactures in England.

MANCUNIUM, the Roman name of Mancheſter laſt-mentioned.

MANCORA, a place in the road from Quito to Truxillo, in South America, through which runs a ſmall rivulet of freſh-water; but in ſummer the little remaining in it is brackiſh. The banks of this rivulet are ſo fertile, by reaſon of its water, as to produce ſuch numbers of large Algarrobals (a kind of leguminous tree, which yields beans that ſerve for food to all ſorts of cattle) as to form a ſhady foreſt.

From Mancora the road runs for 114 leagues between barren mountains, at ſome diſtance from the coaſt; with very troubleſome aſcents and declivities, as far as the breach of Parinnas. This is the ſecond ſtage, from which the road lies over a ſandy plain ten leagues in length, to the town of Amotape, and at ſome diſtance from the coaſt.

MANDERSCHEIT, a city of Triers, and the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It is the capital of a county of the ſame name; and lies twenty-four miles N. of the city of Triers. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 6 deg. 43 min. E.

MANDINGO. See MUNDINGOES.

MANDOA, ſaid to be a very ſtrong walled town upon a rock. It lies in the province of Candiſh, and ſouthern diviſion of Indoſtan, in Aſia. It is of vaſt circuit, and was beſieged twelve years by Eckbar before he could take it; it lies ſeventy-five miles N. of Brampore, and eighty of Serog.

MANFREDONIA, called in Latin *Sipontum Novum*, as it aroſe out of the ruins of the ancient Sipontum, which the Saracens deſtroyed in the reign of Charlemagne. It is the capital of the Capitanate, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies at the foot of Monte Sant Angelo, with a caſtle and port before it, on the Adriatic ſea. It has its name from the famous Manfred, the natural ſon of the Emperor Frederick II. who was its founder in 1256.

It was a celebrated town in the time of the Romans, as was alſo its bay, which was called *Sinus Sipontinus*; but both have been in a very declining condition ſince 1620, when the Turks took it, and carried off all its bells, cannon, &c. and afterwards ſet fire to the town, which is ſmall, and but thinly inhabited; its harbour is choaked up, and can admit only ſmall veſſels. It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and lies ten miles E. of Venice. Lat. 41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 51 min. E.

MANGALIA, a town of Bulgaria, and in the country of the Tartars of Drobugia, in European Turkey. It lies ſixty-three miles from the moſt ſoutherly mouth of the Danube, and has one of the beſt harbours on the Euxine ſea.

MANGALOR, or MANQUELOR, a ſmall and ill-built town of the Hither India, in Aſia. It is ſaid to be the greateſt mart for trade in this country. It has a harbour on the Malabar coaſt, but a foul road. Three rivers come into it from the N. S. and E. all proceeding from the rains in the mountains of Gatti, and unite about a mile above this place.

The Portugueſe have a factory here for rice, &c. with two ſmall forts, one upon each ſide of the river's mouth. The Dutch have alſo a factory here: it lies 154 miles N. of Calicut. Lat. 13 deg. 12 min. N. long. 74 deg. 15 min. E.

MANGASCA, a place in Aſiatic Siberia, where they dig out of the ground a ſort of bone or foſſile ivory. But whether it be the teeth of the Behemoth, mentioned in Job, as ſome authors affirm, ſeems to be a matter very hard to determine.

MANGROL, a maritime town of Guzuratte, in the ſouthern diviſion of Indoſtan, in Aſia. Here was once an Engliſh factory. It lies juſt under the tropic of Cancer. Hence coarſe callicoes white and dyed, wheat, pulſe, and butter, are exported; and it has a market for pepper, ſugar, and the betel-nut. The inhabitants are Benians. The wild deer, antilopes, and peacocks, are ſo familiar, that they come into the very houſes. It lies not Mfar from Jigat.

ANGUZEER, a ſea-port of Canary in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It lies three miles from Decully, a large fort built on an iſland cloſe to the ſhore. About three leagues more to the S. is a ſmall river, which divides Mthis country from Malabar.

ANHEIM, a city of the palatinate in Germany. It ſtands on the E. ſide of the Rhine, about a quarter of a league from its confluence with the Neckar. The French took it in 1688, at which time they diſmantled and burnt moſt of it; and in 1692 they ſurprized it, plundered the town, and committed unheard-of brutalities. It has ſince been made one of the prettieſt towns in the empire, and its fortifications compleated upon the Elector removing hither from Heidelberg. But its ſituation in a marſhy ground between the two rivers, has always been reckoned unhealthy. It has three fine gates, of which that of the Neckar is the moſt magnificent, having baſſo-relievos very beautifully executed. This gate opens into a long ſpacious ſtreet, running parallel with all the reſt; at the end of which is the Elector's palace, a very large ſubſtantial building, but the architecture is faulty. The apartments are beautified with noble floors and cielings; and from them is a fine proſpect of all the country round, as far as the mountains of Alſace.

This fruitful country is watered by the Rhine, which paſſes behind the palace of Manheim, and waſhes its fortifications. People of both ſexes here are very ſocial, and civil to ſtrangers. The three religions have churches here, and the Jews have a large ſynagogue; who are very numerous at this place, and drive a conſiderable trade with their brethren of Mentz, Franckfort, and Amſterdam.

In the caſtle of Eckelberg here, Balthaſar Coſſa, known by the name of Pope John XXIII. was kept priſoner, at the inſtance of the Emperor Sigiſmund and the council of Conſtance.

The paſſage from thence to Heidelberg is nearly all the way by the ſide of the Neckar, from which city it lies eighteen miles N. W. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 32 min. E.

MANICOLA, a large country in the land of the Holy Ghoſt, and ſouthern countries of America: but the accounts of it hitherto publiſhed ſeem not to be very authentic, at leaſt it has not been viſited by any European voyager.

MANILLA, the ſame with LUCONIA, which ſee. This is the largeſt, richeſt, and moſt northern of all the Philippine iſlands in Aſia.

MANILLA, the capital of the iſland of the ſame name juſt-mentioned. It is the ſeat of the Spaniſh Viceroy. It lies on a point of land formed by a river, which iſſues from the lake of Bahia, and falls into the ſea a little lower at the town of Cavite; where is a capacious harbour, but of difficult entrance, by reaſon of rocks and ſhoals.

This city is about two miles in circuit, ſurrounded with a good wall and ditch; being fortified with baſtions and out-works, beſides the fort on the point of land between the ſea and the river, and commanding the entrance into it.

The principal ſtructures are, a large cathedral, ſeveral churches and religious houſes, chapels, hoſpitals, and a Jeſuits college. In the church of Miſericordia, dedicated to St. Elizabeth, the orphan daughters of Spaniards and Meſtizoes, or of half Spaniard and half Indian breed, are admitted, and have between 3 and 400 pieces of eight as a portion; and if they chuſe to be nuns, a ſuitable annual allowance. The inſide of their churches and chapels are exceeding rich: that of St. Auguſtine's has fifteen altars, finely gilt, ſome of them with antependiums of beaten ſilver; but the ſtructures are moſtly of wood, on account of the earthquakes frequent here. Near the Jeſuits college is that of St. Joſeph, where Latin, philoſophy, and divinity are taught; all degrees being given here.

The ſtreets are wide and handſome, with galleries, which run all along the front of the houſes, with a noble market-place in the middle of the city; but the regularity

larity of this place has been ſpoiled by earthquakes, which have overturned ſeveral fine houſes and palaces. For this reaſon all above the firſt-floor is of ſlight wood. In 1627 Mount Carvallos was levelled, and in 1645 a third part of the city was overturned, and 3000 ſouls periſhed; and another no leſs dreadful happened the enſuing year.

The inhabitants are a medley of Indians, Chineſe, Spaniards, &c. to the number of 6000. Within the walls are computed to be about 3000, and the like number in the Chineſe ſuburb; among whom are all ſorts of workmen, whilſt the Spaniards and Indians ſeldom apply themſelves to any buſineſs.

The poſt of Viceroy is one of the moſt profitable belonging to the Spaniſh monarchy: he lives in great ſtate. He keeps a garriſon of 800 ſoldiers in the city, beſides 3 or 4000 more in other parts. But when recalled, he undergoes a ſevere trial, ſixty days being allowed for complaints to be exhibited againſt him; and the judges are commonly ſo ſevere in their verdict, that if he is not able to ſpend 100,000 pieces of eight in bribes, he ſeldom eſcapes impriſonment or other puniſhment.

The Archbiſhop has 6000 pieces of eight annually from the crown: a titular Biſhop reſides here, who aſſiſts upon a vacancy.

This iſland is allowed to ſend two ſhips every year to New Spain; which are built very large, and laden with the ſpices and rich goods of India, for Acapulco, whence they bring back the valuable commodities of America and Europe.

Above 40,000 Chineſe were here on the firſt arrival of the Spaniards, who baniſhed them all but 3000, on account of their uſefulneſs to the government. They are allowed neither light nor fire in their houſes after dark.

The Spaniards, who are about 4000 in number, beſides ſoldiers and prieſts, live within the fortifications: and moſt of their wives are Indians. There are not leſs than ſixteen ſuburbs here, and about 10 or 15,000 ſlaves, conſiſting of Negroes, Malayans, and other Aſiatics. Some of the Indians are now ſo civilized, as not only to be counted good Chriſtians, but rich merchants. The Spaniards, or at leaſt the Portugueſe for them, build very good ſhips, with which they trade to China, Siam, Sumatra, &c. beſides the junks built for the Chineſe traders; who employ great numbers of veſſels of all ſorts.

Here they admit of trade with India and China, but with no European nation. From Cadiz in Old Spain to La Vera Cruz is about 4000 miles, and from Acapulco to Manilla is 8000, the ſtated route of the trade hither. Manilla lies in lat. 14 deg. 50 min. N. long. 120 deg. 15 min. E.

MANINGTREE, or MAINTREE, a market-town of Eſſex, with a timber-bridge over the Stour or Maningtree-water, at the mouth of which the place ſtands. Its weekly market is on Tueſday, and its annual fair on July 15, for toys. It is in the ſame hundred with Harwich, and has a chapel of eaſe at Miſtley: it lies twenty-ſix miles from Chelmsford, and fifty-nine from London.

MANOE, an iſland in the German ſea, on the coaſt of Sleſwick, in Denmark: a great part of it has been ſwallowed up by the ſea. It is ſaid to have been known to the ancients under the name of Mana or Manda. It lies N. of Rom.

MANOSQUE, a populous town of Upper Provence, in France, about a league from the river Durance. It lies in a very fertile and pleaſant valley. In it are ſeveral fine fountains, two parochial churches, five convents of men and women, with a caſtle fortified in the antique ſtile. Here is a commendery of the order of Malta, to whom the place is ſaid to belong, the prior of which calls himſelf a grand croſs of St. John of Jeruſalem; and the ruins of their convent are ſtill to be ſeen here. It lies twenty-ſeven miles N. E. of Aix. Lat. 43 deg. 56 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E.

MANRESA, MINORISA, anciently RUBRICATA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, near the confluence of the Cardonero and Lobregat. It lies in a ſpacious and fertile plain, being walled and fortified with an old caſtle; and contains 1000 families in one pariſh, five monaſteries, and a nunnery: it lies thirty miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 36 min. N. long. 1 deg. 41 min. E.

MANS, Le, in Latin *Vindinum*, or *Civitas Cenomanorum*, the capital of Maine, in France. It ſtands on a hill, at the confluence of the rivers Sarte and Huiſne. It is reckoned one of the oldeſt cities in Gaul, and was very flouriſhing in the time of Charlemagne. But it ſuffered ſo greatly in the wars of the Engliſh and Normans, and by conflagrations, that it has loſt much of its former ſplendor. William the Conqueror built a caſtle here, but it was demoliſhed in 1617.

It is the ſee of a Biſhop, who ſtiles himſelf the firſt ſuffragan to Tours, and pretends to a right of performing the function of the Metropolitan in his abſence. His dioceſe contains 696 pariſhes, 10 chapters, and 21 abbeys; and his annual income amounts to 17,000 livres. In the city and ſuburbs are 16 or 17 pariſhes, and between 14 and 15,000 inhabitants, in 3200 houſes. Here is a college of the fathers of the oratory, a cathedral, two collegiate churches, four abbeys; alſo ſeveral convents of monks and nuns, reckoned about eight. Mans gave birth to the celebrated divine and mathematician, Father Merſenne. It is the ſeat of a preſidial court, and lies fifty miles N. E. of Angers. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 min. E.

MANSFELDT, one of the four Hircynian counties, (Stolberg, Hohenſtein, and Regenſtein being the other three) in the landgravate of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is bounded by Stolberg and the upper county of Schwartzburg on the W. the principality of Anhalt on the N. the duchy of Saxe-Merſburg and Saxe-hall on the S. and by part of Anhalt and Saxe-hall, with the river Sala, on the E. It is about thirty miles from E. to W. and eighteen from N. to S. It abounds with ſeveral minerals, particularly the Scheifferſtein, peculiar to this and the neighbouring provinces: this is a blackiſh glittering ſort of ſlate, which, when bruiſed and ſmelted, yields much copper and ſilver.

The Imperial Counts of Mansfeldt ſhine in the annals of Germany and the Netherlands, there having been ſeveral great men of this family. This country was originally given them, it is ſaid, by the Emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa, for ſervices performed in the holy land. The two principal branches were thoſe of Bornſtet and Eiſleben; the former Roman Catholic; but latter which became extinct in 1710, was a Proteſtant.

MANSFELDT, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name, lies forty-ſix miles N. W. of Leipſick. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 11 deg. 53 min. E.

MANSFIELD, or MAUNSFIELD-WOODHOUSE, a large, well-built and populous market-town in the foreſt of Sherwood, in Nottinghamſhire. Hither formerly our Kings uſed to retire, in order to hunt in the foreſt: and it appears that one Henry Fauconberg held the manor of Cuckney by ſergeanty, to ſhoe the King's horſe when he came to Mansfield. It is alſo well known by the old ballad of Sir John Cockle, the Miller of Manſfield; which has been turned into a farce, and frequently acted on our ſtage with applauſe.

This town drives a conſiderable trade in malt, and its weekly market on Thurſday is well-ſtocked with corn, cattle, &c. And one may board and lodge handſomely in this town, ſo plentiful and cheap are proviſions, for a mere trifle, by the week or year, particularly lodging. Here is a charity-ſchool for thirty-ſix boys. In September 14, 1304, this town, with part of the church, and its timber-ſteeple, was burnt.

Some peculiar cuſtoms of the manor here are, That tenants be all free of blood, and may lawfully marry themſelves at their own pleaſure, as well men as women: that heirs are of full age as ſoon as born: that lands be diviſible between ſons; and failing of theſe, among daughters, &c. Here Sir Robert Plumpton held an eſtate (lately Sir John Digby's) called Wolf-huntland, by the ſervice of winding a horn, and driving or frighting away the wolves in the foreſt.

Mansfield gives title of Baron and Viſcount to the Right Hon. William Murray, Lord Chief Juſtice of England, a ſon of Viſcount Stormont's, in Scotland. It lies 10 miles from Nottingham, and 136 from London.

MANSFIELD, an iſland ſo called, in the mouth of Hudſon's-bay, North America.

MANSOURA, a large and well-built city of Lower Egypt, in Africa, on the eaſtern bank of the branch of the Nile, called Pathmetic. The houſes are not built cloſe to the river, but have a fine ſtrand for walking between them and it.

Here are ſeveral ſtately moſques, and other public ſtructures. It is thought to be Ptolemy's Tanis and Moſes's Zoar. It hath been ſince the ſcene of ſome bloody defeats given the Cruiſadores, particularly that in which St. Lewis was taken priſoner. Its modern name, according to Pocock, is Dequa Halic.

MANTA, a bay of Guayaquil, in Peru, South America; ſo called from the great number of fiſh of the ſame name taken in it, and about which the inhabitants are employed in ſalting and carrying into the inland provinces. The Indians throw into the water a log of wood five or ſix yards long, and near a foot in diameter; a net lies acroſs one end of it, while an Indian ſtands erect on the other, and by means of an oar puts out to ſea, to the diſtance of above half a league, where he ſhoots his net: another Indian, who follows on a like log, takes hold of the rope faſtened to one end of the net; and when the whole is extended, they both make towards land. But what is aſtoniſhing is the agility of the Indians in maintaining an equilibrium on almoſt round logs, where, by the continual agitations of the ſea, they muſt be always ſhifting poſition; and what ſtill heightens the difficulty, they muſt mind both oar and net in drawing towards the land. They are excellent ſwimmers, ſo that if they happen (which is very ſeldom the caſe) to ſlip off, they are ſoon on the log again, at leaſt they are in no danger of being ſhipwrecked.

MANTAILLE, a town of Lower Dauphiny, in France, famous for one Boſon, who here ſuffered himſelf to be proclaimed King of Burgundy, in the year 979.

MANTE, its Latin name is *Medunta*, the capital of Mantois, a diſtrict of the Iſle of France. It lies on the river Seine, over which is a fine ſtone-bridge, ſaid to be of thirty-nine arches.

This is a pretty place, where are ſeveral fine churches and convents, both for men and women. Here is alſo the ſeat of an election, a bailiwic, a preſidial court, and a ſalt-granary. Here are likewiſe fine fountains erected by order of King Henry IV. who, after raiſing the ſiege of Rouen, continued here for ſome time, during which he aſſiſted at the conferences that were held between the Proteſtants and Cardinal Perron.

Juſt before the town, in the river, is the charming iſle of Champion. It lies about thirty miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. E.

MANTUA, in Latin *Ducatus Mantuanus*, a duchy of Upper Italy. It is bounded on the E. by that of Ferrara and the Padouan, on the N. by the Breſciano and Veroneſe, on the W. by the Milaneſe and the Cremoneſe, and on the S. by Modena and Mirandola. The houſe of Gonzaga have poſſeſſed it with the greateſt part of Montferrat ever ſince 1327 or 1328, at which time Lewis Gonzaga, a brave nobleman, with the aſſiſtance of his people, killed Paſſarino Bonacorſi the tyrant of Mantua, and expelling all his adherents, took the government upon himſelf.

In 1431 the Emperor Sigiſmund raiſed it into a marquiſate; after which Charles V. erected it in 1530 into a duchy. Upon the demiſe of Charles II. King of Spain, in the year 1700, and after various ſtruggles with Charles of Auſtria, afterwards Emperor, Philip Duke of Anjou ſucceeding to that vacant throne, the Duke of Mantua was prevailed on, in conſideration of 60,000 piſtoles, and a monthly ſubſidy of thirty-ſix dollars for the maintenance of a French garriſon of 4000 men, beſides other advantageous ſtipulations, to deliver up his capital into the hands of the French: but this treaty proved that Duke's ruin; for he was put under the bann of the empire; and in 1703 the Emperor gave that part of Montferrat which the Duke of Mantua held, as a fief to the Duke of Savoy, and in 1707 the Imperialiſts made themſelves maſters of the whole duchy of Mantua, and Duke Charles IV. dying in 1708, the houſe of Auſtria ſtill keep poſſeſſion of it under the General Governor of Milan.

Its greateſt extent is from E. to W. and reckoned near ſixty miles; but its breadth from N. to S. is irregular, being from ten to thirty.

This is a very rich and delightful country, lying on each ſide of the Po, which flows through the middle, and fertilizes it by the canals that are cut from it, as well as by ſeveral rivers that fall into it; ſo that it produces plenty of corn of all ſorts, excellent fruits, garden-vegetables, ſilk, a great deal of flax, with pretty good wines, though not ſo much admired as ſome others in Italy. It alſo yields excellent paſturage for great numbers of cattle which are bred here. Its horſes are of a good kind.

Mantua is ſubdivided into the following duchies; 1. Mantua Proper. 2. Guaſtalla. 3. Sabionetta. 4. The principalities of Caſtiglione. 5. Salferino. 6. Borzolo. And, 7. The county of Novellara.

MANTUA, the capital of the proper duchy of the ſame name above-mentioned, and of the whole Mantuan territories. It ſtands on a ſpot of firm land, within a marſh, partly of running, and partly of ſtagnated water from the river Mincio, which marſh is twenty-four miles in circuit, and two in breadth. This ſituation indeed makes it a very ſtrong place, with the addition of the other fortifications which it hath about it; but then the air is ſo unhealthy, that few people ſtay in it during the ſummer-heats, but ſuch as cannot conveniently leave it. The two principal bridges leading to the city are defended, the firſt by two citadels, and the other by bulwarks at each end. The river divides the town into two parts; but theſe are joined by ſix bridges. Here is a good citadel, which is a regular tetragon, and reckoned ſtrong, but fortified more by nature than art. The city is five miles in circuit, its ſtreets are moſtly ſpacious, ſtraight, and long; having well-built ſtone-houſes, fine palaces, and beautiful churches. Here are reckoned in general four collegiate and twenty-one parochial churches, fourteen other churches and hoſpitals, eleven oratories, and forty convents, beſides thoſe in the ſuburbs; of which latter denomination Mantua has three on the further ſide of the lake. Formerly the number of its inhabitants, not including the garriſon, was computed at 50,000, but at preſent it does not exceed 16,000. In a particular quarter of the city are between 4 and 5000 Jews. The walls are fortified in ſome places with baſtions, and in others they are plain. It is the ſee of a Biſhop immediately ſubject to the Pope.

The cathedral, which is the work of the famous architect Julio Romano, is a ſtately edifice, and enriched with a vaſt number of ſtatues, paintings of the moſt celebrated maſters, and other coſtly ornaments. The church of St. Andrew gave origin to an order of knighthood ſtyled the Knights of the Redemption; and here is preſerved great part of the pretended blood of Chriſt, and ſhewn annually. At the entrance into this church is a bell ſix feet in diameter, round which are eight overtures, in the form of windows. The ancient ducal palace is not regular, yet a ſpacious and commodious edifice, which was very curiouſly furniſhed; but this, with its famous gallery and cabinet of curioſities, &c. were entirely plundered by the Imperialiſts under Colalto, when they took the city by ſtorm in 1630. The Duke had ſeven or eight pleaſure-houſes in and about the city, all which were magnificent; but their ſplendor has long ſince been loſt.

The theatre, town-houſe, Jewiſh ſynagogue, and ſhambles, eſpecially the palace of juſtice, are worth taking notice of, alſo the mill of the twelve Apoſtles, with ſeveral manufacture-houſes; but the excellent ſilks called Mantuas, and other fabrics made here, together with the trade of this city, which formerly flouriſhed, are now in a declining condition.

Here the famous poet Taſſo was born, and is buried in the church of St. Giles, under a handſome monument;

as was alſo the immortal Virgil at the village of Andes, now Pietola, about two miles off, near which is the Virgiliana, or ducal out-work, where the laſt-mentioned poet is ſaid to have ſtudied in a grotto.

In this city was a ſtatue erected in honour of that Prince of poets; but Charles de Malateſta took it away, for which he has been ſeverely lampooned by Guarini of Verona.

Mantua lies forty miles N. E. of Parma, ſeventy-five W. of Milan, and eighty-four S. W. of Venice. Lat. 45 deg. 31 min. N. long. 11 deg. 20 min. E.

MANTUA, *Carpetana*, a Roman colony, not far from the ſite of the preſent Madrid, in Spain, and about two or three miles from the ancient Mantua, now Villa Mantua.

MAON, or MAHON, a port and town in the iſland of Minorca, in the Mediterranean, upon a fine bay at the extremity of the iſland, with a very commodious harbour. See MINORCA.

MAQUELLA, or MAHALLA, the capital of the province of Delta, called Garbia, in Lower Egypt, in Africa. It is a handſome and well-peopled town, but not fortified. It is the beſt-built and largeſt in all Egypt next to Grand Cairo. Several linen and cotton manufactures are carried on here, beſides the making of large quantities of ſal ammoniac, and hatching of vaſt numbers of eggs in ovens. The bazars and other public edifices are fine and commodious, and the canal which runs through it ſupplies every houſe with water. Over it is a handſome bridge built of brick, which leads to a very fertile territory.

In this province was the Zohan, where Moſes wrought ſo many wonders before Pharaoh and his magicians, and is divided from the other part of the Delta by the Pathmetic branch of the Nile.

MAR, the S. part of Aberdeenſhire, in the North of Scotland. It includes Strathdee, Strathdon, the braes of Mar and Cromar, &c. and formerly the whole county was called the ſhire of Mar, this being the moſt conſiderable parcel thereof. It gave title of Earl to a branch of the Erſkine family, the laſt of whom unfortunately headed the rebellion of 1715, having a little before been Secretary of State for Scotland; but diſmiſſed upon the acceſſion of the late King to the crown of Great Britain.

MARACAIBO, or MARACAYA, a ſmall but rich town of Venezuela, in Terra Firma, in South America. It lies on the W. banks of a lake of the ſame name, about ſix leagues from its mouth. It is extremely well-built, and has a great number of ſtately houſes very regular, with balconies, from which there is a proſpect of the lake that looks like a ſea. Here are about 4000 inhabitants, and 800 able to bear arms, with a large parochial church, an hoſpital, and four convents. Veſſels from twenty-five to fifty tons are continually coming thither, bringing the manufactures and merchandiſes from the other places near the lake, which the Spaniſh veſſels come hither to buy. The Spaniards build ſeveral ſhips here, this place being very convenient for that purpoſe. It lies about 73 miles from Coro to the S. W. and 338 E. of Rio de la Hacha. Lat. 10 deg. 51 min. N. long. 70 deg. 15 min. W.

MARACAIBO, a lake of South America, on which ſtands the town of the ſame name laſt-mentioned. It is near 208 miles long, and half that in breadth. After running from S. to N. it empties itſelf into the North ſea, the entrance into which is well defended by ſtrong forts: but Sir Henry Morgan paſſed by them, plundered ſeveral Spaniſh towns on the coaſt, and defeated a ſquadron which had been ſent to intercept him.

MARALINN, or MAGHARALINN, i. e. in Iriſh, ſays Moll, *The Field of Water*; but it is rather the field for lint or linen-bleaching. This is a ſmall but very well-watered village in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, where is a church with a ſteeple.

In this place the Biſhop of Dromore has a ſeat or Epiſcopal-houſe, and ſmall demeſne. At one end of the town is a long bridge over the river Lagan.

Part of the land of this town, and the grounds leading to the county of Antrim, abounds with a flinty white lime-ſtone, and mixture of chalk; ſo that the ſprings which burſt from the riſing-grounds are extremely ſoft and well-taſted, being particularly noted for whitening of linen. Marl-pits begin to be opened in this neighbourhood, and moſt of the other parts in this county. Here are linen-weavers and bleaching-fields or yards, ſcarcely a farmer but carries on ſome branch of the linen-buſineſs. It lies four miles from Dromore, and ſixty from Dublin.

MARANA, or MAROGNA, a city of Romania, in European Turkey. It lies on the Archipelago, forty-ſeven miles N. W. of the Dardanells or Helleſpont. Lat. 40 deg. 38 min. N. long. 26 deg. 35 min. E.

MARANHAO, or MARAGNANO, a captainrie of Braſil, in South America. It is contiguous to that of Para on the W. Sierra on the E. the ocean on the N. and the Tapuyos, a barbarous nation of Indians, on the S. Theſe are very numerous, extending a great way from E. to W. to the S. of this and other captainries; ſo that the depth of their territory from S. to N. is but inconſiderable, not daring to penetrate too far into thoſe of the hoſtile nations; but the extent of this captainrie from E. to W. is reckoned about eighty leagues.

The coaſts of Maranhao Proper, according to our more modern maps, begin at the cape of Cuma, W. of the iſland of San Lodovigo de Maranhao, and extend eaſtwards to the river or barrier of Vermelhas, namely, about five leagues. Along theſe coaſts are ſeveral iſlands, the moſt conſiderable of which is San Lodovigo.

Beſides the three famed rivers of Maracu, Topocoru, and Mony, which unite their ſtreams in the bay of that iſland, there are four more which run the ſame northern courſe through this province, namely, Paragues, Paramiri, Camuſſimiri, and the Barreiras Vermeilhas, which divides this captainrie from Siara.

The iſland of Maranhao lies on the mouth of the three rivers above-mentioned, on the N. ſide of the province of its name, and is of an oblong figure, about forty-five leagues in circuit, very fertile, and well-inhabited.

The French, who ſeized on it in 1612, built a town there, which they called St. Louis de Maragnon; but the Portugueſe have ſince got it out of their hands.

This is a ſmall, but very ſtrong city, and hath a ſtout caſtle built on a rock towards the ſea, which commands a good convenient harbour beneath. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of St. Salvador de la Baya. The iſland is very difficult of acceſs, on account of the rapid current of the three rivers which form it; and mariners are obliged to wait for ſome proper winds and ſeaſons to come up to it.

Beſides the above-mentioned town, they have two others leſs conſiderable, namely, St. Andrew on the moſt northern, and St. Jago on the moſt ſouthern point. Its natives have about twenty-ſeven villages or hamlets, called Oc or Tave, each conſiſting only of four large huts, ſo placed as to form a ſquare in the middle; but they are from 300 to 500 paces in length, and about 25 or 30 feet in depth; and all built of large pieces of timber, covered with leaves from top to bottom: ſo that each of theſe huts may contain 2 or 300 inhabitants.

The iſland is pleaſantly variegated with low hills and dales, watered with ſmall ſprings and rivers: on ſome of the latter the natives row up and down in their canoes. It is but two degrees S. of the equator, their days and nights, with the ſeaſons, &c. being almoſt the ſame throughout the year. The air is ſerene, ſeldom troubled with ſtorms, or with exceſſive drought or wet, except at the time of the periodical rains, which laſt from February to June.

The inhabitants go naked, but paint their faces and bodies of divers colours, and their thighs of a fine black. They are ſtrong and healthy; the bow and arrow are their only weapons, but they are very fierce and cruel.

The continent oppoſite to the iſland is diſtant about three or four leagues from it; and inhabited by the

Tapouytapare

Tapouaytapare and Toupinamboes, wild and fierce nations, and divided into fifteen or twenty villages.

Contiguous to theſe are the territories of Cuma and Gyeta, inhabited by much the ſame people, in a ſoil ſaid to be richer than that of the iſland where the Portugueſe are moſtly ſettled. Theſe two nations are at continual war with the Tupouyers, and have deſtroyed moſt of their plantations, and are conſequently more in favour and friendſhip with the Portugueſe, who aſſiſted them in it.

The three rivers above-mentioned ſpring almoſt under the ſouthern tropic; which, if true, they muſt run a courſe northward of above twenty degrees, or 12,000 miles, excluſive of their windings, before they come to the ſea, where they form a mouth of four leagues in breadth, under lat. 2 deg. S.

MARANO, a town of Friuli, in the Venetian territories and Upper Italy. It has a caſtle which gives name to the Laguna di Marano, and is ſituated at the bottom of the Adriatic ſea, thirty-ſix miles N. E. of the city of Venice. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 27 min. E.

MARANON, or MARAGNON, the ſame with the river of AMAZONS, which ſee. It is in Peru, in South America, and for extent, breadth, depth, rapidity, cataracts, &c. together with the vaſt number of large ſtreams that unite with it, may be juſtly reckoned the Prince of all rivers, and the moſt conſiderable in the world.

MARANS, a large town of Aunis, in France. It lies in the dioceſe of Rochelle, on the confines of Poictou, near the river Sevre. It lies in a ſalt moraſs.

This is a very rich place, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn. Once a week they have a market, and furniſh the whole province with wheat and meat. It is about a league from the ſea, and much about fourteen miles N. E. of the town of Rochelle. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 49 min. W.

MARASCH, or MUNIT, a beglebergate including Aladulia, one of the diviſions of Aſia Minor.

MARASCH, or MARS, anciently MESENA and METITA, the capital of Cappadocia, a province of Aladulia, one of the great diviſions of Aſia Minor, alſo the capital of the whole beglebergate. It ſtands on the banks of a ſmall river which falls into the Euphrates, in the S. E. boundaries of the beglebergate. It is a large, well-built city, carries on a good traffic, is the reſidence of the Begleberg or Governor, who has four ſangiacs under him. It ſtands about twenty miles W. of Malathia, and 180 almoſt S. of Trebezond. Lat. 38 deg. 7 min. N. long. 38 deg. 35 min. E.

MARATHON, ſtill called MARATHONA, or MARASON, a town of Achaia, now Livadia, in European Turkey. It ſtands at the entrance of the ſtreights of Negropont, in the Archipelago. It is now but an indifferent village, though formerly a conſiderable town, and celebrated for the great victory which the Athenian ſubject Miltiades gained over the Perſians, in which the accounts of former times tell us, that 11,000 of the former beat 600,000 of the latter, and killed no leſs than a ſixth part of them.

MARAVA, a large kingdom of India, in Aſia, and tributary to that of Madura; yet its ſovereign has ſeveral Princes under him, whom he diſpoſſeſſes at pleaſure, and troops enough to make head againſt the King of Madura, ſhould he challenge the tribute by force of arms.

One quarter of this country is emphatically called the Robbers-country, where 5 or 600 of them come out of their foreſts in a night, and plunder where they can, without paying any tribute to their Prince, whoſe utmoſt endeavours to check them have proved hitherto ineffectual.

MARBELLA, a ſmall walled city of Granada, on the ſea-coaſts of Spain. It contains 480 families, one pariſh, and two monaſteries. It ſtands eighteen miles E. of Ronda, and thirty S. W. of Malaga.

MARBLEHEAD, a town of Eſſex-county, the moſt northern diſtrict of the Maſſachuſets, in New England, in North America. It has a ſmall harbour and rocky ſhore. Here the Society for propagating the goſpel have a miſſionary.

MARCH, the ſame with MERSE, which ſee. It formerly gave title of Earl to the Dunbars, now to a branch of the Douglaſſes, Dukes of Queenſberry.

MARCHBURG. See MARCHPURG.

MARCHE, or MARCHE-EN-FAMENE, from a diſtrict of the latter name; it is a ſmall city of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies on the little river Marſette, and confines of Namur and biſhopric of Liege. It is the ſeat of a provoſtſhip, with nineteen villages under its juriſdiction. The parochial church of St. Remcalus is a very fine building. Here is a convent of Carmelite monks, another of nuns of the ſame order, and a college of Jeſuits, where they teach polite literature.

They keep here two annual free fairs, on Wedneſday after Eaſter, and September 11.

In this city Don John of Auſtria called together the heads of the malecontents, in order to ſuppreſs the diſturbances of the Low Countries, when an agreement was drawn up on February 12, 1577, which was ſtyled the Perpetual edict. But William Prince of Orange, and many others, proteſted againſt it.

Marche lies ſeven miles from Rochefort to the N. E. and twenty-three from Liege to the S. W.

MARCHE, LA, a province of France, ſo called as lying on the confines or marches of Poictou and Berry. It is bounded on the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Limoſin, on the W. by Poictou, and on the N. by Berry. It is ſubdivided into Upper and Lower Marche. The extent of it from E. to W. is about twenty-two leagues, and from N. to S. eight or ten. It is watered by the rivers Vienne, Cher, Creuſe, and Gartempe. Its trade conſiſts chiefly in cattle and tapeſtries manufactured at Aubuſſon, Felletin, and other places. Here is a Governor General and Lieutenant.

The climate here is pretty temperate, and the country produces wine; and it is pretty fruitful in corn, eſpecially in the Upper Marche.

The manners of the inhabitants are different from thoſe of Limoſin; the former are humane, and the latter kill one another, and often without knowing why.

MARCHE, LA, a ſmall town in the duchy of Bar. It ſtands in a territory of the ſame name, and is now ſubject to France. It lies thirty miles N. E. of Langres. Lat. 48 deg. 15 min. N. long. 5 deg. 51 min. E.

MARCHENA, a city of Andaluſia, in Spain. It is delightfully ſituated in a fertile territory, is ſtrongly walled, and fortified with a ſtout old caſtle. The inhabitants are ſaid to be about 3000 families in one pariſh, with four monaſteries, two nunneries, and an hoſpital. It lies twenty-ſeven miles S. E. of Seville.

MARCHENOIR, or MARCHESNOIR, as if from the Latin *Mariſcus Niger*, or *Marais Noir*, i. e. Black-Marſh, a ſmall city of Dunois, a little province of Orleanois, in France, under the juriſdiction of Chateaudun, and not far from the Loire. Here is a commendery of the order of St. Lazarus; and in the neighbourhood is the church of St. Leonard, as alſo the foreſt of Marchenoir, containing 4230 acres of woodland, all lofty trees.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands. It ſtands on the river Sambre, about five miles W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min. E.

Buſching has a town of the ſame name in the diſtrict of Orchies, in French Flanders. It ſtands in a moraſs, upon the river Scarpe, and here is a celebrated abbey; but neither of them are in our maps, unleſs Merche be the former.

MARCHMONT, or MARCHIDUN, is the name ſometimes given to the town of Roxburg, in the ſhire of the latter name and South of Scotland. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Hume family, as alſo to the Marchmont herald.

MARCHPURG, or MARCHBURG, a town of Lower Stiria, in the circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It ſtands on the river, and is a well-built place. It is noted for

ſeveral

ſeveral Roman monuments, and had formerly Counts of its own, but became ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It lies thirty miles S. of Gratz. Lat. 47 deg. 15 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

MARDIN-BOWER, a large round area of about nine acres on the deſcent of the Chiltern hils, not far from Dunſtable, in Bedfordſhire. It is ſurrounded with a deep ditch and rampart.

MARDYKE, a village of French Flanders, lying between Gravelines on the E. and Dunkirk on the W. being four miles from the latter. It was formerly conſiderable only for its fort, which was built on the ſhore, at the diſtance of three miles from the village; but now in ruins.

After the peace of Utrecht a famous canal was built here in the latter end of Lewis XIV.'s reign by Le Blanc, which, with the village of Mardyke, the French began to fortify after the demolition of Dunkirk; but by remonſtrances made from the Britiſh court, and by the treaty of the Hague concluded between England, Holland, and France, in 1717, the ſluice was entirely ruined. Mardyke was often beſieged and taken, being at laſt diſmantled. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 2 deg. 26 min. E.

MARDYKERS, or TOPASSES, a mixed breed of Dutch, Portugueſe, and other nations, incorporated with the Dutch in Batavia, and iſland of Java, in the Eaſt Indies.

MARENNES, in Latin *Marinæ*, a ſmall city of Saintonge, in France; it lies between the river Sendre and the harbour of Brouage. The green oyſters in the neighbourhood are very much eſteemed. Here is but one pariſh; but it is the richeſt and moſt populous in the whole province, having twelve great villages in it. This is alſo the ſeat of the admiralty of Brouage, and here they make great quantities of ſalt, which is carried up the Charante as far as Angouleme, and thence ſent by land to Auvergne, Limoſin, Perigord, and La Marche: yet the duty paid at Tonnay-Charante ſwallows up the greateſt part of the profits; and the Lords who have ſeats on the Charante being obliged to furniſh oxen and men for drawing the boats when the water is low, pay themſelves in ſalt.

MAREWORTH-CASTLE, the ſeat of the Earl of Weſtmoreland, on this ſide of Maidſtone, in Kent. It is a fine piece of architecture, deſigned by Colin Campbell, in imitation of a houſe built in Italy by Palladio. It is a ſquare extending eighty-eight feet, and has four porticoes of the Ionic order. In the middle riſes above the roof a ſemi-circular dome, which has two ſhells; the one forms the ſtucco cieling of the ſaloon, being thirty-ſix feet in diameter. The outward ſhell is carpentry covered with lead. Between theſe two ſhells is a ſtrong brick arch, that brings twenty-four funnels to the lanthorn, which is finiſhed with copper; but by this contrivance the chimneys often ſmoke.

MARGARETTA *Iſland*, or *Santa Margarita de las Caracas*, one of the largeſt of the Leeward iſlands, in the North ſea. It lies near the coaſt of New Andaluſia or Paria, in Terra Firma, in South America, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtreight ſixty-eight miles over. It is about fifty leagues in length, and twenty-four in breadth. As it is always verdant, it affords a very agreeable proſpect.

Formerly the native Indians were very numerous here, though there is hardly any wood or freſh-water, which they are obliged to fetch from the continent. The iſland is fruitful, abounding in maiz, fruits, paſtures.

This iſland is under a particular Governor. The principal town lies about the middle of it. The pearl-fiſhery on its coaſt, formerly famous, is now in a declining condition. The natives here had their freedom from the King of Spain, as they received the Spaniards without any reſiſtance.

In the year 1620 the Dutch took this iſland, demoliſhed the caſtle of Monpadre, which the Spaniards had built on the E. cape, and plundered the town: ſince which time the Spaniards have retired to the continent; and the iſland is inhabited only by the native Indians and ſome few Mulattoes, who are frequently expoſed to the plunder of privateers, and ſometimes carried off by them. Lat. 11 deg. 46 min. N. long. 64 deg. 12 min. W.

MARGATE, a ſmall town in the Iſle of Thanet and county of Kent, inhabited principally by mariners and fiſhermen, who are alſo huſbandmen; for vaſt quantities of corn, the produce of the iſland, is ſhipped for London. It ſtands in a bay a little W. of the North Foreland, which is commodious for ſhipping.

Here King William frequently landed in his return from Holland, as do paſſengers daily, when the wind does not ſit right for the Thames.

A ſalt-water bath erected here ſome years ago, has done great cures in nervous and paralytic diſorders. It is five miles from Ramſgate, twelve from Canterbury, and fourteen from Deal.

MARGED-OVERTON, a place in the hundred of Alſtow, in Rutlandſhire; the latter part of its name is from its ſituation on a hill, and the former from the Britiſh word *Marga*, i. e. lime-ſtone, with which the inhabitants manure their grounds. It is the *Margiduunum* of Antoninus, as appears from the great quantity of Roman coins found here, and the exact correſpondence of the diſtances from other ſtations.

MARGENTHEIM, or MARIENDAHL, in Latin *Margetum*, or *Mariæ Donius*, a ſmall city of Aichſtadt biſhopric, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Golack or Tauber. It is the capital of the little territory belonging to the Great Maſter of the Teutonic order, and his uſual reſidence. The Swedes, under General Horn, took it in 1681; but ſoon after it was retaken by the French and the Duke of Saxe-Weymar; but ſince returned to its ancient proprietor the Great Maſter, who is a Prince of the Empire. It lies twenty-five miles S. W. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

MARGUI, or MERGEE, a place of Upper Siam, in the Eaſt Indies, Aſia. It ſtands in an iſland near Tennaſſerim. The Jeſuits ſay it is the beſt port in the Indies; its commodities are verzina, a ſort of wine called nypa, benjamin, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, from the neighbouring coaſt. The country produces rice, timber, tin, elephants teeth, and aquila wood.

Here a good number of Engliſh merchants were formerly ſettled, and drove a great trade; but were obliged to quit it in 1687, by the old Eaſt India company. This place and Tennaſſerim is the road where ſhips from Guzuratte arrive in June and July, and merchants tranſports their goods from thence over-land to Siam; from which it lies 140 miles S. W.

MARHAM, a town on the coaſt of Norfolk, in which a very conſiderable trade in corn is carried on with Holland, in which commodity that part of the country abounds; beſides the trade with Holland back again, which is thought to be more pernicious and unfair, than of advantage to the country, if returned by ſmuggling; which indeed the laws have very much cramped, but are far from entirely ſuppreſſing.

MARIAGER, a town of Aarhus dioceſe and North Jutland, in Denmark. It lies on the S. ſide of a bay of the Categate; ſixteen miles from Aarhus city to the N.

MARIANA, anciently a famous city and colony of the Romans, founded by Marius. It lies in the diviſion of Corſica, in Upper Italy, Di qua gli Monti. It hath now nothing left of its ancient grandeur, but ſome ruins on the eaſtern coaſt of magnificent ſtructures, and a coloſſus. The river Æolus divided into two parts; that to the S. called Caſinea, and the N. Mariana.

It is ſtill the ſee of a Biſhop, ſuffragan to Genoa; and the cathedral is ſtanding, though in a poor condition. One of its prelates, called Donatus, aſſiſted at the Lateran council. They have reſided in the capital ever ſince 1575. This city formerly gave name to the whole eaſtern coaſt of the iſland. What remains of it ſtands in lat. 42 deg. 44 min. N. long. 9 deg. 48 min. E.

MARIANO, or MARANO, a town of the Milaneſe, in Upper Italy. It ſtands eighteen miles N. of the city of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. E. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

MARIENBOOM, a rich monaſtery in the duchy of Cleves, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It

ſtands between Calcar and Santen. On the wall next the road is a Latin inſcription, expreſſing their gratitude to Frederick-William, Elector of Brandenburg, for accepting their great collection of manuſcripts, in 1650, inſtead of turning them out, and ſecularizing their revenues.

MARIENBERG, a pretty large town of Borzeland, in Tranſylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. It ſtands on the river Aluta.

MARIENBERG, a town of Miſnia, in Upper Saxony, Germany. It lies near the Bohemian frontiers; a ſmall town for miners, in a fruitful territory for all neceſſaries but wine. The ſtreets are neat, and houſes well-built: the churches and town-houſe are pretty handſome.

MARIENBURG, in Latin *Mariæburgum*, as having been built in 1542 by Mary Queen of Hungary, and ſiſter to the Emperor Charles V. between two little rivers, called the White and the Black waters, in French Hainault, in the Netherlands. Henry II. of France took it in 1554, and finiſhed the building of it and the fortifications; but by the treaty of Catean-Cambreſis in 1559, it was reſtored to Spain. About 100 years after it was yielded again to the French by the peace of the Pyrennees; but Lewis XIV. diſmantled it. However, in 1681, he cauſed it to be ſurrounded with a ſingle wall. Moſt of the houſes have been deſtroyed, and the inhabitants live in caſerns with the ſoldiers: they are very poor, work at forges, cutting wood, making charcoal, &c. which they ſend into the neighbouring provinces in exchange for the neceſſaries of life; their own ſoil producing only ſpelt, which is a ſort of barley the French call *epautre*. It lies eight miles S. of Philipville, and twelve W. of Charlemont. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 4 deg. 32 min. E.

MARIENBURG, a town in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, in Germany. It has a fort, and is noted for a hill full of marble beams, a ſtone of which when broken, ſmells like burnt horn: and in the middle of it is found a black ſort of earth.

MARIENBURG, a town of Letten, and province of Livonia, in Sweden. It lies twenty-five miles from Nienhares to the S. W.

MARIENBURG, an inland town of Weſt Gothland, in Sweden, near which the river Tida runs into the Wener-lake. It lies thirty-eight miles S. of Carolſtadt. Lat. 58 deg. 39 min. N. long. 14 deg. 12 min. E.

MARIENBURG, a palatinate of Poliſh Pruſſia. It lies on the E. ſide of the Viſtula or Weiſſel, and N. of Thorn. It is bounded on the N. partly by the Baltic and the Friſchaff, and on the W. by the palatinate of Pomerellia. It is a champaign level country like Holland, and ſaid to be as fruitful and populous as any part of it, Amſterdam alone excepted. The peaſants have alſo as good houſes and cloaths nearly as the gentry of Courland. This palatinate has only two ſenators; namely, the Palatine and Caſtellan of Marienburg.

MARIENBURG, *Margeneburg* as the inhabitants call it, and the Poles *Malbork*. It is proverbially called the Fair, and ſtands on the Nogat, a branch of the Weiſſel, over which is a large wooden bridge; the ſupporting of which is very expenſive. It has a ſtrong caſtle, which was reckoned impregnable, being fortified on one ſide with a treble ditch, and defended on the other by ſeveral ſtrong walls, flanked with towers; but it was burnt in 1644. It has been often taken, particularly by the Swedes, in 1626, 1655, and 1703.

Here is a magnificent church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, from which it takes its name; but the town is meanly built, the houſes being moſtly of timber, and the inhabitants poor. The neighbouring ſoil is fruitful and well cultivated; as alſo the iſland of the ſame name formed by the river; but the dykes to keep it from inundations are very expenſive. The beſt mead in all Pruſſia is made here. It lies twenty-three miles S. E. of Dantzick. Lat. 54 deg. 12 min. N. long. 19 deg. 12 min. E.

MARIENDAHL, the ſame with Marienburg, in Aichſtadt, in Franconia, Germany; which ſee.

MARIENSTADT, a town of Weſt Gothland, in Sweden. It ſtands on the eaſtern bank of the Wenner-lake, and was built by Mary-Anne, conſort to King Charles IX. This is no conſiderable place. It lies thirty miles from Lidkoping to the N. E.

MARIES, ST. the principal of the Scilly iſlands, in Cornwall; alſo the largeſt and moſt fruitful among them. It has a good harbour, and a caſtle to defend it.

MARIEUGE, MARENGE, or MARVEJOLS, a well-built and populous town of Gevaudan and Languedoc, in France. It is watered by the little river Colange, which falls into the Lot. King Henry III. took it in 1586, when the Duke of Joyeuſe levelled the place to the ground, after plundering it. The town has been ſince regularly built, is now pretty populous, and drives a good trade. Here are ſix annual fairs, to which reſort great numbers of merchants and others. From the river a canal has been cut for the uſe of the dyers, and for turning ſeveral mills: it lies eighteen miles N. W. of Mende. Lat. 44 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 deg. 56 min. E.

MARIGALLANTE, one of the Caribbee iſlands, in the Atlantic ocean. It lies not far from Guadaloupe, and abounds with hills and tobacco; alſo ſeveral ſprings of freſh water. The iſland is covered with trees, among which is the cinnamon-tree, that is always verdant. The plantations are on the S. ſide of the iſland. The French began to ſend colonies into it anno 1647. But it was afterwards twice plundered by the Dutch; and in 1691 General Codrington, with a ſquadron from our Leeward iſlands, under Commodore Wright, took the town and fort, and made the Governor priſoner; after which they ruined all the plantations, and reimbarked for the attack of Guadaloupe. In 1759 it was again taken, ſoon after Guadaloupe, by General Barrington. Lat. 16 deg. 32 min. N. long. 60 deg. 51 min. W.

MARIGNAN, or MARAGNANO, a city of Braſil, in South America, and the metropolis of the captainrie of the ſame name. It has a harbour at the mouth of the river St. Mary, on the Atlantic ocean, and is ſubject to Portugal; and lies 493 miles N. W. of Cape St. Roque. Lat. 2 deg. 27 min. S. long. 44 deg. 36 min. W. See MARANHAO.

MARIGNANO, a ſmall city of the Milaneſe Proper, in the duchy of Milan, and upper diviſion of Italy. It lies on the Lambro, about ſeventeen miles S. of Milan, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. In the neighbourhood Francis I. King of France, obtained a ſignal victory over the Swiſs, in which action he is ſaid to have killed 24,000, and taken Lewis Sforza Duke of Milan priſoner, in the year 1515. Lat. 43 deg. 51 min. N. long. 9 deg. 47 min. E.

MARINGUE, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France. It lies near the river Allier; and the harbour of Viale being but a quarter of a league diſtant, occaſions its having a pretty good trade, the merchants of the neighbouring country keeping their warehouſes here. It belongs to the Duke of Bouillon. It is almoſt five leagues from Clermont.

MARINO, ST. a city of Urbino, in Italy. It is the capital of a territory of the ſame name, and ſtands on a very high craggy mountain, to which there is only one way of approaching. It was originally built by a maſon, but who afterwards became a hermit, and was in high reputation for his ſanctity.

This is a little ſtate or republic, which is incloſed by Romagna and Urbino, and is under the protection of the Pope. It is ſaid to have laſted near fourteen centuries. The aforeſaid mountain, with ſome eminences lying at its foot, conſtitutes the whole extent of its dominions. It was independent of the Pope, till ſome diſaffected citizens agreed to put themſelves under his Holineſs's dominion: but the Pope has lately reſtored the republic to its ancient liberty.

It contains between 5 and 6000 ſouls. Their government conſiſts of a council of forty, who are partly nobles and partly plebeians: but in matters of the laſt importance, an arengo or grand council is holden, to which each family of the republic ſends a repreſentative; and if any member fails to appear, he is fined about a penny Engliſh. The principal officers of the ſtate are two Capitaneos, who have much the ſame power as the Conſuls of Rome formerly had; but theſe hold their dignity

dignity only ſix months, and cannot be choſen again till ſome years after. Under the Capitancos is a Commiſſary, who judges in all civil and criminal caſes; and muſt be a foreigner, a Doctor of Law, and of approved integrity. The phyſician of the ſtate, who is alſo a ſtranger, muſt be a Doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honeſty. He is obliged to viſit the ſick, and inſpect all drugs. The fourth and laſt of any figure is the ſchool-maſter, who muſt be a good ſcholar, and a man of character. He is keeper of the records. Among the many ſtatutes contained in the famous codex of this ſtate, there is one which Mr. Addiſon takes notice of, that allows to every ambaſſador ſent to a foreign court the ſum of a ſhilling a day.

The town of St. Marino is pretty well fortified by art as well as nature. But its greateſt ſecurity is the poverty of the ſtate, and the valour and union of its inhabitants. They have little commerce with their neighbours, except in ſome excellent wines, and a few cattle, eſpecially hogs, which they breed for ſale. The mountain abounds with fine fruit-trees, and the low-land with corn ſufficient for their own conſumption. They keep their wines in cellars, or caverns of the rock, which beſides the agreeable coolneſs, gives them an exquiſite taſte. St. Marino lies twenty-four miles N. of Urbino, and ſixty E. of Florence. Lat. 44 deg. 21 min. N. long. 13 deg. 44 min. E.

MARINO, a town of the Campagna di Roma, and middle diviſion of Italy. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and lies ten miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 39 min. N. long. 13 deg. 21 min. E.

MARK, a county of Weſtphalia, in Germany, and the largeſt in that circle, being forty miles both ways. It lies between the rivers Lippe and Roer, being divided into fifteen bailiwics, and ſubject to the King of Pruſſia; to whom it was aſſigned upon the compromiſe between him and the Duke of Nuremburg. It lies W. from the duchy of Weſtphalia Proper, N. from that of Berg, and S. E. from Cleve. It is thought to have its name from its being the ancient boundary between Germany and Gallia Belgica.

MARKBURG, or MARKSBURG. This is the ſame with Marchpurg, in Stiria, and circle of Auſtria. See MARCHPURG.

MARKET-DEEPING, an antique market-town of Lincolnſhire, upon the river Welland. Its ſituation in a marſhy ſoil renders this place ſloppy.

MARKETJEW, a market-town in Cornwall, though of no great reſort for trade. It lies indeed on the coaſt of Mounts-bay, but has neither harbour nor ſafe road for ſhipping.

Here are two annual fairs; namely, three weeks before Eaſter-eve, and September 29, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and a few hops. It lies twelve miles E. of Land's-end, and nineteen W. of Falmouth.

MARKLAND, a diſtrict of Auſtria Proper, in Germany. It formerly gave title of Count, but upon extinction of that family which enjoyed the dignity, it fell to a branch of the houſe of Auſtria. Its capital is Freyſtadt.

MARKSAL, or MARSUL, a place in Saxe-Eyſenach, and Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, Germany; here is a fine ſeat or caſtle, the uſual reſidence of the Duke of Saxe-Eyſenach, and about five leagues from the town of the latter name.

MARKSTEIN, one of the villages of Limburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, which with others, and their dependencies, were by the treaty of partition regulated and ſigned at the Hague in the year 1661, left to the King of Spain, and by ſubſequent agreements belong to the Queen of Hungary; the reſt being yielded to the States-General.

MARLBOROUGH, ſo called from the chalky ſoil called Marle, anciently the Roman Cunetia, and Antoninus's Canutium. It is a borough by preſcription in Wiltſhire, governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament.

The town is pretty well built, conſiſting principally of one broad ſtraight ſtreet, with piazza's on one ſide. It has two pariſh-churches, and ſeveral commodious inns, being the grand thoroughfare from London to Bath and Briſtol. Here was an ancient caſtle, there being now only ſome ſmall remains of its walls and ditch; in which, in the 52d of King Henry III. anno 1267, a parliament was holden, where thoſe laws called the ſtatutes of Marlborough were enacted. To the S. are ſome veſtiges of a priory, particularly the gate-houſe; on the N. was a chapel, now turned to a dwelling-houſe.

The ſeat of the late Duke of Somerſet here was the ſite of the Roman Caſtrum, where foundations and Roman coins are frequently diſcovered. The mount at the W. end of the town, which was the keep or mainguard of the caſtle, has been converted into a fine ſpiral walk, on the top of which is an octagon ſummer-houſe, from which there is a delightful proſpect of the town and neighbouring country: it has lately been turned to an inn, and the furniture let with it; ſo that this is one of the moſt magnificent houſes of entertainment in Europe. The principal trades-people in this place, which has frequently ſuffered from fire, are ſhop-keepers, there being but few manufacturers. Juſt by is the ſource of the river Kennet, made navigable by act of parliament, to Reading, near which it falls into the Thames. It is famous for trouts and cray-fiſh.

In 1689 King William created John Lord Churchill Earl of Marlborough (who had been before Baron of Aymouth, in Scotland, by patent from King Charles II. and of Sandbridge in Hartfordſhire, from King James II.) that ever-ſucceſsful General, who was afterwards created Duke of Marlborough, by Queen Anne, whoſe reign he had rendered ſo glorious, by a courſe of ten years uninterrupted conqueſts; alſo Prince of Mindelheim, in Germany, for his ſaving the empire at the battle of Hochſtet; and the title being ſettled by act of parliament on his female iſſue, it is now in the Spencer family, who were before Earls of Sunderland.

The town has two weekly markets, on Wedneſday and Saturday; with two annual fairs on July 10 and November 22, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It lies twenty miles from Saliſbury, and about ſeventy-five from London.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, a ſettlement of the Engliſh Eaſt India company in Sumatra, one of the Indian iſlands in Aſia, between two and three miles to the S. of York-fort, and five E. of the town of Bencoolen. The trade here is for pepper. Lat. 4 deg. 21 min. S. long. 101 deg. 12 min. E. See BENCOOLEN.

MARLE, a ſmall city of Upper Picardy, in France. It gives title of Count, and lies on the river Serre. Here is a particular Governor, and the ſeat of a bailiwic and ſalt-granary. It lies four or five leagues from Laon to the N.

MARLOW, *Great*, a borough of Buckinghamſhire, though not incorporated; it takes its name from the marl in the neighbouring ſoil, and ſends two members to parliament.

The town is pretty large, and has a bridge over the Thames, not far from the place where the Wickham joins it; with a handſome church and town-houſe. Here is a charity-ſchool for twenty boys, who are taught, cloathed, &c. at the expence of one of the Borlace family. The principal manufacture here is bone-lace. By the Thames a conſiderable navigation is carried on, which brings goods from the neighbouring towns, eſpecially great quantities of malt and meal from High-Wycomb; alſo beech, with which wood this county abounds.

In the neighbourhood are ſeveral corn and paper-mills, particularly on the little river Loddon; alſo the temple-mills or braſs-mills, for making Bitham-abbey battery work; namely, kettles, pans, &c. beſides a mill for making of thimbles, and another for expreſſing oil from rape and lint ſeed. In this neighbourhood are frequent horſe-races. Its market is on Saturday, and annual fair on October 9, for cheeſe, hops, and cattle. It lies about three miles from Wycomb, eighteen from Aylesbury, and thirty-one from London.

MARLEY, a village in the Iſle of France, with a royal caſtle, which ſtands in a park contiguous to that of Verſailles, and in a delightful valley, having a fine proſpect of St. Germain and the neighbouring country. This valley having been marſhy, they have been obliged

ed to fill it up, in order to make a large garden, in which is a river, which falling from a high place, forms very beautiful ſheets of water; with ſeveral baſons adorned with ſhell-work and groupes of white marble, repreſenting rivers and nymphs, &c. The palace is very ſpacious, with ſeveral offices, pavillions, &c. together with a grand avenue leading to it from St. Germain.

The engine of Marly for raiſing the water, ſtands on the river Seine. It conſiſts of fourteen wheels, turned by horſes, which work 225 pumps: theſe convey the water into a tower, thence it runs into an adqueduct, and laſtly it is conveyed through large iron-pipes into reſervoirs; and theſe ſupply the water-works of Marly and Verſailles. All this has coſt immenſe ſums, the water being the whole way conveyed over two or three hills. Marly lies about one mile from Verſailles, and twelve N. W. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 77 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.

MARMANDE, a pretty large town of Perigord and Guyenne Proper, in France. It lies on the Garonne. Here they carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, wine, and brandy, and lies forty-two miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44 deg. 31 min. N. long. 3 min. E.

MARMAROS, or MOROMARUS, a county of Upper Hungary, E. of that of Bercy, and N. of Ugogh, towards Moldavia. It is about thirty-ſix miles long, and twelve broad.

Of the ſame name is a ſtrong town on the river Iza, and frontiers of Tranſylvania. It is noted for ſalt-mines in the neighbourhood, the lumps of which is as hard as marble; and for ſprings which tranſmute iron into copper, or at leaſt impact ſtrongly ſome particles of the latter into the pores of the former.

MARMORA SEA, or MAR DI MARMORA, the ancient Propontis. It lies between the Helleſpont or Bardanelles, or the Boſphorus Thracius or ſea of Conſtantinople. It has a communication with the Euxine or Black ſea to the N. E. and the Archipelago or Egæon ſea to the S. W. It is about 123 miles long, and 48 in its greateſt breadth. Through it all ſhips paſs in their way to Conſtantinople. In it is the iſland of Præconeſſus, famous for its marble quarries; whence not only the iſland itſelf being about thirty miles in circuit, in which is a town alſo of the ſame name, but likewiſe the whole Propontis, is called Marmora. Beſides theſe there are three ſmaller iſlands of the ſame denomination. The largeſt iſland of the four lies ſixty-five miles S. W. of Conſtantinople.

MARMORA, a town of Fez Proper, in Africa, on the coaſt of the Atlantic ocean, near the mouth of the river Gueron or Burregreg. The Engliſh took poſſeſſion of it in 1604, but were ſoon forced to quit it to the Spaniards, who added ſome fortifications to it: but they were driven out by the Moors, who have holden it ever ſince. Its territory is very woody, abounded particularly with oaks, rich paſtures for oxen, horſes, goats, deer, &c. But ſome of theſe woods ſwarm with lions and other wild beaſts.

MARNE, a river of France. It riſes at Langres, in the S. E. part of Champagne; whence running N. W. through that province to Chalons, and then W. it paſſes by Meaux. It is navigable near Vitry and at Charenton, a little above Paris, where it falls into the Seine.

MARO, or MARRO, a ſmall town in the principality and valley of Oneglia, in the Genoeſe territories, and upper diviſion of Italy. It gives title of Marquis.

MAROSCH, or MERISCH, in Latin *Maruſius* or *Meriſcus*, a large river, which riſing in the Carpathian mountains, or northern hills of the Sicilians, runs S. W. quite through the middle of Tranſylvania; and afterwards turning W. runs into Hungary, after receiving the little rivers Aranyos and Kochel, it falls into the Theiſs at Zegedin.

MAROSTICA, a conſiderable town of the Vicentino, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. The river Baſſa runs through the middle of it, and the Silano about a mile from it. About two miles off is a lake, whoſe waters riſe and fall with thoſe of the Venetian Lagunes. The air here is fine and healthy, and the adjacent territories very fertile; producing, among other fruits, the fineſt cherries in all Italy. Maroſtica lies about nine miles E. of Baſſano.

MARPURG, in Latin *Marpurgum* and *Ameſia*, anciently *Caſtrum Mattiacorum*, a town of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It ſtands in a pleaſant country, on the river Lohne. This was once a free Imperial city, afterwards ſubject to its own Lords: and is now the principal town of the Upper Heſſe, and ſeat of the ſupreme court of judicature; to which appeals are brought from Heſſe and Darmſtadt. It has a ſtrong caſtle on a hill, and is otherwiſe well fortified. The great church is a ſtately building, with ſeveral noble monuments in it. The univerſity of Marpurg, founded in 1526, is one of the moſt conſiderable in Germany: its profeſſors are Calviniſts.

The town is large, and well-built, with wide ſtreets. It has a ſpacious ſquare, adorned with a town-houſe, of curious architecture. The caſtle is ſeparated from the town by the river: and in another part is a ſpacious building, the houſe of the Grand Maſter of the Teutonic Knights. The Landgrave's palace ſtands on a riſing ground, from which there is a proſpect over large plains and valleys, well watered with rivulets, beſides hills and vineyards, of which there is alſo a fine view from its free-ſtone bridge over the river. It lies fifty-four miles N. of Franckfort, and belongs to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel. Lat. 50 deg. 52 min. N. long. 8 deg. 38 min. E.

MARQUISATE of the Holy Empire, the Latins call it *Marchionatus Sacri Imperii*. It was formerly a large country in the Netherlands, including Antwerp, Bruſſels, Louvain, and Nivelle, with their territories. The Emperor Otho erected it into a marquiſate in the year 973; but about ninety years afterwards it was united with Brabant. Some call it only the marquiſate of Antwerp, as containing only that city with its territory. It is however conſidered as a diſtinct province, and one of the ſeventeen; for which reaſon we make an article of it, though Moll includes it and the lordſhip of Mechlin in Brabant.

This marquiſate is bounded on the W. by Flanders; on the N. by Dutch Brabant; on the E. it extends as far the duchy of Liege; and on the S. it has the lordſhip of Mechlin. It contains, beſides Antwerp the capital, the diſtricts of Liere, Herentals, Arſchot, Geel, Turnhout, Hoogſtraeten, Rhyen and Stanhoven; beſides the liberties of Mol, Arendenck, &c. the barony of Breda and marquiſate of Bergen-op-zoom belonged formerly to it, but now to the States-General.

MARR, a name ſometimes given to the ſhire of Aberdeen, in the North of Scotland; as the former country forms a great part of the latter. See MAR and ABERDEENSHIRE.

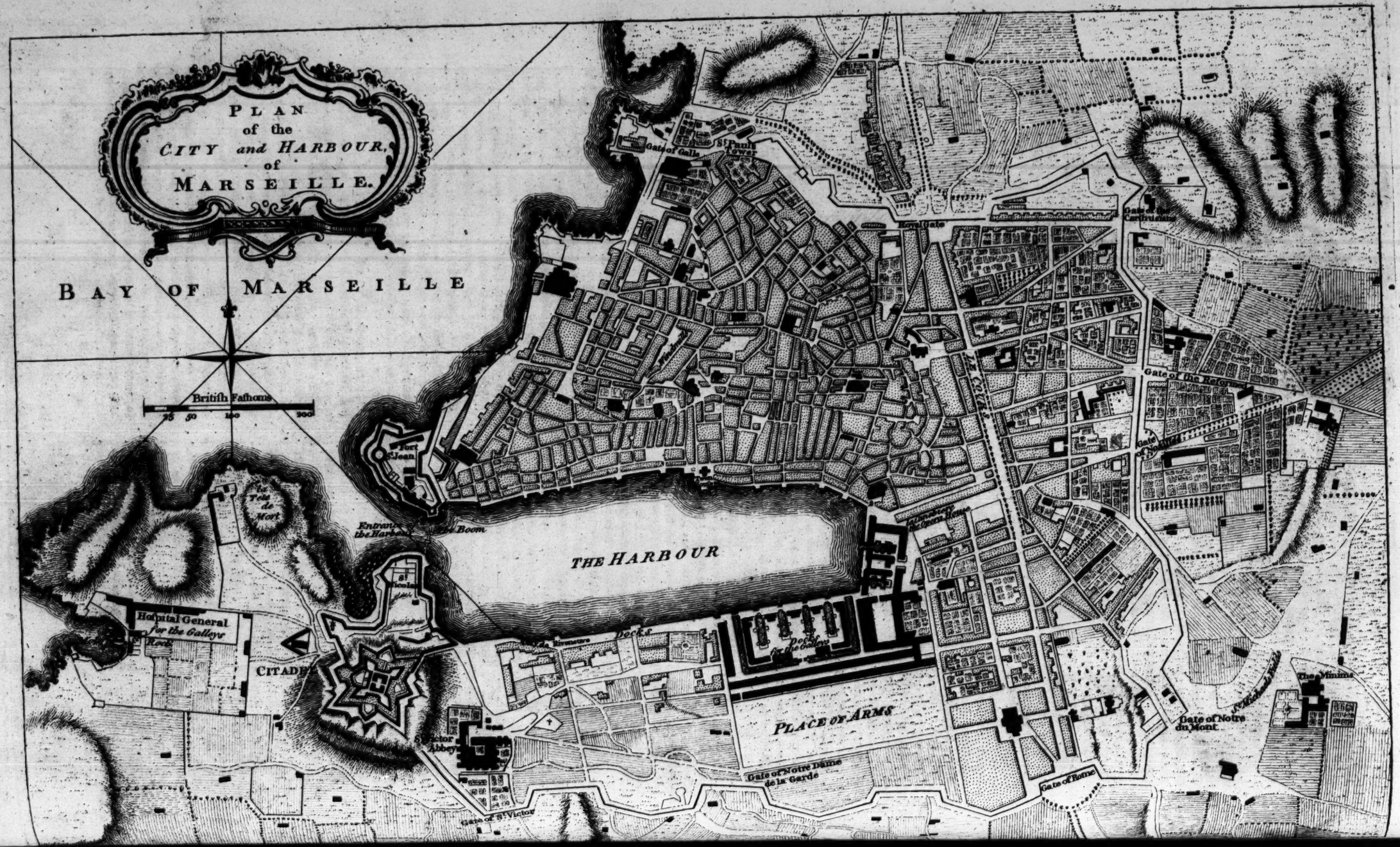
MARSA, the Arabic name for a port. It ſtands in the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, and in the ſite of the ancient one of the famous Carthage. This place was almoſt deſtroyed during the wars of Barbary, but hath ſince riſen to ſuch a degree of beauty and populouſneſs, that it is computed to have near 800 houſes, beſides a college and ſtately moſque, with a handſome palace, and ſeveral houſes of pleaſure; to which the Baſhaws reſort in order to divert themſelves.

MARSAL, a town of Lorrain, on the banks of the brook Seilles. It is ſtrong, both from its ſituation amidſt marſhes, and the fortifications round it. Here are ſeveral ſalt ſprings. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 6 deg. 41 min. E.

MARSALA, a ſmall town of Val di Mazara, one of the diſtricts of the iſle of Sicily, in Lower Italy, on the W. extremity, and near the promontory of the ſame name, alſo called Capo Lilybeo, and more commonly Capo Boco. This place was built out of the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum. It is very well fortified, and had alſo a good haven, which the Emperor Charles V. cauſed to be ſtopped up with large ſtones, leſt the Turks ſhould make themſelves maſters of it. It lies about eight miles N. of Mazara, and thirty-eight S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 37 deg. 48 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E.

MARSALQUIVER, a town of Algiers, on the Barbary coaſt in Africa, with an harbour in a bay oppoſite to the town of Oran, and taken with the latter by the Spaniards in the

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM


PLAN
of the
CITY and HARBOUR,
of
MARSEILLE.
BAY OF MARSEILLE
British Fathoms
25 50 100 200
Gate of Gallo
St Paul's Tower
Royal Gate
Gate of the Reformes
Fort St Jean
Entrance of the Harbour
Boom
THE HARBOUR
Hospital General for the Galleys
CITADEL
Docks
Docks for the Galleys
PLACE OF ARMS
St Victor Abbey
Gate of Notre Dame de la Garde
Gate of Rome
Gate of St Victor
Gate of Notre du Mont
The Minims

the year 1732. Lat. 36 deg. 28 min. N. long. 10 min. W.

MARSBURY-FIELD, a ſpot about Twyfordton, and not far from Bath, in Somerſetſhire, with very little earth upon the rock, which was very full of foſſil ſhells of a white and blue colour, which they ſtill retain.

MARSEILLES, in Latin *Maſſilia*, the ſecond city of Provence, in France. It is a rich and populous place, and ſaid to have been founded 500 years before Chriſt, by a colony of merchants from Phocis in Ionia. They flouriſhed in Cæſar's time, when they had a republican government, with a famous academy, much reſorted to: but as they followed Pompey's party, Cæſar ſubdued them. The manners of the Marſillians became proverbial, in order to expreſs all kind of luxury and diſſoluteneſs: yet they had formerly acquired great reputation, on account of their learning and courteous behaviour. They now chiefly excel in their knowledge of maritime affairs, and carry on a very conſiderable trade, having a ſecure and capacious harbour of an oblong figure on the coaſt of the Mediterranean ſea, where the royal galleys are ſtationed; but it will not admit large men of war.

The town ſtands on a ſmall eminence at the foot of a high rocky mountain, and is divided into the Old and New towns, between which is a beautiful walk, planted with rows of trees. This is the uſual rendezvous for the Levant ſhips. The port, which is defended on one ſide by a fortreſs and the abbey of St. Victor, is flanked on the other with a wall above 1300 paces in length, its mouth being ſhut up with a chain on three ſtone-pillars, leaving an open ſpace for one large veſſel to paſs. The place is ſaid to contain 100,000 ſouls.

This is the ſee of a Biſhop, who is ſuffragan to Arles, has an academy of the fine arts, and an obſervatory. Its ſpacious arſenal is plentifully furniſhed with all ſorts of naval ſtores for the royal galleys; and its armoury, which is reckoned the fineſt in the kingdom, contains arms for 40,000 men.

This city ſtill enjoys conſiderable privileges; and ſince Lewis XIV. has enlarged it, its citadels, new ſtreets, ſquares, ſtately edifices, magnificent churches, monaſteries, colleges, ſeminaries, hoſpitals, courts of judicature, &c. are well deſerving of a ſtranger's curioſity. It contains but four pariſhes, three of which have collegiate churches, and about thirty-two in the whole dioceſe. Beſides a briſk foreign trade, Marſeilles has good manufactories of ſilk, with gold and ſilver ſtuffs.

In the years 1720 and 1722, the plague made dreadful havock here, at which time its Prelate was very indefatigable in the execution of all the paſtoral offices among the diſtreſſed inhabitants, viſiting and relieving them with extreme tenderneſs, to the utmoſt of his power. It lies 27 miles N. W. of Toulon, 21 from Aix on the S. and 356 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 43 deg. 18 min. N. long. 5 deg. 27 min. E.

MARSHFIELD, a conſiderable cloathing-town in Wiltſhire. It carries on a good trade in malt, and is famous for good cakes. It principally conſiſts of one ſtreet, the buildings of which are old, and about a mile in length. It is under the government of a bailiff. Here is a good church, with ſeveral monuments in the aiſles and chancel; alſo a well-endowed alms-houſe, with a chapel to it. The weekly market here is on Tueſday; and its annual fairs on May 24 and October 24, for horned cattle, ſheep, horſes, and cheeſe. It lies 36 miles from Saliſbury, and 103 from London.

MARSHLAND, a river-iſland, being a tract of ground within the marſhes of Yorkſhire, and encompaſſed by the Dun, the Aire, the Ouſe, and another ſmall river which parts it from the iſle of Axholm on the edge of Lincolnſhire.

MARSHLAND is alſo the weſtern diviſion of Norfolk.

MARSIAS, a river of Phrygia Major, in Aſiatic Turkey, ſo called, according to poetic mythology, from the Muſician who contended with Apollo for the maſtery in his art.

MARSICO NUOVO, in contradiſtinction from Marſico Vetere, in the Baſilicate, a ſmall Epiſcopal city, whoſe Prelate is ſuffragan to Salerno, in the hither principate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies delightfully on a ſmall eminence at the foot of the Apennine mountains, and on the confines of the Baſilicate. It lies thirty-ſix miles S. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 41 min. N. long. 16 deg. 42 min. E.

MARSIGLIA, a plain in Piedmont, in Upper Italy, on which, and near the village of Orbaſſon, a battle was fought between the French and the Duke of Savoy in the year 1693. It lies between Pignerol and Turin, about eleven miles from the latter, and ten from the former.

MARSTON-MUIR, a waſte in Yorkſhire, not a great way from York-city, where Prince Rupert a third time, by exceſs of valour and want of conduct, loſt the King's army, and had a victory wreſted out of his hands, after he had all the advantages he could deſire.

MARSTRAND, a very old ſtaple-town of Bohuſlen, a diſtrict of Gothland, in Sweden. Here is an excellent harbour, to which there is an entrance on the S. and N. ſide; it is defended by the impregnable citadel of Carlſtein.

This place has been ſo reduced, what by war and what by fire, that in the year 1745 there remained no more in it than twenty poor burghers.

MARTA, or MARTEN, a kingdom or province of the Malabar coaſt on this ſide the Ganges, in Aſia. It lies S. of Porca. This country is mountainous on the E. but populous, abounding alſo with pepper, peaſe, beans, rice, and ſalt-fiſh: it is as large as Calecoulan. The King keeps 1200 negroes in conſtant pay.

MARTA, the capital of the ſame name with the kingdom laſt-mentioned. Here the Dutch have a large factory with good gardens. The Chriſtians who dwell here have been allowed a church ever ſince the year 1581. It lies three miles S. of Cochin lower down on the ſame river.

MARTA, a ſmall town in the duchy of Caſtro, a territory of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It ſtands at the influx of a river of the ſame name into the Bolſenna lake; forty-one miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 12 deg. 51 min. E.

MARTABAN, a province ſubject to Siam in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It abounds with corn, medicinal herbs, oil of Jeſſamy, roſes, oranges, lemons, figs, &c. mines of gold, ſilver, iron, lead, and copper. Here are alſo rubies, lacque, benzoin, and a ſort of porcelain varniſhed black, highly eſteemed for keeping of liquors. It is bounded by Pegu on the N. Siam on the S. and E. having the Indian ocean and bay of Bengal on the W. It is ſaid to extend 300 miles from S. to N. and 115 where broadeſt, from E. to W.

About the year 1597 this country was laid waſte by the Siameſe.

MARTABAN, the capital of the above province of the ſame name, a well-built and populous town, with one of the beſt harbours in the country, and free entrance into it at all ſeaſons, to which ſhips trade from Malacca with pepper, China-ware, camphire, &c. and make returns in rice, which is likewiſe exported to Cochin. It lies on the E. ſide of the bay of Bengal. Here is alſo a ſmall trade in fiſh. It lies ten miles S. of Pegu. Lat. 17 deg. 19 min. N. long. 79 deg. 12 min. E.

MARTEL, a ſmall town of Upper Quercy, in Guienne, a province of France. It lies on the river Dordogne, twenty miles E. of Sarlat. Lat. 44 deg. 51 min. N. long. 1 deg. 29 min. E.

MARTHA'S or MARTIN'S VINEYARD, ſo called from an attempt made here to plant vines, which did not ſucceed. It is an iſland lying next to Rhode-iſland, in New England, in North America. It lies oppoſite to the ſouth bay of Barnſtable county, called Monumentum-bay.

Here are more Chriſtian Indians than in any part of the colony ſo near Boſton; and here they have towns, churches, and miniſters of their own, as well as in the adjacent iſland of Nantuket, the inhabitants of both which iſlands principally follow the fiſheries, and in them they have great ſucceſs. It lies ſeventy-ſix miles S. of Boſton. Lat. 4 deg. 12 min N. long. 70 deg. 20 min. W.

MARTHA, St. a province of Terra Firma, in South America. It has the North ſea on the N. Rio de la Hacha on the E. New Granada on the S. and the territory of Carthagena on the W. It is 300 miles long and 200 broad, is a mountainous country, and reckoned the higheſt land in the world.

MARTHA, St. a city in the province of the ſame name above-mentioned. It has an harbour on the North ſea, at the mouth of the Guayra, 125 miles N. E. of Carthagena. Lat. 11 deg. 55 min. N. long. 74 deg. 56 min. W.

MARTIGNES, a ſmall town of Provence, in France, upon an iſland, at the mouth of a ſalt lake near the ſea, and built out of the ruins of the old city of Genes. It was formerly very ſtrong, and taken in 1591 by Duke Charles Emanuel of Savoy, after a long ſiege. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. E.

MARTIN, *Cape*, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, on the Mediterranean ſea. It lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 38 deg. 44 min. N. long. 25 min. E.

MARTINDERO, the moſt conſiderable Benedictine abbey in all Hungary. It ſtands on a hill called Mons Sacer Pannoniæ. The convent is in the form of a caſtle; and round it is a ſpacious heath, on which were formerly ſeveral villages and churches. The Turks took it in 1594; but was recovered by the Imperialiſts in 1597.

MARTINAC, as the Germans call it, or MARTIGNY with the French, the ancient *Octodurum*, and according to Cæſar a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. It ſtands on the little river Dranſe or Grans, which a little below falls into the Rhone in the county of Valais, one of the Swiſs allies, of which it was the capital formerly. Here are the ruins of a ſtrong and very fine caſtle belonging to the Biſhop of Sion; and here it is ſaid the Theban legion, denominated *fulminatrix* or thundering, were firſt decimated, and afterwards cut to pieces under the Emperor Diocleſian, for not aſſiſting at the Pagan ſacrifices. This is a large open town, defended by a ſtout caſtle on a rock, at the head of two paſſes through the Alps, namely, the Sempronian and Pennine. It is now but an inconſiderable place, having been ruined by the wars. It lies eight miles W. of Sion, and twenty E. from the lake of Geneva.

MARTINENGO, a large and well-peopled town of the Bergameſe, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy. It lies about twelve miles S. E. from Bergamo, and W. from lake Iſeo.

MARTINICO, or MARTINIQUE, one of the Caribbee or Windward iſlands, and the principal of them, belonging to the French, in America. It is a well-governed colony, populous, and thriving beyond any, Barbadoes alone excepted. It is about ſixty miles long, and at a medium about half that in breadth. It lies forty leagues to the N. W. of Barbadoes. Here are pretty high hills, eſpecially in the inland parts: from theſe pour down on every ſide a number of beneficial rivulets, which add much to the fertility of this iſland. It has fine roads, bays, creeks, and harbours, which are numerous, ſafe, and commodious; extremely well fortified, and manned with troops from France: ſo that we have always failed in our attempts upon it, particularly in the year 1693.

In time of war the privateers from Martinico are very pernicious to our ſmall craft in thoſe ſeas, of which they have taken in the preſent war of 1760 great numbers, and ſecured in their ports.

This iſland can muſter 10,000 militia, and between 40 and 50,000 negroes. This is the richeſt of all the French iſland-colonies in America. The Governor General and Superintendant of all their iſlands reſides here, and it is the ſeat of their ſovereign council.

The ſoil is ſufficiently fruitful, and abounds in the ſame productions with our iſlands in that part of the world. Sugar is the principal commodity, and great quantities of it are made here; they export annually to the amount of no leſs than 60 or 70,000 hogſheads, between 5 and 600 weight each; indigo, cocoa, cotton, piemento, or allſpice, ginger, and aloes, are raiſed here; and coffee in great abundance, with plantains and other fruits common to the torrid zone.

The French King's domain in this iſland, &c. is very conſiderable by capitation-tax; which is an hundred weight of coarſe ſugar per annum for thoſe who make it, or ſix livres for thoſe who are not employed in the manufacture; and, beſides many other duties, the third of all fines and forfeitures. The principal place here is the town of St. Peter. Martinico lies in lat. 14 deg. 33 min. N. long. 60 deg. 54 min. W.

MARTIN'S, St. a ſmall fortreſs on the Iſle of Rhé, upon the coaſt of France, about twelve miles W. of Rochelle. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 23 min. W.

Of the ſame name is a ſmall place in Lincolnſhire, not far from Stamford.

MARTIN'S, St. one of the Caribbee iſlands, in America, poſſeſſed both by the Engliſh and Dutch. It lies in lat. 18 deg. 6 min. N. long. 62 deg. 30 min. W.

MARTIRANO, a ſmall city of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower diviſion of Italy. It lies fourteen miles S. of Coſenza, is the ſee of a Biſhop, and gives title of Count. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.

MARTON MERE, a lake or pool in Lancaſhire, which has been formerly very large, but much of it is now drained.

MARTORELL, a little town of Catalonia, in Spain. It lies at the conflux of the Noya and Llobregat, fourteen miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 1 deg. 53 min. E.

MARTOS, a ſmall town of Cordoua, a ſubdiviſion of Andaluſia, in Spain, with a fortreſs which ſtands on a rock, and is a commendery of the order of Calatrava.

MARVEJOLS, a town in the dioceſe of Niſmes and province of Languedoc, in France. See MARVIEUGE.

MARVILLE, a ſmall town belonging to a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the biſhopric of Metz, now ſubject to France. It lies on the river Ottin, and is ſurrounded only with an old wall and ſome towers.

MARWATER, a collection of ſtanding water in the way from Bridlington to Hornſey, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire. It is pretty deep and always freſh, being about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad; abounding with excellent pikes, perch, and eels. How it had its origin is uncertain; only the people hereabouts ſay, that old trees have been found floating upon it, and decayed nuts on the ſhore.

MARWOOD, a ſmall market-town in the biſhopric of Durham, upon the river Tees. It is noted for the ſtocking-manufactory, and a park extending from it to Barnard-caſtle or Barny-caſtle, which latter lies above it, and on the ſame river: it is 255 miles from London.

MARYBONE, or St. MARY LA BONNE, from a religious foundation formerly here, which was dedicated to the virgin Mary. It is a noted healthy church-village, and, like moſt of thoſe about London, has the appearance of a town. It lies a little to the W. of Tottenham-court; and towards it there has lately been a large increaſe of new buildings from Cavendiſh-ſquare, and very near joining the fields to the town. Here is the mother-church, to which belongs the elegant and ſpacious ſtructure called Oxford-chapel, ſuperior for grandeur to many churches, and adorned with ſtately pillars.

The church of Marybone (others ſay Marybourne, from a brook in its neighbourhood) roſe firſt from the decay of that of Tybourne, the laſt being often robbed of its books, images, veſtments, and even bells: it was erected in the 15th century. It is now a neat ſtructure of modern erection, but by much too ſmall for accommodating its inhabitants. As the whole pariſh belongs to the Duke of Portland, which with other conſiderable eſtates came to him by his marriage with the only daughter of the late Earl of Oxford, the offices in the church and pariſh, from the higheſt to the loweſt, are in his gift.

The

The living is a very good one, and all the places about it extremely lucrative.

Queen Mary I. of England had a palace here, together with a park, the remains of which have been long occupied as a boarding-ſchool, where young gentlemen are fitted for Weſtminſter high-ſchool; and it has been long in a flouriſhing condition, principally under gentlemen of learning who had been obliged to quit France for their religion.

So great is the plenty of good water in Marybone, that by means of metal pipes under-ground of a very large bore, it was conveyed hence to St. Paul's and other parts of London. The number of conduits are ſaid to be nine, with two large ciſterns near Tybourne bridge; but the New-river has greatly ſuperſeded the uſe of theſe.

Marybone gardens is one of the many places of public entertainment round this metropolis in the ſummer-ſeaſon, where the walks and groves are pleaſant and rural enough.

The fine new road from Iſlington towards the weſtern parts of the town paſſes near this place, and is very much reſorted to, and one of the greateſt conveniencies at this end of London.

Marybone may be looked upon, in ſome meaſure, as a French colony; for the Proteſtants, though they were diveſted of moſt of their fortunes, and even bread, when expelled by the Grand Tyrant of France, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz, have through their induſtry and ingenuity in ſeveral curious arts, ſo wiſely managed matters, that they now find Marybone to be an eaſy and agreeable retreat, in genteel habitations, &c. of their own.

The houſes in this pariſh are reckoned to be 500; but that computation appears to be too low. Here is a charity-ſchool ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription, to which the late Lady Oxford was a great benefactreſs, and a work-houſe for the poor, both ſtructures very commodious, ſpacious, and even genteel; particularly the latter, having wings, and a handſome area. Here was formerly a French meeting-houſe; but a miniſter only preaches here now in the height of ſummer.

Marybone, though ſo near London, is not in the bills of mortality, which generally comprehend ten miles round it every way. A genteel monument, which coſt about 500 l. has been lately erected in Marybone burying-ground for a gentleman's family of Ireland, of the name of Fitzpatrick.

MARYBURGH, commonly MARYBROUGH, in the neighbourhood of the garriſon of Fort-William (both denominated from King William III. and Queen Mary) a village in the pariſh of Kilmaily and country of Lochaber, a diſtrict of Inverneſs-ſhire, in the North of Scotland. See KILMAILY.

In the year 1744 it was demoliſhed by the Deputy Governor of Fort-William, namely, Mr. Campbell, to prevent its becoming a ſhelter or lodgment for the aſſailants of that fort, who attempted it, but without ſucceſs. It has ſince been rebuilt.

Of the ſame name, or *Queenſtown*, and from the ſame original as the former in Scotland, is a market-town of Queen's county and province of Leinſter, in Ireland, with barracks for a troop of horſe.

In Camden's time, here was a garriſon commanded by a ſeneſchal or ſteward. It lies ten miles from Port-Arlington, and ſeventy-two from Dublin.

MARYLAND, one of the Britiſh colonies in North America. It was always reckoned part of Virginia, till the year 1631, when King Charles I. made a grant of it to Lord Baltimore, and called it Maryland after his beloved Queen, daughter to King Henry IV. of France. It is held of the crown in common ſoccage, as of his Majeſty's honour of Windſor, paying yearly for ever two Indian arrows at the caſtle of Windſor. The proprietary's power is as ſovereign as that of any in America.

The firſt colony was ſent hither in 1633, and conſiſted of about 200 perſons, the principal among them gentlemen of good families, and Roman Catholics, as the Lord Baltimore was then. The colony ſoon became populous and flouriſhing: upon which its government was framed much after the model of that of England. The Governor has his council, both which are nominated by the crown; and the counties ſend repreſentatives to the aſſembly of the province, the former conſtituting the houſe of Lords, and the latter the lower houſe.

The Lord Proprietary, though diveſted of the power of nominating the Governor and Council in the reign of King William III. enjoys the profits of the province, ariſing from certain revenues granted him by ſeveral aſſemblies; as a duty upon each hogſhead of tobacco exported, and other incomes, which, with the ſale of lands uncultivated and unpurchaſed, amounts to a conſiderable ſum every year: beſides, the Lord Baltimore has a very great plantation of his own at Mettapany.

The inhabitants are governed by the ſame laws as in England, only that they have ſome acts of aſſembly relating to particular caſes.

The church of England is pretty well eſtabliſhed among them, churches built, and annual ſtipends allowed the miniſters of about 20,000 pounds of tobacco, or 100 l. Sterling. The clergy here are the moſt decent and the beſt in all North America.

The climate, ſoil, produce, animals, &c. in this province, are in a great meaſure the ſame as thoſe in Virginia: and nether of them have any conſiderable town, and for the ſame reaſon, namely, the number of navigable creeks and rivers in both provinces.

Maryland is divided by the N. end of Cheſapeak-bay into two parts, namely, the eaſtern and weſtern ſhores. It lies between lat. 38 and 40 deg. N. and between long. 47 and 74 deg. W. It is bounded by Penſylvania on the N. by another part of the ſame province, Delaware bay, and the Atlantic ocean, on the E. by Virginia on the S. and by the Apalachian mountains on the W. In ſhort, the river Potowmack parts Maryland from Virginia on the W. and Pocamoack on the E. It is about 140 miles long, and the ſame in breadth. The lands next the ſea are low, but they riſe gradually till they terminate in the Apalachian mountains. They were almoſt covered with wood, till cleared by the planters; but interſperſed with ſavannahs and meadows, the whole country being watered with ſeveral ſmall ſtreams and ſprings.

They principally cultivate tobacco, which is called Oroonoko, and ſtronger than the ſweet-ſcented ſort of James and York rivers in Virginia, though much in demand from the eaſtern and northern parts of Europe, of which they export about 40,000 hogſheads annually. The planters live in farms all about the country, and have the conveniency of ſhips coming up to their very doors, by means of the Cheſapeak bay and navigable rivers: ſo that here are few merchants and ſhop-keepers properly ſo called.

Annapolis is the ſeat of government, and the principal cuſtom-houſe collection. This is a ſmall, but beautifully ſituated town, upon the river Patuxent.

The number of white inhabitants in Maryland are about 40,000, and the negroes upwards of 60,000.

The province of Maryland is divided into eleven counties; ſix on the weſtern, and five on the eaſtern ſide of Cheſapeak-bay. Thoſe on the weſtern ſide are St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George, Calvert, Anne-Arundel, and Baltimore counties. On the eaſtern ſide of the bay are Somerſet, Dorcheſter, Talbot, Kent, and Cecil counties.

The whole country is almoſt a large plain, the hills being eaſy of aſcent: abundance of rivers and leſſer ſtreams contribute not a little to the fertility of the ſoil.

The number of ſhips trading hither from England and other parts of the Britiſh dominions, was computed to be an 100 about 30 years ago; but this, from the great increaſe of its inhabitants ſince, muſt be more conſiderable.

There is little or no woollen manufacture followed by any of the inhabitants, except what is done in Somerſet-county. Their common drink is cyder, which is very good; and, when duly ordered, it is not inferior to the

the beſt white wine. They have wine from Madeira and Fial, rum from Barbadoes, beer, malt, French and other wines from England. There is plenty of good grapes growing wild in the woods, but no improvement is made of them.

Moſt of the Indians live on the eaſtern ſhore, where they have two or three little towns. Some of them come over in winter to the other ſide, in order to hunt for deer, taking delight in nothing elſe, and hardly ever embrace the Chriſtian way of living or worſhip. They have diminiſhed conſiderably, by reaſon of the perpetual diſcords and wars among themſelves: and the female ſex have alſo ſwept away a great number of them. Though they are very timorous in fight; yet when taken priſoners and condemned, they will die like heroes, bearing the moſt exquiſite tortures that can be invented.

MARYLAND-POINT, one of the new-built hamlets of Stratford, in Eſſex, on the ſide of Epping-foreſt, and neighbourhood of London. It is continually increaſing in houſes and inhabitants.

MARY MAGDALEN's HOSPITAL, St. a famous foundation in Rippon, in Yorkſhire. See Rippon.

MARZA, La, an indifferent landing-place in the Val di Noto, a diviſion of the iſland of Sicily, in Lower Italy. In its neighbourhood is a remarkable ſalt-pit or pond called Salina della Marza, the waters in which being dried up in ſummer, leave a great deal of ſalt behind: and this being gathered into heaps, is ſold to great advantage.

MASANDERAN, a province of Perſia, uſually included in Ghilan, the ancient Hircania, on the S. coaſt of the Caſpian ſea.

MASCAT, a famed city in the kingdom of Jemen or Oman, in Arabia Felix and Aſia Minor. It is a conſiderable ſea-port, and ſituated on the S. ſide of the gulph of Ormus, juſt under the tropic of Cancer, and on the utmoſt eaſtern verge of the whole kingdom, between the ruins of Zohar on the S. E. and the city of Oman on the N. W. It ſtands on an opening between two high rocky mountains, on a ſmooth ſpot, not above forty paces broad at the entrance; but which widens gradually, and is about 500 paces wide, and 600 long. There is a third high rock, like the other two, jutting out into the ſea, which renders the entrance into the haven very difficult. At the ſame time the other two joining at the further end of that little plain, and riſing ſtill higher, form a narrow and rough paſs into the inland: for which reaſon the Portugueſe made choice of it for a trading ſtation, after the loſs of Ormus. They fortified it with a ſtout and regular caſtle, adding ſome other works about the harbour; and made it the fourth government under the Viceroy of Goa. But they were driven out by the neighbouring Arabian Princes, who ſtill poſſeſs it; but it has gone to decay ever ſince.

At preſent the town conſiſts of about 300 mean and little houſes of cane or lath, covered with mud and palm-leaves, only the lower part is built of ſmall pebbles and ſtrong mortar, in order to prevent their being carried away by the impetuous floods from the mountains. The houſes ſtand cloſe, and the ſtreet running through it is very narrow towards the inland, but wider towards the ſea, where ſtands the citadel on a rock reckoned impregnable; and the pariſh-church, which is a handſome building, with a convent of Auguſtine friars, belonging to it, only large enough to maintain twelve monks. The Portugueſe have ſince built ſome good houſes at this end; and the Indians or Banians have their pavilions here.

The inhabitants are a medley of Moors, or native Arabians, ſome Indian Pagans, a ſmall number of very poor Jews and Portugueſe, together with a little garriſon. The Portugueſe trade with Ormus, and other places on the Arabian and Perſic coaſts, and the Jews ſell proviſions. The Al-Arabs, who live in tents, and range about, looking upon themſelves as the true breed, and the others in cities as mongrels, come from the inland down to Muſket with poultry, dates and horſes; which they exchange for rice, drabs, and other things they want. Maſket lying under the northern tropic, as has been ſaid, and in long. 58 deg. 35 min. is ſuppoſed to have been the place where ſhips anciently ſet out from Arabia to China.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine iſlands in Aſia. It lies near the middle of all the reſt, in lat. 13 deg. 5 min. N. long. 120 deg. 51 min. E.

MASCON, or MAZON, a city of Mazonnois, a diſtrict of Burgundy, in France. It lies on the Saone, is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies thirty-eight miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46 deg. 31 min. N. long. 4 deg. 59 min. E.

MASE, MASELAND, MASETRICH, and MASEYCK. See under Maes, Maesland, &c.

MASHAM, a market-town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, has a cloth manufacture on the river Eure, with a corn and fulling mill, alſo a warren in Ellingſting-moor. Its weekly market is kept on Tueſday, and annual fair on September 17 and 18, for horned cattle, ſheep, and pedlary. It lies 6 miles from Midlam, 28 from York, and 207 from London.

MASIERS, or MESIERS, a ſmall, but fortified town of Champagne, in France. It is ſituated upon an iſland, which is formed by the Meuſe, over which river are two bridges. It was beſieged by the troops of the Emperor Charles V. in 1521, and lies forty miles N. E. of Rheims. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

MASK-LOUGH, or LOUGH-MASK, a lake eleven miles long, and five where broadeſt, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It lies W. of Broadhaven bay, abounds with fiſh, and has two iſlands in it, on which ſtood caſtles belonging to the family of Bourk.

In the neighbourhood lived thoſe people called Gallowglaſſes, deſcended from the Scots of the weſtern iſles, who fought in armour with two-edged battle-axes.

MASQUE POCONA, or MISQUE POCONA, a juriſdiction of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, in South America. It reaches above thirty leagues; and though its capital city of the ſame name, which is the reſidence of the Biſhop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, be but thinly inhabited, there are in other parts of it ſeveral populous towns. The temperature is hot; but not in a degree too great for vineyards. The valley in which the city ſtands is above eight leagues in circuit, producing all ſorts of grain and fruit. Its woods and uncultivated mountains afford great quantities of honey and wax, which conſtitute a principal branch of its trade.

MASQUES and CHILQUES, a juriſdiction S. E. of Cuſco, in Peru, in South America, about ſeven or eight leagues diſtant from it. It extends above thirty leagues in length. The temperature of the air is proportioned to the ſituation of its ſeveral parts; ſome of which are very fertile in grain, and others feed vaſt numbers of black cattle and ſheep. But, beſides theſe, its commerce is greatly augmented by the woollen manufactures of the Indians.

MASSA, a duchy of Florence, in the middle diviſion of Italy, which with Carara belongs to the Duke of Cibo.

MASSA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy of the ſame name, a ſmall Epiſcopal city on the Frigido. Here is a ducal palace, where its Duke reſides; and is often called Maſſa Carara, in contradiſtinction from another in the Sieneſe, &c. hereafter mentioned. It is a handſome, well-built place, not far from Carara, about three miles from the Tuſcan ſea, thirty N. W. of Lucca, and ſixty-ſeven N. E. of Genoa. Lat. 43 deg. 49 min. N. long. 10 deg. 51 min. E.

MASSA, anciently *Maſſa Veternenſis*, in the Sieneſe and duchy of Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It is the reſidence of a Biſhop, and ſtands on a hill; but on account of its unhealthy air, is neither large nor well-peopled. Its inhabitants are called Maſſetani. In its neighbourhood is found the colour called mountain-green. It lies thirty-ſeven miles S. W. of Sienna. Lat. 43 deg. 7 min. N. long. 11 deg. 48 min. E.

MASSA LUBRENSE, a ſmall city of the Terra di Lavoro, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies on the ſide of a gulph of the ſame name. This is alſo the ſee of a Biſhop. It lies twenty-four miles S. of Naples.

Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 54 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

MASSA, or MAZZI, a town of the Veroneſe, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. It lies on the N. ſide of the Po, forty miles E. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 11 deg. 50 min. E.

MASSACHUSET, or MASSACHUSET'S BAY, one of the four ſubdiviſions, and the principal, of New England, in North America. The other three are Connecticut, Rhode-iſland, and New Hampſhire. The name of Maſſachuſet this province receives from the Indians, who inhabited theſe parts when the Engliſh firſt came hither. It is bounded on the N. by New Hampſhire, on the E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, and on the W. by Connecticut and New York. It is about 112 miles long, and 38 broad; producing Indian corn in abundance, but little other grain.

Here they have plenty of mutton, beef, pork, fiſh, and fowl. The country alſo yields flax and hemp, and the inhabitants are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, and leather. They build a great number of ſhips, having timber and materials proper for that purpoſe. Here are likewiſe copper and iron mines, and ſome of the latter they manufacture: but their fabrics of all ſorts, as well as that of hats, are diſcouraged by the mother-country. They trade with the ſugar-iſlands, furniſhing them with ſalt proviſions, for which they take ſugar and molaſſes in return. The have ſet up ſtills for making of rum, and among them are ſome ſugar-bakers.

Maſſachuſet contains 200,000 ſouls, including a ſmall number of blacks and Indians, the reſt are whites. The four governments or ſubdiviſions above-mentioned are confederated for their common defence. And this we are now upon, is the moſt conſiderable for riches and number of people, though not for extent of country, among all thoſe belonging to the Britiſh dominions, both by ſea and land.

This province, like the others, had originally a power of chuſing their own governor, council, and aſſembly, and of making ſuch laws as they thought proper, without ſending them home for the approbation of the crown: but being accuſed of abuſing this freedom, a quo warranto was brought againſt them about the cloſe of King Charles II.'s reign. Some time after the Revolution they received a new charter, by which the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the chief places of the law and revenue, are in the gift of the crown; as is likewiſe the militia. And though the council is choſen by the repreſentatives of the people, yet the Governor has a negative, which gives him an influence ſufficient for preſerving the prerogative entire. Appeals for ſums above 300 l. are admitted to the King and council; and all laws paſſed here muſt be remitted to England; where, if they do not receive a negative from the crown in three years, they are to be conſidered as valid, and likewiſe till the time that the King's reſolution is known. But one point has been long diſputed in this colony, namely, the grant of a certain ſalary to their Governor. Many attempts have been made to induce them to this meaſure, but to no purpoſe; for they think a dependence on the people the moſt effectual method of reſtraining a Governor from any unpopular acts.

This colony is ſubdivided into thoſe of New Plymouth, Maſſachuſet Proper, and the territory called Maine. It has a ſufficient number of mariners for manning a large fleet, and can raiſe about 20,000 land-men in caſe of any exigence.

With regard to religion, the bulk of the people are of the independent perſuaſion; but lately ſeveral of them have come over to the church of England.

MASSADA, an impregnable fort of Judæa, and in the tribe of Judah. It ſtood on a high and craggy rock, called by the Romans *Collis Achillea*, a few miles S. of Engaddi. The ſiege of it by the Romans is one of the moſt remarkable events in ancient hiſtory.

Herod the Great added new works and fortifications, and ordered ſeveral capacious ciſterns for receiving the rain-water to be made, built a palace in it for himſelf, and ſtored it with proviſions of all ſorts. Its walls were ſeven furlongs in circuit, having corn and other things growing in plenty both within and without them.

MASSEDAN, a bay ſo called, to which Sir Thomas Candiſh came in his voyage, where is the port of Aquacara, near the cape of California, in the South or Great Pacific ſea.

MASSERAN, a town of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies fifty miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45 deg. 21 min. N. long. 7 deg. 51 min. E.

MASSERANO, a ſmall principality in Piedmont, in the upper diviſion of Italy. Though hemm'd in on every ſide by Piedmont, and between the Vercelleſe and Bielleſe, it is not ſubject to it, but to Princes of its own, who hold it from the Pope. The preſent Princes are Ferrari de Fieſco, properly Acciaioli, Lords of the Bielleſe, to whom it came by marrying the heireſs of Maſſerano.

MASSERANO, a ſtrong town in the laſt-mentioned principality of the ſame name, and the reſidence of its Prince. It ſtands on a hill near the confines of Milan, about ſix miles from Biell. Lat. 45 deg. 30 min. N. long. 8 deg. 12 min. E.

MASSINGANO, or MASSIGAN, a fortreſs of Angola, in Africa, built by the Portugueſe, which gives name to a province. It ſtands at the junction of two rivers, having Lucala on the N. and Coanza on the S. This was formerly a large village, with the houſes built of ſtone. It lies four leagues above the Iſland of Motchiama.

MASSOVIA, or MASURA, a province of Poland. In this Duchy of Maſſovia, the exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion alone is tolerated; ſo that it is a capital crime for any Lutheran or reformed miniſter to appear there. It comprehends two palatinates, namely, Czerſk and Ploczk.

MASULIPATAN, a ſmall city of Golconda, and the hither peninſula of the Ganges, in Aſia. It belongs to the Mogul, and ſtands on the North ſide of the river Nagundi, which parts Golconda and Biſnagar; with a harbour on the W. ſide of the bay of Bengal, 212 miles N. of Fort St. George.

Formerly the Danes, Portugueſe, Engliſh, and Dutch, had all factories here, and the cuſtoms were reckoned to amount to about 14,000 pagods per annum. But the Dutch only have a factory here now, from which the moſt beautiful callicoes or chints are exported; alſo indigo, diamonds, and other gems.

The town is built on an iſland, only encompaſſed with a mud-wall; but towards the land is a deep ſtinking moraſs, ſometimes overflown by the ſea, with a wooden bridge over it half a league long, by breaking down a part of which the town is ſecured from invaders. Near the bar the waves are ſo rapid, that they fall with the noiſe of a cataract. Within half a league of it is a good anchorage for veſſels of burthen, and in the dry ſeaſon the ſmalleſt veſſels muſt wait for the tide. Lat. 16 deg. 21 min. N. long. 81 deg. 12 min. E.

MATAGORDA, a fortreſs ſo called, which ſtands on a neck of land oppoſite to the Puntal, and defends the entrance into the harbour and bay of Cadiz, in Andaluſia, a province of Spain. Near it on the E. ſide is a ſmall iſland, upon which is built a citadel or ſconce: and higher up on the main-land is Puerto Real on the bay, in which is kept a magazine of ſtores.

MATAMAN, a kingdom of Cafreria, in the S. W. part of Africa. It is bounded on the N. by Benguela, on the S. by Cafreria, on the E. by Monomotapa, and on the W. it has the Ethiopic ocean. It extends from Cape Negro, in lat. 16 deg. 30 min. S. to the mouth of the river Bravaghul, a little beyond the tropic of Capricorn, in lat. 24 deg. S. ſo that its greateſt length from N. to S. is about 450 Engliſh miles, and greateſt breadth from W. to E. is not above 260. This is a waſte and dreary country, with which Europeans have very little intercourſe or commerce.

MATAPAN-CAPE, the moſt ſoutherly head-land of Europe. Lat. 36 deg. N. long. 22 deg. E.

MATARO, a ſmall town of Catalonia, in Spain, on the Mediterranean ſea, where, in the year 1708, King

Charles III. afterwards Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, conſummated his marriage with the Princeſs of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel. It lies about twelve miles E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 2 deg. 31 min. E.

MATERA, a ſmall city of the province d'Otranto and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, removed thither from Acerenza, under which are five ſuffragan Biſhops. It lies on the river Canapro, which falls into the Brandono, thirty-two miles S. W. of Bari. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 17 deg. 21 min. E.

MATERAN, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Java, the ſovereign of which being at a great diſtance from Batavia, has not yet been ſubdued by the Dutch, having little commerce with any other people. Lat. 7 deg. 51 min. S. long. 110 deg. 15 min. E.

MATGARA, a diſtrict in the province of Segelmeſſa, in Africa. It lies along the river Ziz, and S. of Queneg; being much of the ſame rocky, barren, and mountainous nature, and the inhabitants equally poor, yet brave and bold. They dwell altogether in villages, the principal of which is Halila, and the reſidence of the Lord of the diſtrict, who is of Arabic extraction, and has an income of 30,000 ducats per annum ariſing from the duties on goods imported and exported; particularly cattle, which they breed, and ſell abroad in large quantities.

MATTHEW, St. a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic ocean. It lies twenty-one miles S. of Cape Palmas on the coaſt of Guiney, in Africa; and it had been planted with a colony of Portugueſe, but ſince deſerted. It lies in lat. 2 deg. 31 min. S. long. 9 deg. 12 min. W.

MATLOCK, a village near Wirkſworth, and upon the very edge of the Derwent, in Derbyſhire, where are ſeveral warm ſprings: one of theſe is ſecured by a ſtone-wall on every ſide. It has a houſe built over it, and room to walk round the bath, with ſteps to go gradually down into it. The water is juſt milk-warm.

To this bath leads a ſtony mountainous road, and but indifferent accommodation when you are there. For ſome miles before you come to Matlock, you paſs over barren moors, in perpetual danger of ſlipping into coal-pits and lead mines: or you ride for miles together on the edge of a ſteep hill, on ſlippery rock or looſe ſtones, with a very deep valley underneath. Inſtead of trees and hedges, their poor arable lands are fenced in with walls of looſe ſtones. The ſides of the mountains are generally covered with rocks, ſtreams of water dribbling down every where, and ſometimes bolder water-falls diverſify the ſcene.

At the ſmelting-mills the lead-ore is run into a mould, and hence called pigs. Running water keeps the bellows in perpetual motion; and here one may be let down 200 yards deep into the mines.

Oppoſite to this warm and ſanative bath, and on the E. ſide of the Derwent, are the huge rocks, ſeemingly piled on one another, called the Torr. A few inhabitants in little cottages live at the bottom under ſo ruinous a ſhelter. At the top, to which there is no coming, unleſs one clambers up to it by hands and knees, there is a hermit's cell hewn in the rock, with a moſt dreary proſpect before it. On one end is a crucifix and little niche, probably for the anchorite's ſaint.

Oppoſite to it, about half a mile diſtant, is ſuch another cliff; but Mr. Aſh, a gentleman who lives below, has hewn out of the rock an eaſy aſcent by ſteps, and there are abundance of alcoves, grotto's, and ſummer-houſes, pinacles, dials, balluſtrades, urns, &c. and by means of earth, which has been carried up to the top, there are fine graſs-walks, with greens planted along them on this hanging terrace, from which there is a fine proſpect over a great number of craggy mountains.

At Matlock are kept two annual fairs, namely, on May 9, and October 24, for horned cattle and ſheep.

MATSUMA, an iſland in Japan, in Aſia, lying between the double ſtreights of Sangaar and Kamtſchatka, which divide the iſland of Niphon from the land of Jetzo. See Niphon.

MATTA DE BRASIL, a very populous town in the captainrie of Pernambuco, in the Braſils, in South America. It lies about nine leagues from Olinda, towards the inland. In its territory the Portugueſe cut quantities of Braſil-wood, conveyed thence to St. Laurence, and from that again to the ſea-ſide.

MATTHIAS, the moſt weſtern of two iſlands lying N. of Cape Solomaſwer, in the ſouthern countries of America; ſo called, as Dampier diſcovered it on that ſaint's day. It is about nine or ten leagues long, being mountainous and woody, with ſeveral ſavannahs, and ſome ſpots of land which ſeemed to be cleared.

The other iſland is about ſeven or eight leagues to the eaſtward of it, being pretty low and plain, and covered with wood. The trees in it were very green, and appeared to be large and tall, and as thick as they could ſtand together. This the Captain called Squally-iſland. See Squally.

MAUBEUGE, a fortreſs of French Hainault, in the Netherlands. It ſtands on the river Sambre, Lewis XIV. fortified it very ſtrongly, upon its being ceded to him by the peace of Nimeguen. It lies twelve miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 3 deg. 51 min. E.

MAUDLIN'S-WELL, a mineral ſpring ſo called, in the county adjacent to Ormſkirk, in Lancaſhire. It is handſomely walled-in and covered, the waters of which have performed notable cures. It is impregnated with ſulphur, vitriol, oker, and a marine ſalt incorporated with a bitter purging one. It uſed to throw up marine ſhells in large quantities, though far from the ſea or any ſalt-water, till they found out a way to keep theſe down together with the ſand, by laying mill-ſtones over the ſpring.

MAUDLIN-MEADOW, a little to the N. of Tetbury. It has its name as belonging to Magdalen college, in Oxford. Here is the ſource of a ſpring, which running from thence along a hedge-trough, and ſome tops of the wood that grows in the hedge, rotting and falling into this rill, are by it petrified. Theſe reſemble the pipes uſed by peruke-makers for curling of hair, of a whitiſh ſtony ſubſtance. Upon breaking them there is generally a ſtick of wood found in the middle; ſome of which have but a thin lapideous cruſt about them, and in ſome others the whole was a ſoft kind of ſtone throughout. Hence the ſand brought down with the water, by a continual acceſſion, incruſts thoſe ſticks; and probably all the tranſmutations to be met with in natural hiſtory are produced in the like manner.

MAULEON, or MAULLON DE SOULE, its Latin name is *Malleo* or *Maulus Leo*, a town of Soules and Gaſcony, in France. It lies on the Gave of Suzon, with a caſtle belonging to it; and eighteen miles S. E. of Bayonne. This is the native place of the celebrated Henry Spon, Biſhop of Parma, who abridged and continued Cardinal Baronius's annals, where he left off. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 1 deg. 51 min. W.

There is alſo a town of the ſame name, in Lower Poitou, in France.

MAULS-MITRE, a place on the confines of the ſhire of Renfrew, in the S. of Scotland, to which from Errick-ſtreet there are ſeveral traces of a Roman cauſeway for ſeveral miles together: and there is likewiſe a tradition that another Roman ſtreet paſſed from Lanerk to the Roman camp near Falkirk.

MAULSBURG, a ſmall town near Montroſe, in the ſhire of Angus, and N. of Scotland. It takes its name from the family of Maul, Earls of Panmure, whoſe ſeat and eſtate lie in the neighbourhood.

MAURA, St. an iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, lying between that of Cephalonia and the continent of Epirus, in European Turkey. It belongs to the republic of Venice. Lat. 38 deg. 42 min. N. long. 21 deg. 12 min. E.

MAURIAC, a ſmall city of Upper Auvergne, in France. It lies on the river Dordogne, and confines of Limoſin. Here they carry on a pretty good trade, and keep ſeveral fairs; in which all ſorts of cattle are ſold, eſpecially horſes,

horſes, which are reckoned the beſt in France. They have alſo in Mauriac a college of Jeſuits, the third of all thoſe that ſociety had in this kingdom, and founded by William du Prat, Biſhop of Clermont. This city belongs to the prior of a monaſtery of Benedictines, and is alſo the ſeat of an election. It lies about ſeven leagues from Aurillac to the N. W.

MAURICE, or MORITUS, an iſland of the Indian ocean, in Aſia. It lies 400 miles E. of Madagaſcar, formerly belonging to the Dutch, but now to the French. Lat. 20 deg. 15 min. S. long. 56 deg. 10 min. E.

MAURIENNE, in Latin *Maurianna*; it is a valley of Savoy, and a county, lying between the Alps and the river Iſere. It has Tarantaſe on the N. and Dauphiny to the S. This is a fertile and pleaſant valley, about about fifty miles long from E. to W. and ſcarcely twelve in breadth where broadeſt. It begins at the town of Chamoux, a little below the confluence of the Iſere and Arc, and ends at the foot of Mount Cenis. The lower grounds produce plenty of corn, ſome wine, good paſturage, excellent turnips of a large ſize, with many other fruits and herbage, particularly ſaffron; as do the hills great quantities of wood and timber.

Here are about 100 pariſhes, moſt of which conſiſt of two or three villages; and theſe are commonly about two or three miles up hill, their churches and chapels yielding a pleaſant proſpect to any who travel through it. This valley is part of the eſtates of the Dukes of Savoy.

MAURIENNE, *St. John de*, the moſt conſiderable town and capital of the valley of the ſame name laſt-mentioned. It lies on the river Arc, thirty-two miles S. E. of Chamberry. Lat. 45 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

MAURITANIA, the ancient name of the coaſts of Barbary, in Africa. It extended from the city of Tangier to that of Algiers. The W. part, where Tangier ſtands, is called Mauritania Tingetana, and that further E. Mauritania Ceſærienſis.

MAUSOLEUM, a famous tomb erected by Queen Artemiſia for her huſband King Mauſolus, in the city of Halicarnaſſus, in Doris, a province of Aſia Minor, and juſtly reckoned one of the nine wonders of the world: hence all ſuperb monuments are commonly denominated Mauſoleums.

MAWS, ST. otherwiſe called ST. MARY'S, a borough of Cornwall, which ſends two members to parliament; and is annexed to the caſtle, which is a fortification placed at the entrance of Falmouth-haven for its defence, and oppoſite to Pendennis, another ſtrong fort, though without any communication or view of each other.

St. Maws has a good platform of guns, its principal ſtrength being by ſea, that point athwart the channel, and are on a level with the water. Here is a Governor. The town lies two miles from its pariſh-church of St. Juſt, in Roſeland, and conſiſts of but one ſtreet, fronting the ſea, where is neither chapel, meeting-houſe, fair, or market. The principal ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants is from the fiſhery. It lies near Falmouth, on the Engliſh channel, and has a harbour 24 miles N. of the Lizard, 54 from Launceſton, and 260 from London.

MAXIMINIANOPOLI, ſo called from the Emperor Maximinian, who built it about the beginning of the fourth century. It was formerly an Epiſcopal ſee of the province of Rhodope, and Romania, in European Turkey, whoſe Biſhop was independent. It is now only a village; and lies thirty miles from Nicopoli to the S. E. and ſixty-two from Adrianople to the S. W.

MAY, *Iſland*, or *Iſle of* MAY, lies at the entrance of the firth of Forth, in Fife, Scotland; on the N. ſide next the ſhore of Pittenweem, to the priory of which it formerly belonged, and oppoſite to the Iſle of Baſs on the S. ſhore. It was dedicated to St. Adrian, ſaid to have been martyred there by the Danes; whoſe ſhrine, in Popiſh times, was reſorted to by barren women.

Here, in 1708, the French fleet, with the Pretender on board, lay, when a Britiſh ſquadron under Sir George Byng approaching, the four o'clock-gun gave them the alarm; upon which they weighed, got under ſail, and made off, our fleet purſuing in vain.

This iſland is a mile long from N. to S. a quarter of a mile broad, and about ſeven miles from the Fife-coaſt. It is known to ſailors by a light-houſe, the perſons attending on which are its only inhabitants. In it is a freſh-water ſpring, and ſmall lake. In the ſummer-time here is paſturage for about 100 ſheep, and 20 head of black cattle; but it produces no corn. To the W. the rocks under it is inacceſſible, and to the E. are four landing-places; one of which is a ſafe harbour when the wind is at W. It abounds with fiſh of all ſorts, and fowl: among the latter are particularly ſkarts, dunters, gulls, ſcouts, and kittawaaks; the laſt of the ſize of a pigeon.

MAYBOLE, the principal town of Carrick, a ſubdiviſion of the town of Aire, in the W. of Scotland. It lies on the coaſt, with a pretty good market, no harbour, and low houſes; yet it has a grammar-ſchool, another ſchool, and a poſt-houſe.

MAYENNE LA JUHEÉ, or LA JUHEL, in Latin *Meduanna Juchelli*, a town of Maine, in France, on the river Mayenne. It had formerly conſiderable fortifications, and a caſtle on a rock. It was beſieged in 1424, by the Engliſh under the Earl of Saliſbury, and after ſuſtaining three months ſiege, and three aſſaults, it capitulated. It gives title of Marquis, and belongs to the Duke of Mazarine, having been before in poſſeſſion of the Dukes of Guiſe: it lies thirty-ſix miles N. W. of Mans. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 39 min. W.

MAYENS-ISLAND, in the northern countries of America. It lies S. W. of Spitzbergen, in a S. W. and N. E. direction. Its extremity is in lat. 71 deg. 23 min. N. now forſaken, as the whale-fiſhery is removed further N. Its E. coaſt is inacceſſible, by reaſon of ice. In its northern part is a very high mountain, called Beerenbergen or Bear-mountain, from the numbers of thoſe animals ſeen there.

MAYNAS, a government belonging to Quito, in South America. It lies contiguous to thoſe of Quixos and Jaen de Bracamoros, towards the E. In its territories are ſources of thoſe rivers, which, after rapidly traverſing a vaſt extent, form the Maxanon or river of Amazons. Its S. and N. limits are little known: eaſtward it joins to the poſſeſſions of the Portugueſe, from which it is ſeparated by the famous line of demarcation.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught. It has the ſea upon the W. and N. is bounded on the S. and S. E. by Gallway; by Roſcommon on the E. and by Slego on the N. E. It is mountainous and rough on the ſides next the ſea; but in other parts has paſturage, and is well ſtocked with cattle, deer, hawks, and honey; having ſeveral large lakes and rivers. The ſea indents it much, is fifty-eight miles long, and forty-four broad, comprehending nine baronies; in which there is but one borough, namely, Caſtlebar, that ſends two members to parliament; as the ſhire does two Knights. It gives title of Viſcount to the Bourk family. Here numbers of Proteſtants were maſſacred in 1641.

MAYO, once the principal town of the county of the ſame name laſt-mentioned; its ſee has been annexed to Tuam, as the juriſdiction has been to Killala. This town, now much decayed, ſtands at the mouth of the river Moy or Mayo, on the confines of Slego; 3 miles from Killala, and 115 from Dublin.

MAYO, one of the Cape Verd iſlands, in the Atlantic ocean, 400 miles W. of Cape Verd, in Africa; where ſhips frequently touch in their voyages to the Weſt Indies, and take in ſalt here.

MAZ D'AZIL, a ſmall city of Lower Foix, in France. It was anciently inhabited by the Reformed, who had fortified and maintained it till the year 1629.

MAZAGAN, or MAZAGRAN, a ſtrong town of Morocco, in Africa, with a large harbour, and well of ſweet water. It has about 1500 houſes in it, belonging to Portugal: it lies 112 miles N. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 33 deg. 12 min. N. long. 10 deg. 1 min. W.

MAZALQUIVER, i. e. a large port, ſome miles W. of Oran. It lies in Morocco, in Africa, with a fortreſs on a rock. The walls are ſtout, and the haven large

and

and commodious, and much reſorted to. The Portugueſe took it in 1505, and have kept it ever ſince.

MAZANDRAN, a town of Tabriſtan, in Perſia; which d'Herbelot ſays is very ancient; but he does not tell us where it lies, nor is it in any map. Mr. Moll ſays, it lies more to the coaſt than his imaginary town of Gilan, and 100 miles N. E. from it.

MAZARA, *Val di*, the S. W. diviſion of the iſland of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It is bounded by Val di Demoni on the E. from which it is divided by the Great River or Fiume Grande; by Val di Noto on the E. and S. E. from which it is parted by that of Salſo; and on every ſide elſe is ſurrounded by the ſea. It is very mountainous, but fertile and well-watered.

MAZARA, the capital of the province of the ſame name laſt-mentioned. It ſtands on the E. of Cape Fero, near the mouth of the Mazaro. The territory round is very ſpacious and fruitful; but the city has loſt much of its priſtine grandeur. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and has a harbour: lies forty-four miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 37 deg. 51 min. N. long. 1 deg. 36 min. E.

MAZARINO, a ſmall city of Val di Noto, in the iſland of Sicily and Lower Italy. It lies near the river Terra Nuova, and the little county belonging to the Mazarini family, from which was deſcended the famous Cardinal of that name, who was Prime Miniſter of France, N. of Buteras, and S. W. of Piazza.

MAZERES, one of the four principal towns of Lower Foix, in France, the ancient reſidence of the Counts of Foix. It was fortified by the Reformed in the ſixteenth century, who maintained it till 1629; when they were obliged to ſubmit to Lewis XIII. and its fortifications were razed.

MEACO, a city of Niphon or Japan, in Aſia. It is the reſidence of the Dairo, who keeps a magnificent court here. It lies near the middle of the S. coaſt. Three rivers unite their ſtreams in the heart of the town, where is a ſtately bridge. The ſtreets are ſaid to amount to 1850, moſtly narrow, but ſtrait, and extremely populous; the number of houſes upwards of 100,000. Before it was burnt by the Cubo of Jeddo's troops, it was 20 miles long, and between nine and ten in breadth, had 5 univerſities, with 35,000 ſcholars each, &c. &c. It is ſtill the grand ſtore-houſe of all the manufactures of the empire for gold and ſilver ſtuffs, ſilks wrought and unwrought, fine ſteel blades, &c. The public edifices, as palaces, colleges, monaſteries, temples, &c. are numberleſs, and extremely ſumptuous. Of the latter here is the moſt magnificent in the whole empire, with a vaſt gigantic idol of gilt copper. The private houſes are moſtly low, built of wood or clay, covered with laths, whence ariſes its liableneſs to fire; for preventing which they have always troughs full of water a-top of them. It lies 312 miles W. of Jeddo. Lat. 36 deg. 1 min. N. long. 136 15 min. E.

MEADIA, or MIHALYD, a town in the banat of Temeſwaer, in Servia, European Turkey. It lies on the N. ſide of the Danube, twenty miles E. of Belgrade. Here is a fortreſs, citadel or ſconce, near which a battle was fought between the Imperialiſts and Turks in the year 1738. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E.

MEARTA, a town reckoned in Hendowns, one of the midland provinces of Indoſtan, in Aſia; though the maps place it on the ſame river as Aſmer, and ſixty miles to the W. of it. It is large, and has a market every day, with a great trade in indigo, callicoes, aud woollen cloth.

MEATH, *Eaſt*, a province of Leinſter, in Ireland. It is bounded by Cavan and Louth on the N. and N. E. Kildare to the S. E. Meath on the W. with the county of Dublin and the ocean on the E. It lies in the N. W. circuit of Ireland, thirty-two miles N. and S. and twenty-five E. and W. It contains eleven baronies and ſix boroughs, which ſend twelve members to the Iriſh parliament, beſides two Knights for the ſhire. This is a level, fruitful, and populous country, feeding many herds of cattle, and abounding in corn. It gives title of Earl to the family of Brabazon. Beſides, in this country are ſeveral other noble families.

MEATH, *Weſt*, ſo called in reſpect of its weſtern ſituation, with regard to the former. It runs W. to the Shannon, which river it parts from Roſcommon; and lies between King's county to the S. and Longford to the N. to neither of which it is inferior in fertility, number of inhabitants, or any other advantage. It is well watered by rivers and lakes, but intermixed with bogs; and it gives title of Earl to the family of Nugent. Its dimenſions are variouſly given, and is much indented. It includes eleven baronies, has four boroughs, which ſend eight members to parliament, and two Knights of the ſhire.

MEAUX, in Latin *Meldæ*, the ancient Jutinum: it is the capital of Brie, in Champagne, a government of France, on the river Marne. This is the ſee of a Biſhop, formerly ſuffragan to Sens, but now to Paris; of which the famous Arnold was once prelate. The river divides this city into two parts; the one called the town, and the other the market; and it is ſurrounded with three ſuburbs. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Stephen, and the dioceſe contains 210 pariſhes: here is the collegiate church of St. Santin, with ſeveral parochial churches, beſides the abbey of St. Faron, belonging to the Benedictines of St. Namur; three other abbeys, and a great number of monaſteries.

This city ſuffered much in 1385, when King John of France was priſoner to King Edward III. of England; the citizens attempting to take it from the Dauphin, who poſſeſſed himſelf of it, the garriſon cut them to pieces, and plundered and fired the place. King Henry V. took it after three months ſiege.

This was the firſt city in France that declared for the reformation, under King Francis I. for which many Proteſtants ſuffered martyrdom. In the civil war the Proteſtants got poſſeſſion of this place, but the Duke of Rouen took it by ſurpriſe for Charles IX. It is the ſeat of a bailiwic and other courts. Its trade conſiſts chiefly in corn, wool, and cheeſe. A noble ſeat called Germigni, belonging to the Biſhop, is about half a league out of the town. Meaux lies twenty-ſeven miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 12 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. E.

MECCA, a principality or province of Arabia Fœlix, in Aſia, along the coaſt of the Red ſea. Its northern boundary is Arabia Petræa, and Teham limits it on the S. Its extent to the E. is uncertain. Its dimenſions from N. to S. are computed at 500 miles; that is, from lat. 20 and 30 deg. to 26 deg. N. and under long. 40 and 41 deg. E. It is croſſed a little above the middle by the tropic of Cancer, and governed by a Prince called Cherif of Mecca and Medina, who derives from the Caliphs, Mahomet's deſcendants.

MECCA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned territory of the ſame name, and of all Arabia Fœlix. It was the birth-place of the grand impoſtor Mahomet. It is a large, well-built city, in a valley ſurrounded with mountains. In the middle of it ſtands the Kuaba or houſe of God, which the Arabs ſuppoſe to have been built by Abraham. Thither Mahomet obliged his votaries to perform a pilgrimage once in their lives. The temple is but fifteen feet long, twelve broad, and thirty high; but round it is a large court and piazza, where the pilgrims pay their devotions, ſeldom entering the temple, as being too ſmall.

The inhabitants of Mecca are computed at 6000 families, moſt of them being very rich; and the concourſe of pilgrims at the four grand feſtivals commonly amounts to 200,000.

The territory of Mecca is barren, and even without water but what they catch from the clouds, or is brought at a diſtance from it. The houſes are moſtly well-built, and of brick, with terraces a-top. It has no fortifications; but a Chriſtian is not allowed to come nigher than five miles, under pain of being burnt alive. The moſt remarkable edifice in it is a magnificent moſque, having a ſtately cupola covered with gold, and two very high towers. This city lies thirty miles E. of Sedin, a port-town on the Red ſea, and 200 miles S. E. of Medina. Lat. 21 deg. 27 min. N. long. 43 deg. 41 min. E.

MECHLIN, or MALIVES, a lordſhip in the Auſtrian Nether-

Netherlands. It is ſurrounded by Brabant, being only ten miles in length, and half that in breadth. Its territory includes nine villages beſides its capital.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, a large city on the Dyle and Demer. It is well-built, conſiſting of many iſlands or artificial canals, over which are ſeveral bridges. It is a fortified place, but of no conſiderable ſtrength; and the ſee of an Archbiſhop, who is primate of the Low Countries. It is divided into ſix pariſhes, each of which has a fine church. The cathedral is a large and noble ſtructure: the ſteeple is the higheſt in the country. Its clock on the four ſides of the tower is 144 feet in circumference, and each figure above a yard long. It has alſo a fine chime of bells. The parochial church of our Lady is collegiate: the pariſh-church of our Lady of Hanſwyck is a priory of regulars of St. Auſtin, and of the congregation of St. Genevive. All the churches have very fine pictures. Among a vaſt number of convents for both ſexes, there is a beguinage here, containing generally about 700 young women, who maintain themſelves by working, and make no vows. St. Rombaut, an Iriſhman, and Biſhop of Dublin, is the patron of this city; whoſe relics are kept in a ſilver ſhrine.

Here is holden a grand council or parliament, which was ſettled in 1473, by Charles the Bold Duke of Burgundy. The magiſtracy conſiſts of a ſchout or high-bailiff, two burgomaſters, twelve echevins, &c.

At Mechlin they carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, blankets, and thread; but the principal manufacture is that of thoſe fine laces ſo famous in Europe, and known by the name of Mechlins.

In the arſenal are caſt great guns, mortars, &c. Here Philip II. King of Spain, built an hoſpital for wounded or ſuperannuated ſoldiers. In the year 1547 a tower having been ſet on fire by lightening, communicated to 2000 quintals of powder; by which accident the whole city was almoſt deſtroyed.

The concurrence of this little lordſhip is neceſſary to the enacting of laws, and raiſing of money, though belonging to Auſtria: and they have old ſtrong beer in this city, with which they ſerve the other provinces in the Netherlands: it lies twelve miles N. W. of Louvain, fourteen N. E. of Bruſſels, and ſixteen S. E. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 31 min. E.

MECHOACAN, a province of Mexico, in North America. It is bounded by Panuco on the N. Mexico Proper on the E. it has the Pacific ocean on the S. and its boundary on the W. is Guadalajara or New Galicia. This province yields ſilver and copper mines, alſo cocoa or the chocolate nuts; and being well watered with rivers and leſſer ſtreams, it produces both corn and paſture in abundance: ſo that it is one of the moſt pleaſant and fruitful provinces of all Mexico. Here is a numerous breed of good horſes, with plenty of honey and wax. Beſides great and ſmall cattle, here are vaſt herds of wild ſwine, &c. The natives make curious cabinets and much ſilk; but they excell moſt in making of pictures or images, by means of feathers, which the ableſt painter cannot ſurpaſs with his colours. This province, formerly a kingdom, is now a biſhopric, in which are near 200 towns of the natives all converted, here being near 100 ſchools, beſides churches, hoſpitals, and monaſteries. The trade here the Spaniards carry on by land, there being hardly any ports that belong to it.

MECHOACAN, a large and beautiful city in the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name. It ſtands on a great river near the W. ſide of a lake, abounding with fiſh. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, has a fine cathedral, and is full of handſome houſes, which belong to rich Spaniards, owners of the ſilver mines; and lies 120 miles W. from Mexico.

MECKLENBURG, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It has the Baltic ſea on the N. is bounded by Pomerania on the E. part of Brandenburg and Lunenburg on the S. and Holſtein, with Saxe-Lawenburg, on the W. It is about 100 miles long from E. to W. and ſixty broad from N. to S.

This country is fruitful, and well watered with rivers and inland lakes; but theſe render the air unhealthy in ſummer, and extremely cold in winter: yet they ſo abound with fiſh, that at the marriage of one of its Dukes 5000 freſh breams were ſerved up at his table, which were taken out of the Swerin-lake. It is conveniently ſituated on the Baltic for a foreign trade, ſome of the hans-towns lying in this duchy, as Roſtock, Wiſmar, Swerin, &c.

Its ancient inhabitants were the famous Vandals, from whoſe Kings or leaders its preſent Dukes derive their origin. The Vandal branch of Stargard uniting in that of Mecklenburg about the year 1429, they were afterwards divided into Guſtrow, Swerin, and Strelitz. Upon the extinction of the Guſtrow branch, the other two determined their pretenſions by a treaty of partition in 1701, at Hamburgh.

This country is ſubject to its own Duke, Mecklenburg-Swerin, who aſſuming an arbitrary power of taxing his ſubjects, and oppreſſing the nobility, they appealed to the Aulic council, which determined, that, according to the conſtitution of that duchy, the nobility and gentry could not be taxed above a certain ſum: and they further decreed, that the Duke ſhould reſtore what he had unjuſtly levelled; for refuſing of which he was expelled his dominions by the Emperor in 1728, and the adminiſtration of the government given to his brother, by a decree of the ſame council, for a time. The Duke was reſtored to his dominions about ten years afterwards, on whoſe demiſe his ſon Frederick ſucceeded him.

The Duke of Swerin's annual revenue from his domain, and the ſubſidies from his ſtates, amount to about 40,000 l. and that of the Duke of Strelitz 15,000l. beſides his domain, which is conſiderable. The country can maintain a large body of troops. The titles of both Dukes are the ſame, namely, Dukes of Mecklenburg, &c.

MECON, a large river, which riſes in the northern parts of the Further India, in Aſia. It runs S. through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia; after which it falls into the Indian ocean in lat. 10 deg. N. oppoſite to the iſland of Pulo Condor.

MEDELIN, the ancient *Colonia Metalmenſis*, a famous place formerly in the province of Luſitania. It is now but a ſmall town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, on the river Guadiana, over which it has a ſtately bridge, and a ſtrong caſtle, commanding the adjacent plain.

This town contains about 800 houſes, in four pariſhes; it has one monaſtery, two nunneries, four chapels, an hoſpital, and a houſe for orphan girls: lies twenty-two miles E. of Merida. Lat. 38 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. W.

MEDELPADIA, a ſubdiviſion of Nordland, in Sweden. It is a mountainous woody tract, in which are fruitful valleys, and fine paſtures. It confines on Jemptland to the N. the gulph of Bothnia to the E. and Helſingland to the S. and W.

MEDEN, a pretty town of Pegu, and empire of Ava, beyond the Ganges, in Aſia; where they have abundance of boats, in which they keep their markets on the water, and ſhade their goods from the ſun with large umbrellas. But we find no ſuch place in our maps.

MEDENBLICK, a ſmall town of Holland, one of the ſeven united provinces, on the Zuyder-ſee. It has a capacious harbour. The dykes here are ſtronger than any in the country, the water beating very furiouſly on this ſhore; to ſtop its fury the inhabitants lay ſails upon the dykes, which preſerves them.

The principal trade of this place is in timber, fetched from Norway and the Baltic. They were the firſt, who in 1593 ſailed to Guiney, and returned richly loaded. The neighbourhood abounds in paſtures, where vaſt numbers of cattle breed: it lies fourteen miles N. of Hoorn. Lat. 52 deg. 48 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

MEDEWI, the moſt famous medicinal ſpring in all Sweden. It lies in Eaſt Gothland, and in a pleaſant ſite, three miles from Wadſtena.

MEDIA, the N. E. part of Modern Perſia, in which were comprehended Aderbeitzan, ſome part of Ghilan and Eyrac-Agem. Its capital was Ecbatana, the modern Tauris.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, in Latin *Methymna Campeſtris*,

as being ſituated in a plain, a very old city of Leon, in Spain; formerly the royal reſidence before Leon, its damp air being the occaſion of the removal. It is a populous town, with a briſk trade, by means of the Adija and Zapardiel. It contains 18,000 houſes, in 14 pariſhes, &c. It has ſeveral immunities, as freedom from taxes, exemption from the juriſdiction of the Pope or the King, in conferring benefices or employments. But this is the occaſion of much bloodſhed, by the hoſtile animoſities among them in their elections. It lies fifty-ſix miles N. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg. 17 min. W.

MEDINA CELI, the capital of a duchy in Old Caſtile, in Spain. It was anciently a very conſiderable city, and lies twenty-ſix miles N. E. of Siguença. Lat. 41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 2 deg. 50 min. W.

MEDINA DEL RIO SECCO, in contradiſtinction from Medina del Campo, a rich city of Leon, in Spain; it has its name as being remote from any river. It contains 2000 houſes in three pariſhes, with a proportionable number of foundations, and a lofty ſtrong caſtle. It gives title of Duke to the Henrigues family, Admirals of Caſtile: it lies 52 miles S. E. of Leon. Lat. 42 deg. 6 min. E. long. 5 deg. 20 min. W.

MEDINA SIDONIA, the ancient Aſindum or Aſidonia, a genteel and pretty large city of Andaluſia, in Spain; it contains 1500 families in two pariſhes, and gives title of Duke to the Guzman family: it lies twenty-ſix miles E. of Cadiz. Lat. 36 deg. 34 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. W.

MEDINA TALMABI, a city of Arabia Fœlix, in Aſia Minor, called the city of the prophet, where Mahomet the grand impoſtor was received, and protected by the inhabitants, when driven from Mecca, and where he was firſt inveſted with regal power.

Here is a magnificent moſque, ſupported by 400 columns, with numerous lamps continually burning in it, being ſurrounded with a ſilver palliſadoe; where is the Prophet's tomb, with a rich diamond and curious gold creſcent. But the ſtory of his coffin ſuſpended to the roof by a loadſtone, is only a vulgar error. Upon the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to this city, commences the Mahometan æra or Hegira, namely, July 16, 622. It lies 196 miles N. W. of Mecca. Lat. 24 deg. 46 min. N. long. 40 deg. 51 min. E.

MEDINA DE LOS TORRES, a ſmall town, but the the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Spaniſh Eſtremadura.

The word Medina in all the preceding words, denotes in the Arabic or Mooriſh language, "a city."

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, ſo called as being ſurrounded with land on all ſides, except at the ſtreights of Gibraltar on the W. and the Thracian Boſphorus on the E. which laſt lets the Euxine or Black ſea into it, as the firſt does a conſtant current of the Atlantic ſea. The ancients called it the Heſperian ſea, as lying W. The Scriptures call it the Great ſea, in oppoſition to the ſea of Gallilee. It was alſo denominated the Lower ſea by the Romans, from the coaſt of Genoa to that of Sicily. It had the appellation of Mare Internum on the ſame account with that of Mediterranean. It has topical names, as the Genoeſe, Tuſcan, Adriatic, Levant, Sicilian, Lyons, Archipelago, &c. ſea or gulph.

It is parted from the Atlantic or Great weſtern ocean by the ſtreights of Gibraltar, from the Red ſea by the iſthmus of Suez, and from the Propontis by the ſtreights Dardanelles. It has Europe on the N. Africa on the S. Aſia on the E. and the ſtreights of Gibraltar on the W.

Its utmoſt extent from N. to S. where wideſt, that is, from the gulph of Sidra in Tripoli, to that of Venice, from 30 deg. 20 min. to 46 deg. 40 min. upwards of 16 degrees, is above 900 miles: its length from E. to W. or from Syria and Paliſtine to Gibraltar, that is, from 5 deg. W. to 36 deg E. or long. 41 deg. is upwards of 2000 miles.

In the Mediterranean are ſeveral peninſulas, as Italy, Greece, and Anatolia; likewiſe iſlands, as Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, Majorca, Minorca, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Candia, Rhodes, Cyprus, thoſe of the Archipelago, &c.

A continual briſk and rapid current flows from the Atlantic ocean into the Mediterranean, at the Streights of Gibraltar, between Europe and Africa, being about ſixteen miles over; and another as conſtantly at the Thracian Boſphorus from the Euxine ſea, for ſtemming of both which a good hard gale is required. Notwithſtanding theſe two currents, and the prodigious quantity of water thrown into it from ſo many rivers all around, this ſea is never obſerved to overflow, or even riſe beyond its uſual height. Whether there is any ſubterraneous paſſage for carrying off the waters, is uncertain. But the moſt probable conjecture is that of Dr. Halley, namely, that the heat of the ſun exhales them, ſo that there is nearly a proportion between the waters received into it, and thoſe drawn off by exhalation; and hence the waters are never higher at one time than the other: for no tides are obſerved in this ſea, except in ſome few places, as at Tunis, Meſſina, Venice, and Negropont; at which laſt place they are obſerved to be the moſt irregular in the world, flowing at ſome periods of the moon ſix or ſeven times in twenty-fours.

MEDNICK, a city of Samojitia, in Poland. It lies thiry-eight miles E. of Memel. Lat. 56 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. 27 min. E.

MEDOC, a country of Guyenne, in France. It lies W. of the city of Bourdeaux, being bounded on the N. and E. by the river Garonne, on the E. by the little river Jale, which parts it from Bourdelois, and to the W. by the gulph of Arcaſſon and the ſea of Gaſcony, which is a part of the ocean. It is a barren ſpot, the ſoil being good only along the Garonne. On it are only ſome few villages, and on its coaſt are very good oyſters.

MEDWAY, one of the largeſt rivers in England. It is characterized by Milton, *Medway the Smooth*. It riſes in Aſhdown foreſt, in Suſſex, and taking its courſe moſtly N. E. paſſes by Penſhurſt, Tunbridge, Maidſtone, and Rocheſter, in Kent; beyond which it is ſeparated into two branches by the Iſle of Sheppy, the one called the Eaſt Swale, and the other the Weſt Swale. The latter, which is the principal entrance into this river, is defended by the fort of Sheerneſs. The Eaſt Swale leads to Milton and Feverſham, where are ſome of the fineſt oyſter-beds in the world. But the moſt remarkable particular about this river is its being the ſtation of the royal navy of Great Britain, moſt of the firſt and ſecond rate men of war being built and laid up at Chatham; below which the Medway falls into the Thames. From Rocheſter to Blackſtakes, which is about fourteen miles, the channel of the Medway is ſo deep all the way, the banks ſo ſoft, and the reaches ſo ſhort, that this is one of the ſafeſt and beſt harbours in the world; eighty gun ſhips riding a-float at low-water, within muſket-ſhot of Rocheſter-bridge. They ride as in a mill-pond or wet-dock, only that being moored at the chains, they ſwing up and down with the tide; but as there is room enough, they cannot ſwing foul of one another. And no accident has been known, except the loſing of the Royal Catherine of 100 guns, in the great ſtorm of 1703; when being driven from her moorings, and ſtriking againſt the bank, ſhe ſunk ſo as never to be weighed up, as ſhe was an old veſſel.

MEERE, a barony belonging to Aloſt or Aelſt, in Flanders, a province of the Auſtrian Netherlands.

MEGALOPOLIS, the ancient metropolis of Arcadia, in the Peloponneſus and European Turkey. It is the native place of the celebrated hiſtorian Polybius. It is now called LEONTARI; which ſee.

MEGARA, or NISSA, anciently the ſeat of a monarch, afterwards a conſiderable republic in Achaia, the preſent Livadia, in European Turkey. It lies in a valley near the bottom of a bay, in the gulph of Eugia, about twenty-two miles from Athens to the W. It was the birth-place of Euclid, the famous mathematician, gave name to the country round it, carried on wars againſt the Athenians, &c. and planted a colony in Sicily.

The old city ſtood on two little rocks, of which ſome traces ſtill remain. It is now no more than a poor village upon one of theſe rocks, and inhabited by Chriſtians only, who live by tilling the ground, half of the crop going to the Turks their landlords; and by ſawing boards and planks. They alſo make pitch.

MEGEN, or MEGHEN, a ſmall town of Dutch Brabant,

bant, and the capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, belonging to the houſe of Croi. It ſtands on the Maeſe. Here is a convent of Recollects, moſt of the inhabitants being Roman Catholics: it lies fourteen miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51 deg. 51 min. N. long. 5 deg. 36 min. E.

MEGIERS, or MEGIEZ, a town of Tranſylvania, in Hungary, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It lies on the Kokel, forty-one miles N. of Hermanſtadt. Its church is its principal ſtrength, ſtanding on the top of a hill. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 24 deg. 17 min. E.

MEHAIGN, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands. It riſes in the W. part of Namur, and running E. thro' that province, falls into the Maeſe, a little W. of Huys.

MEHEDIA, the ſame with Africa Proper. See AFRICA.

MEHUN-SUR-EVRE, or YEVRE, as being ſituated on the river of the latter name, a town of Upper Berry, in France. It ſtands in a plain ſurrounded with woods.

King Charles VII. in a caſtle he built here, ſtarved himſelf to death for fear of being poiſoned. Its ruins ſhew it to have been a ſtately edifice. Here is an ancient collegiate church. To the chapel of the caſtle, a quarter of a league out of the town, the chapter makes an annual proceſſion the 22d of July, the day that King died. Its trade conſiſts in wool, flax, and other merchandiſe, and here are two annual fairs. The neighbouring country abounds with vineyards and corn-fields, &c. from Bourges to Vierzon.

MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a ſmall, but pretty town on the river of the latter name, in Orleanois, in France. It has a ſtone-bridge over the Loire, and an ancient caſtle. The Biſhop of Orleans is its temporal Lord. Here is a collegiate and parochial church.

The Engliſh under the Earl of Saliſbury took it when they beſieged Orleans in 1428; but was retaken the year following by the Duke d'Alençon and the maid of Orleans, at which time they cut off the Earl of Suffolk and 400 Engliſh. It lies four miles below Orleans.

MEISSEN, the ſame with *Miſnia*, a marquiſate of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Saxony, on the E. by Luſatia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Thuringia. It is about 100 miles long and 80 broad, being ſubject to the Elector of Saxony.

This is a fruitful country, yielding both corn and wine. It is well-ſupplied with wood and water; and in its hills there are rich mines. The inhabitants of this country are ſaid to be the moſt hoſpitable people in all Germany. Its preſent capital is Dreſden.

MEISSEN, once the capital of the marquiſate laſt-mentioned of the ſame name. It lies on the Elbe, twelve miles N. of Dreſden. Here the Elector has a palace, and it is the ſee of a Biſhop. But this country is the ſeat of war, and has been ſo for ſome time paſt. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 13 deg. 43 min. E.

MELAZZO, a town of Turkey, in Aſia Minor. It lies on a bay of the Archipelago, ſixty-one miles S. of Smyrna. Lat. 37 deg. 36 min. N. long. 27 deg. 51 min. E.

MELCK, a town of Lower Auſtria, in Germany. It lies on the river Danube, fifty-one miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 15 deg. 23 min. E.

MELCOMBE-REGIS, a large, well-built borough of Dorſetſhire, on the Wye, and but one corporation with Weymouth, on a bay of the Engliſh channel: theſe together ſend two members to parliament. In Melcombe are four tolerable ſtreets, and the houſes moſtly of ſtone. Over the branch of the ſea to Weymouth is a wooden-bridge of ſeventeen arches. Here is a good market-place and town-hall, with a church in the middle of the town. This ſide is the moſt thriving and populous place, with a good foreign trade; yet the port generally goes by the name of Weymouth, being the beſt frequented harbour in the county. Sandfoot and Portland caſtles defend it. Melcombe lies 8 miles from Dorcheſter, and about 132 from London.

MELDERT, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies ten miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

MELDORP, or MELDORF, the capital of Ditmarſh, in Holſtein and Lower Saxony, in Germany, a little above the river Milde on the German ocean. It is ſubject to Denmark. Its church is large, with a neat altar, crucifix, and fine paintings. Round it are three market-places, namely, the north, ſouth, and weſt; with a ſchool for teaching the claſſics and rhetoric, which was formerly a monaſtery. It is the ſeat of the juridical courts for this canton, and a place of ſome trade, but not ſo great as when the Milde was navigable for ſmall veſſels. It lies twenty-ſeven miles N. of Gluckſtadt. Lat. 54 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 48 min. E.

MELEDA, in Latin *Melita*, an iſland in the Adriatic ſea and coaſt of Dalmatia, in European Turkey. The Sclavonians call it *Mliet*. It lies near the peninſula of Sabioncello, from which a narrow ſtreight divides it; it is about thirty miles long from E. to W. but its breadth is very unequal. The ſea abounds with fiſh, and the ſoil produces heady red wine, alſo orange and lemon trees; but not corn enough for its inhabitants, who are not much above 2000. It lies a little S. of Raguſa, to which republic it belongs, who appoint a Governor, that ſtyles himſelf Count, and reſides at Babinopoglio, one of the ſix villages on the iſland; he, with a chancellor, judges in civil and criminal matters, but an appeal lies to Raguſa. In ſpirituals it is ſubject to the Archbiſhop of Raguſa. Lat. 42 deg. 41 min. N. long. 18 deg. 31 min. E.

MELFI, an Epiſcopal town under Acerenza, and united to Rapolla, in the Baſilicate, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy, upon an eminence above the Melfa, and confines of the capitanate and further principate. It is large and well-inhabited, giving title of Prince to the Doria family, with a caſtle.

This place was almoſt ruined by an earthquake, on September 8, 1694. It is not to be confounded with Melfi or Amalfi, in the hither principate. See AMALFI.

MELFORD, or LONG-MELFORD, a pleaſant village of Suffolk, and the largeſt in England, being about a mile in length, with good inns and handſome houſes. The church at the N. end of it is a very fine ſtructure. It had two chantries, and on its out-ſide are theſe words, "Pray for the ſouls of John Clopton and Richard Boteler, of whoſe goodys this chapel was built." The widow and ſecond wife of John the firſt Earl Rivers had a houſe here, the firſt ſcene of plunder in the civil wars, to the amount of 20,000 l. which, with her loſs at her other ſeat at St. Oſyth in Eſſex, is ſaid to have made up 100,000 l. In the church is a ſumptuous tomb for Sir William Cordal, Speaker of the houſe of Commons, Maſter of the Rolls, &c. to Queen Mary I. and the founder of a poors houſe here.

This village gave two Lord Mayors to London, Sir Jo. Milbourne draper in 1721, and Sir Roger Martin mercer in 1567.

Mr. Charles Drew was executed here in 1739, as acceſſary in the parricide of his father, that he might enjoy his eſtate. An annual fair is kept here on Whitſun-Tueſday, for toys. It lies three miles from Sudbury, and fifty from London.

MELIAPOUR, the ſame with St. Thomas. It is a city on the Coromandel coaſt and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. See ST. THOMAS.

MELIDA, an iſland in the Adriatic, near Raguſa. See MELEDA.

MELILLA, from its honey, by mariners called *Entrefolcus*, and formerly Ryſſadium, a large town of Garet-province, in Africa, with an indifferent port and good citadel. On the E. ſide of the town is a lake ſeven leagues in circuit, where 1000 galleys may ride conveniently. It has an opening near the town into the ſea, by the ſide of a rock; but an expert pilot is required. The ſea-water in the holes of the rock is turned

to ſalt by the heat of the ſun. All which, as well as the city, the Spaniards had once poſſeſſion of; but have long ſince been retaken by the Moors. Lat. 35 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 9 min. W.

MELINDA, one of the ſix kingdoms of Zanguebar, in Africa. The ſoil is very fertile, producing plenty of rice, ſugar, cocoa, plantanes, with the like tropical fruits, game, cattle, and poultry, &c.

Among the inhabitants ſome are black and others tawny, with a King, moſt of whom are Pagans, and others Mahometans, beſides many Chriſtians; and all ſubject to the Portugueſe.

MELINDA, the capital of the above-mentioned kingdom of the ſame name, and of all the Portugueſe ſettlements on the coaſt, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel on the Indian ocean. It is a large populous city, which, with the little iſland whereon it ſtands, is ſaid to contain 200,000 inhabitants, great part of whom are Chriſtians.

The Portugueſe have in this city ſeventeen churches and nine convents; alſo warehouſes ſtocked with European goods, which are bartered with the natives for gold-duſt, elephants-teeth, ſlaves, oſtrich-feathers, wax, Guiney-grain, civet, ambergris, aloes, ſenna, and other drugs. Lat. 3 deg. 12 min. S. long. 39 deg. 10 min. E.

Geographers call the whole coaſt of Quiloa, Mombaza, and Melinda, by the general name of the coaſt of Melinda.

MELIPILLA, a juriſdiction in the kingdom of Chili, in South America. In the year 1742, the town of St. Joſeph de Logronno was erected in it.

MELITO, a ſmall city of the Further Calabria, one of the provinces of Naples, in Lower Italy. It gives title of Prince, and is an Epiſcopal ſee. It was terribly ſhattered by an earthquake in the year 1638. It ſtands in the mid-way between Cozenza on the N. and Reggio on the S. eight miles from Monte Leon. Lat. 38 deg. 34 min. N. long. 16 deg. 48 min. E.

MELK, a pleaſant town of Lower Auſtria, in Germany, on the banks of the Danube, above Crembs. The pictures of Romulus and Remus ſucking a wolf are cut in the wall of its great church. It lies fifty miles W. of Vienna.

On a neighbouring hill ſtands St Colman's, a Benedictine monaſtery. Here are the monuments of ſeveral great perſonages, particularly thoſe of Leopold, Margrave of Auſtria, the founder, and St. Colman, ſaid to be of the royal blood of Scotland, and the Apoſtle of Auſtria; but paſſing through the country in a pilgrim's habit for Jeruſalem, was hanged up as a ſpy. It is well-fortified, having held out boldly in 1619 againſt the Auſtrians in league with Bohemia; but the wars impaired the revenues of the abbey. In one of its cellars is wine ſaid to be above 300 years old.

MELLANGER, a place northward on the extreme point of the province of Drontheim, in Norway, and on a bay of the ocean. It and Scheen are the two principal towns of the ſubgovernment of Salten, the northern diviſion of this province. Mellanger ſtands in lat. 69 deg. N.

MELLE, a priory of regular Auguſtines, belonging to Aloſt or Aelſt, a territory of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It was founded in 1431, by Lewis Van Hole, a rich citizen of Ghent.

MELLE, a little town of Upper Poitou, in France. It has a college, and alſo a manufactory of ſerges carried on here.

MELLE, a city of Oſnaburg, a biſhopric of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies twelve miles S. E. of the city of Oſnaburg, and belongs to the Biſhop, who is Elector of Cologn. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 7 deg. 56 min. E.

MELLER, or MÆLLER, a freſh-water lake of Sweden. It is ſurrounded by the provinces of Uplandia, Sudermannia, and Weſtermannia, having a communication with the Baltic ſea, into which it has an exit. It is eighty miles long and thirty broad. On its N. ſide ſtands Sockholm, the capital of Sweden, and higher up is the city of Upſal.

MELLI, a kingdom or province of Negroland, in Africa. This region, according to Leo Africanus, extends almoſt 300 miles, and lies along the bank of the Gambia, which is an arm of the Niger. It confines northwards on Guiney, ſouthwards on certain deſerts and dry mountains, dividing this country from Guiney, weſtward on large woods and foreſts reaching to the ſea-ſhore, and eaſtward on the kingdom of Gago.

This kingdom, continues Leo, contains a town of 6000 families, called Melli, where the King reſides. The country abounds in corn, fleſh, and cotton. The inhabitants are rich, and have plenty of wares, &c. but matters are much altered ſince Leo's time, there being now many different ſovereignties in this country, and but a ſmall part of the whole retains the name of Melli; nor is the city of that name to be found any where.

The Mundingoes, who inhabit a great part of this country, ſtill retain pretty much of the character aſcribed by Leo to the people of Melli. See MUNDINGOES.

MELILLA, a town with a harbour on the Barbary coaſt, in the province of Fez. It belongs to Spain, and lies 120 miles S. W. of Oran. Lat. 35 deg. 50 min. N. long. 3 deg. W.

MELLINGEN, or MELDINGEN, a town of the country called the Free Provinces in Switzerland. It is a republic, two ſhort leagues from Leutzburg and Baden. It has a much frequented paſſage over the Ruſs. Their government reſembles that of the cantons, and are under the protection of the eight oldeſt cantons, whoſe arms are in their town-houſe. Such as paſs its bridge, which is coped over, pay a toll; and as the French Ambaſſador has frequent occaſion this way, his maſter pays the republic annually 20 l. Sterling.

The inhabitants are between 800 and 1000 ſoul's, about 100 of which are burghers, who are all Catholics, and moſtly blackſmiths, farriers, or lock-ſmiths.

MELNICK, a town at the confluence of the Elbe and Muldaw, in Bohemia, a kingdom of Germany. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is twenty miles N. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 14 deg. 5 min. E.

MELOS, is an iſland of Dalmatia, in the Archipelago. See MILO.

MELROSS, MAILROS, commonly *Meures*, a place in the ſhire of Roxburgh, in the South of Scotland, the ſeat of a preſbytery, and a royalty, on the confines of Tweedale, and S. ſide of the Tweed. Here a Bernardine or Ciſtercian abbey was founded in the year 1136.

The venerable Bede mentions it as a monaſtery in his time. It was rebuilt or repaired by King David, after its demolition in the wars, and was ſometimes in the hands of the Saxons, and at other times in thoſe of the Scots: hence the contradiction in the manuſcript hiſtory of Scottiſh and Engliſh affairs, ſaid to have been writen by the monks of this abbey.

This abbey, from its ruins, ſeems to have been one of the neateſt and nobleſt in Europe. Here are ſepulchral monuments of the Douglaſſes, particularly James the Black Douglaſs, who died of the wounds he received at the battle of Otterburn.

The great window over the main gate, which is ſtill entire, is larger than that of York minſter, and round the top are the ſtatues of our Saviour and his twelve Apoſtles. The choir of its church was 140 feet long; it had conſiderable revenues, and a ſheep-walk for four miles on the fineſt green downs in the world.

The place lies at the foot of a high mountain, which hangs over it as if ready to fall every moment. It lies thirty-one miles S. E. from Edinburgh. Lat. 55 deg. 46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 41 min. W.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, the latter addition being from the family of its ancient Lords. This is a large and well-built market town of Leiceſterſhire, almoſt ſurrounded by the little river Eye, over which it has two fine bridges. Its church is remarkably handſome, in the form of a croſs, and thought by Dr. Gibſon, late Biſhop of London, to have been collegiate. Its weekly market,

market, which is on Tuesday, is the most considerable for cattle in this part of England. It lies ten miles from Leicester, and 104 from London.

MELVIL, a beautiful palace of Fifeshire, in Scotland. It belongs to the Earl of Leven, whose mansion it is.

MELUN, in Latin *Melodunum*, a town of Hurepoix, in the Isle of France, on the confines of Gatinois, and on the river Seine, which forms an island here, and divides it into three parts. Here are the remains of a temple of Isis, two parochial churches, and a collegiate dedicated to the virgin Mary. In the suburbs are two convents and an abbey. The situation of Melun and Paris are much alike; but whether the model of the latter was taken from the former, as is alledged, cannot be well determined. The aforesaid island is joined to the town by two stone-bridges of eight arches each. This is the seat of a bailiwic and other courts. It has a particular Governor, and under him a provost-general, &c. Its trade consists in corn, flour, wine, and cheese sold in the neighbourhood, or sent to Paris by the Seine, from which capital it lies twenty-eight miles S. E. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 min. E.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spanish Estremadura. It lies sixteen miles S. of Alcantara. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 7 deg. 15 min. W.

MEMBURY, i. e. *Maimburgh*, whither the maimed in the battle of Brunaburgh, fought by King Athelstane against the Danes, were sent for relief. It is in Devonshire, not far from Axminster. It is now famous for the best Devonshire cheese.

MEMEL, a populous town formerly belonging to the Hanseatic union, at the N. extremity of Prussia, in Poland, on the fresh-water lake called Curischehaff or bay of Courland, which opening into the Baltic sea, makes a convenient harbour here, with a good deep entrance. It is defended by a citadel consisting of four bastions, mostly regular, with the necessary ravelines and half-moons. The town is fortified with three whole, and two half-bastions, besides other modern works. It has suffered much by war and accidental fire.

Near this place happened a bloody action in 1698, between the families of Sapieha de Grodeck and Oginski, in which the latter was defeated.

The town stands among lakes, so as to be naturally strong, and the bulwark and key of this part of the country.

The Swedes and Russians in the present war of 1760 have attempted it without success. It lies sixty-eight miles N. of Konigsberg. Lat. 56 deg. 12 min. N. long. 21 deg. 36 min. E.

MEMMINGEN, or MEMDINGEN, an imperial city of Algow and circle of Suabia, in Germany, on the Bach, between the Danube and Iller. It has deep trenches, and a good wall upon one side, with a marsh on the other. It has seven gates covered by half-moons and redoubts. The river runs through it. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans, and the magistracy wholly so. Those of this persuasion have the two principal churches, St. Martin and Notre Dame, with a very fine college. The Papists have an Augustine monastery and nunnery here. The houses are neatly built, and the streets always kept very clean. It is exempt from the imperial chamber of Rothweil, is a sanctuary for such are put under the ban, with other privileges. Within the walls are two hospitals, and without are two others.

Very near the walls there is a Carthusian monastery, called Buchsheim. It has been often taken and retaken. It lies thirty miles S. of Ulm. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. E.

MEMPHIS, anciently the capital of Egypt, in Africa. It lay on the W. side of the Nile, almost opposite to Grand Cairo.

MENAN, a large river of India beyond the Ganges, in Asia. It rises N. of the kingdom of Siam, runs thro' it from N. to S. and passing by Siam-city, falls into a bay of the Indian ocean, below Bancock.

MENCHOU, a town of Champagne, in France. It lies eighteen miles from Chalons. Lat. 49 deg. 12 min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E.

MENDE, the capital of Gevaudan, in the province of Languedoc, in France. Its Latin name is *Mimatum Gebalorum*, situated in a valley surrounded with mountains, near the source of the Lot. It is the see of a Bishop, suffragan to Albi, with the title of Count. The town is closely built and very dirty; its fountains are the principal ornaments. It lies fifteen leagues from Montpellier, and eight from the confines of Auvergne.

MENDELLI a small place of Curdistan, or the ancient Assyria, in Asiatic Turkey. This is the furthest town which the Turks have on that side towards Persia It is surrounded with palm-trees, and defended by a castle and some towers of mud. The road between it and Bagdat is good in summer; but much infested with robbers.

MENDELSHAM, a little market-town of Suffolk, with a handsome church. It has a small weekly market on Tuesday, and annual fair on Holy Thursday for cattle. It lies eighteen miles from Bury St. Edmund's, and ninety from London.

MENDIP-HILLS, a chain of rising-grounds in Somersetshire, near the city of Wells. These stretch out a great way, both in length and breadth, and are the most famous in Britain, both for lead and coals. They were anciently a forest, till disforested by Ralph de Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Any Englishman may work in them, who has not forfeited his right by stealing any of the ore; which, with their tools, the governors leave all night in the hills: and if any be found guilty of theft, he is shut up in a hut surrounded with dry furze, &c. and set on fire, when the criminal may pull down the hut, and make his escape through the fire; but must never have any thing more to do there. The smoke in melting the lead is very pernicious for man or beast. The lead-ore they beat small, wash in running water, and sift in iron rudders: after which they throw it into furnaces heated, by means of young oaken goads. When melted, they take it out with an iron ladle red-hot, and throw it upon the sand, which, when formed into sows and pigs, is conveyed to Bristol, and thence exported to other parts.

The air here is moist, cold, and foggy, the soil red and stony, and the stones of the nature of fire-stones or lime-stones. The trees near the mines have their tops scorched; and thunder-storms, nocturnal lights, and fiery meteors, are more frequent here than any where else.

The ore runs sometimes in a vein, at other times it is dispersed in banks, and it often lies between rocks; some of it is harder, and some softer. There is spar and chalk about it, and a mealy white stone called Crootes, marled with ore, and soft.

The Mendip lead is not so pliant and easy to melt as that of Derbyshire, nor so proper for stretching.

On the highest part of these hills, which is a flat of some length, are several swamps very dangerous to man and horse, and in some places are groves.

With regard to coal-mines, there is the greatest plenty within five or six miles of STONE-ASTON; which see.

MENDONEDA, a town of Galicia, in Spain. It lies in a hollow. It is watered by the rivers Valinadares and Sexto, being surrounded with a wall, in which there are five gates. Its streets and buildings are handsome, having about 400 families, one parish within the wall, one convent, and one nunnery without. Here is a small bishopric, with a cathedral of eleven dignitaries, &c. and diocese of 365 parishes. The Bishop is Lord of the city, and has an income of 7000 ducats.

Its ancient name was Bristona or Brutona, and hardly known to ancient geographers. It lies seventy miles N. from Compostella, and sixteen from the coast of the Biscayan bay.

MENDOZA, a jurisdiction in the kingdom of Chili, in South America. The town of the same name lies on the eastern side of the Cordillera, on a plain, and decorated

corated with gardens, the place having plenty of water by means of canals. In the town are 100 families, half Spaniards and half Caſts. It has a decent parochial church, a Franciſcan, Dominican, and Auguſtine convent, with a college of Jeſuits.

In this juriſdiction are the towns of St. Juan de Frontera, equal in every reſpect to Mendoza, and about thirty leagues N. of it: alſo St. Lewis de Loyola, about fifty eaſtward; which latter is very mean, with not above twenty-five houſes, and fifty or ſixty families, Spaniſh and Caſts.

MENGRELIA, the ancient *Colchis*, a province of Aſiatic Turkey. It lies at the extremity or N. E. part of the Euxine or Black ſea, between Georgia and Circaſſia. It is bounded on the E. by the ſmall kingdom of Imeritia, on the S. by the aforeſaid ſea, on the W. by the Abcas, and on the N. by Mount Caucaſus; the river Corax on the W. divides it from Abcas, and the river Phaſis or Rione, on the E. and S. It is 110 miles long, and 60 broad. Here the Turks purchaſe boys and girls for furniſhing the Grand Signior's ſeraglio. See COLCHIS.

MENIN, a town of French Flanders. It ſtands on the Lys; and is one of the barrier towns, pretty well fortified, though often taken and retaken in Queen Anne's wars: but the French under Marſhal Saxe took it laſt in 1744, after four days open trenches.

This is a ſmall place, but well-built, and has ſome trade, which conſiſts in woollen ſtuffs manufactured here, and pale beer much eſteemed. In the neighbouring meadows linen-cloth is bleached. It lies eight miles N. of Liſle, and was reſtored to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. E.

MENSHEEH, an old town of Upper Egypt, in Africa, on the W. ſide of the Nile, and about a mile in circuit. On its S. ſide are ſome noble remains, thought to be the old Ptolemais. Within the town is a ſmall lake, filled with water when the Nile overflows; and when exhaled, leaves a cake of ſalt behind. All along the rivers are conſiderable ruins of a quay, built with ſeveral piers for receiving boats, and in one place is ſemicircular, with flights of ſteps. Among the ruins are ſtill ſeen pedeſtals, corniſhes, and other fragments of granate.

MENTEITH, or MONTEITH, one of the five ſubdiviſions of Perthſhire, in the North of Scotland (Bradalbin, Strathern, and Perthſhire Proper, being the other four). It is bounded by Bradalbin and Strathern on the N. Stirlingſhire and part of Lenox on the S. Fiſe on the E. and another part of Lenox on the W. It extends forty-four miles from E. to W. and is twenty-eight where broadeſt.

This territory has its name from the Teich, called alſo Taich, and in Latin *Taichia*, which riſes from a ſmall lough or inland lake, and runs into the river Forth at Cardroſs, and oppoſite to Stirling. It reaches as far as the mountains that incloſe the E. ſide of Loch-Lommond; and anciently gave title of Earl to the family of Cuming, then the moſt numerous and potent in all Scotland: one of which name betrayed King Robert Bruce, as has been mentioned elſewhere; and another who was of the ſurname of Monteith, betrayed the unfortunate Marquis of Montroſe, when obliged to be incog. about the country. It afterwards gave title of Earl to a branch of the Graham family. The Earl of Murray was hereditary Steward of this juriſdiction before the late act of parliament veſting it in the crown.

The only place of note in this diviſion is the pretty little town of Dunblain, near which the Highlanders under the Earl of Mar had a ſkirmiſh in 1715 at Sheriffmuir, with the King's forces commanded by the Duke of Argyle.

MENTON, a town belonging to the principality of Monaco, in the Genoeſe territories, and upper diviſion of Italy.

MENTZ, an archbiſhopric and electorate of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the Wetteraw and Heſſe, on the S. and E. by Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers. It is ſubject to the Elector of the ſame name, being fifty miles long, and twenty broad. Beſides this, the Elector has dominions in other parts of the Empire.

This Archbiſhop and Elector has the precedency of the other two eccleſiaſtical Electors; and, being Arch-Chancellor of Germany, is the ſecond perſon in the Empire, and in all public conventions ſits at the Emperor's right hand. He is preſident of the eccleſiaſtical college, viſitor of the Aulic council at Spires, and all other courts of the empire, &c. He crowns the Emperor. To him all foreign Princes addreſs propoſitions they make to the empire, as alſo complaints of grievances. He is director of the poſts of the empire. His ſuffragans are the Biſhops of Wurtzburg, Worms, Aichſtadt, Spires, Straſburg, Conſtance, Augſburg, Hildeſheim, Paderborn, and Coire. The chapter conſiſts of forty-two canons, twenty-four of whom are capitulairs, and, with the dean at their head, chuſe the Elector, who is generally one of themſelves. The reſt are domiciled canons. They muſt prove their noble extraction from four deſcents, and yet the firſt Elector is ſaid to have been the ſon of a wheel-wright; and hence the arms is a wheel, with an archiepiſcopal mitre. The Elector has his grand officers. A conſiderable part of his revenue ariſes from the toll on the Rhine and the Mayne, and from the tax on wine. The Jews pay an extraordinary tax: all which, with other things, produce an annual income of 100,000 l. Sterling. In time of war he has 8000 foot and 800 horſe: and at all times he can maintain 5 or 6000 men, though he ſeldom keeps up above half that number. His houſhold is ſuited rather to his ſacred than civil character. The Pope himſelf ſtyles him Archbiſhop of the holy ſee of Mentz.

In this Roman Catholic electorate there are ſeveral Proteſtants. When the Emperor dies, or a King of the Romans is to be elected, he appoints the day of election.

This country is pleaſant, abounding in corn and wine; and is watered by three conſiderable rivers, the Rhine, Mayne, and Neckar. It is divided into the E. and W. parts, the latter of which is called the Rheingaw.

MENTZ, the capital of the laſt-mentioned electorate of the ſame name. It ſtands on the Rhine, near its confluence with the Mayne. Its Latin name is *Maguntia*, and in French *Mayence*, plainly derived from the river Mayne.

This was formerly the ſeat of the Roman Governor in Upper Germany. Its fortifications are faced with good ditches and a conſiderable counterſcarpe; but of no conſiderable ſtrength, as being commanded on the S. ſide by an eminence. The place is large and populous. The private buildings are old, the ſtreets narrow and crooked; but its many churches, the electoral palace, the town-houſe, three caſtles, and a bridge of boats over the Rhine, are ſtately public ſtructures. Here is an univerſity founded in the year 800, and reeſtabliſhed in 1482.

This city claims the invention of printing; at leaſt John Fauſt or John Gottenburg brought it to perfection there in 1450. It was once imperial, but became ſubject ſince to its Archbiſhop. It has been often taken and retaken.

The Elector's palace of reddiſh marble is regular and magnificent, though antique. In the cathedral, which is a vaſt pile, are many ſumptuous tombs. The ornaments in which the Elders ſay maſs are very rich, and the canopy under which the hoſt is carried, is covered with pearls.

Proteſtants have not the public exerciſe of their religion, though allowed to live here. The citadel is a well-fortified place, and ſurrounded with a deep, but dry ditch. Several councils have formerly been held here. The chartreuſe on a hill fronting the Rhine, is one of the fineſt in Europe, and at the foot of it is the Elector's palace la Favorita, with elegant gardens, ſtatues, water-works, &c. In Mentz is a very beautiful quay along the river, well-defended by cannon.

In

In this neighbourhood is Hockham, famous for wine. Hence the beſt Rheniſh is called old Hock. It lies fourteen miles W. of Franckfort. Lat. 49 deg. 16 min. N. long. 8 deg. 16 min. E.

MEINUNGEN, a pretty little city of Henneberg county, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Werra.

MEONIA, the ſame with Lydia, a province of Aſia Minor. This is the country of the celebrated Homer, hence called the Mæonian.

MEOTIS, *Palus*, the ſea of Zabache or Aſoph. It is called a moraſs from its ſhallowneſs in many parts. It divides Europe from Aſia, extending from Crim-Tartary to the mouth of the river Don or Tanais, being 200 miles long, and half that in breadth. To it there is no other paſſage than through the Streights of Kaffa, or Boſphorus Cimmerius, from the Euxine or Black-ſea; of both which the Turks have now the ſole navigation, ſince the diſmantling of Aſoph at the mouth of the Don.

MEPPEL, a large open town in the country of Drent and Overiſſel, a province of the United Netherlands. It is noted for furniſhing turf for fuel to the neighbourhood.

MEPPEN, the capital of that called the lower biſhopric of Munſter, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies at the confluence of the Haſe and Ems. It is fortified, and the key of Eaſt Frieſland. It belongs to the Biſhop of Munſter, fifty-ſix miles N. of the city of the latter name. Lat. 52 deg. 48 min. N. long. 7 deg. 14 min. E.

MEQUINENÇA, anciently *Octogeſa* and *Ictoſa*, an old city of Aragon, in Spain, ſtrong by reaſon of its ſite, lying in a fruitful country between the rivers Segre and Ebro. It is about fifty-ſix miles S. E. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 41 deg. 29 min. N. long. 12 min. W.

MEQUINEZ, a conſiderable city of Fez Proper, and empire of Morocco, in Africa. Here is ſometimes the reſidence of the Emperor's court and Mufti. Its ſtreets are large, and adorned with handſome fountains, the water of which is conveyed hither by aqueducts. The moſques and colleges are noble, but eſpecially the royal palace, ſurrounded with a ſtately white wall. The gardens, ſtables, &c. are anſwerable. In one part is the ſeraglio; in the ſecond the rooms of ſtate, &c. a third is for his handicrafts and armoury; in the fourth are his guards, magazines, &c. The whole is about three miles in circuit. The galleries are finely adorned with Moſaic work, &c. Here the Jews have a quarter, in which their chief reſides, who impoſes the tribute to be levied on his nation in this province. It lies ſixty-four miles S. W. of Fez. Lat. 34 deg. N. long. 10 deg. W.

MERAN, or MORAN, a city of Tyrol, in the circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Adige, twenty-ſeven miles N. of the Trent. Lat. 46 deg. 44 min. N. long. 11 deg. 18 min. E.

MERDIN, a city of Diarbeker, in Aſia Minor, on the W. ſide of the Tigris, between Moſul and Bagdat. It is about four or five miles in circuit, walled and defended by a ſtout caſtle, on an inacceſſible rock; this is called the High Town about a mile round, and the reſt the Low Town.

Here is a Baſha (Sangiac) and garriſon. Tamerlane beſieged the fortreſs for years, but took it at laſt. The city is handſomely built, has ſeveral palaces, and a noble fountain ſupplied from the caſtle. Here the Chriſtians are numerous, and under an Archbiſhop, ſubject to Antioch. The inhabitants carry on manufactures of ſilk and cotton, with ſome gold and ſilk ſtuffs. The air is very unhealthy. Lat. 37 deg. 15 min. N. long. 74 min. E. or 40 deg. from the meridian of London.

MERE, a market-town of Wiltſhire, has its name from confining on this county, Dorſetſhire and Somerſetſhire. It is a ſtaple for wool, and gave birth to Sir Francis Cotton, who flouriſhed in the reigns of King James I. and King Charles I. In Stowton-park, not far from it, is an old Daniſh camp at White's-hole-hill. Its weekly market is kept on Tueſday, and annual fairs on May 6, Auguſt 24, and September 29, for cattle, pigs, cheeſe, and pedlary. It lies 26 miles from Saliſbury, and 103 from London.

MEREEZ, a town of Lithuania Proper, in Poland. It ſtands at the junction of the Bereziha, and the river of the ſame name. It has a ſituation uncommonly delightful, with a wooden caſtle: and lies thirty-two miles N. of Grodno. Lat. 54 deg. N. long. 27 min. E.

MERGENTHEIM. See MARGENTHEIM. It is the ſame alſo with Marienthal, a city of Franconia, in Germany. It belongs to the Teutonic order.

MERIDA, known in the time of the Romans and Goths by the name of *Auguſta Emerita*, it being a corruption of the latter word. This is a ſmall fortified town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, on the Anas, now Guadiana. Here are ſeveral remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch, called Arco de Santiago, and ſtands in a country extremely fertile.

The inhabitants, after making a noble reſiſtance, obliged the Moors to conduct them ſafe, and honourably, with all their valuable effects, into Chriſtian dominions. It ſtill has 1000 houſes in 3 pariſhes, with 3 monaſteries, &c. beſides 15 towns and 13 villages, under its juriſdiction: it lies 49 miles S. E. of Alcantara. Lat. 38 deg. 58 min. N. long. 6 deg. 34 min. W.

MERIDA, the capital of Jucatan, a province Mexico, in North America. It is the ſeat of a Governor, and the ſee of a Biſhop, about 45 miles S. of the ocean, and 135 miles N. E. of the city of Campeachy. Lat. 21 deg. 38 min. N. long. 90 deg. 36 min. W.

MERIONYTHSHIRE, in Welch *Sir Veiryonydh*, a county of North Wales. It is bounded on the S. by Cardiganſhire, from which it is parted by the river Dovy or Dyffi; on the E. by Montgomeryſhire and Denbighſhire; on the N. by Caernarvonſhire and part of Denbighſhire; and has the Iriſh ſea on the W. for a length of thirty-five miles: its breadth is thirty. It is entirely mountainous; but abounds with ſheep, black cattle, fiſh, goats, and game. The inhabitants apply themſelves wholly to grazing, and live on butter, cheeſe, &c.

The principal rivers here are the Tovy, Avon, Drwrydh, and Dee. The lake Lhyn-tigid or Pimblemere in this county covers 160 acres of ground: through it runs the Dee, which, though communicating their waters, do not communicate their fiſh. The herbs on the mountains here, and the fiſh in the lakes, are much the ſame with thoſe of the Alps.

Among innumerable peaks here, are the famous Kader-idricks, Raravawr, Glyder, and Mowywynda.

It lies in the dioceſe of Bangor, and ſends no members to parliament, but the Knight of the ſhire. Near Harleigh in this county was a ſtrange livid fire from the ſea, or fiery exhalation, which in 1694 burnt hay-ricks, &c. See HARLEIGH.

MERK, a river in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It riſes in Brabant, and running N. by Breda, afterwards turns W. and falls into the ſea oppoſite to Overflackee, in Holland.

MERNOCH, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, S. W. of Bute. It is about a mile long, and half a mile broad, producing ſome corn; but is moſtly heathy.

MEARNS, or KINCARDINSHIRE, one of the counties in the North of Scotland. It has the German ocean on the E. the water of Northeſk on the S. is bounded by Angus on the W. and S. partly, and on the N. by the river Dee and Aberdeenſhire. It is about twenty-ſeven miles long, and twenty broad. It has a rich ſoil, and is pretty level, very rich, and abounding in corn and paſturage.

The Earl Marſhal, who is now happily returned to his native country, after an abſence of forty-four years, and made capable of inheriting, by act of parliament, was its hereditary ſheriff; but this has been veſted in the crown. He ſucceeds to the eſtate and honours of his couſin the Earl of Kintore. Upon the coaſt here are ſeveral convenient creeks, and ſome good harbours. In this ſhire is the grand ſeat of Fetteresſy, a little above Stonehive, moſt delightfully ſituated, and belonging to the aforeſaid noble Lord; whoſe worthy progenitors were liberal benefactors to the Newton-college of Abdeen, and its principal founders; and hence juſtly called the Marſhal-college.

In Mearns are upwards of five millions of fine firs, beſides new plantations made within this century paſt by

the gentry; and the groves around the aforeſaid ſeat are not a few.

MERO, a town in the kingdom of Pegu, and the Further India, in Aſia. It lies 184 miles W. of the city of Pegu. Lat. 17 deg. N. long. 96 deg. E.

MERSBURG, or MERSPERG, a pretty city of Suabia, in Germany, on the north-ſide of the lake Conſtance, and the uſual reſidence of the Biſhop of the latter name. The part of the lake before this place is ſaid to be 300 fathoms deep. The Swedes took it in the time of the civil wars. It is ten miles N. E. of Conſtance-city. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 26 min. E.

MERSBURG, or SAXE-MERSBURG, a duchy or county of Miſnia, in Upper Saxony. It lies between Saxe-Hall and Saxe-Naumburg. It was ſecularized from a biſhopric under Magdeburg, by the treaty of Paſſaw, in favour of the houſe of Saxony; to one of whoſe younger ſons it gives the title of Duke.

MERSBURG, a city of the laſt-mentioned duchy of the ſame name, on the river Sala. It is pretty large and populous, being well-built, tho' antique. Its walls and ſeven towers are of free-ſtone.

The civil wars in Germany did great damage to this place, which was ſucceſſively the prey of the contending armies. In the great church, formerly the cathedral, a Gothic ſtructure, is the magnificent tomb of the Emperor Rudolph, who died after loſing a hand in battle with his competitor Henry IV. and near it is a library of very ancient manuſcripts. Part of the revenues of this biſhopric is appropriated towards the maintenance of a number of canons belonging to the cathedral, and the reſt to the adminiſtrator.

It had formerly a very flouriſhing trade, and a yearly fair, till 1200, when it was almoſt entirely burnt down, and the merchants removed elſewhere. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Leipſick. Lat. 51 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 16 min. E.

MERSE, or MARCH, the ſame with Berwickſhire, a county in the South of Scotland. It confines on Lothian to the N. the German ocean to the E. Northumberland and Tiviotdale to the S. and Tweedale to the W. It gives title now to a branch of the Douglaſſes, of the family of Queenſbury, as it did anciently to the Dunbars. See BERWICKSHIRE.

MERSEY-ISLAND, between the two openings of Malden and Colcheſter waters, in Eſſex, formerly contained eight pariſhes, but now only two; namely, Eaſt and Weſt Merſey, in the hundred of Winſted, and N. E. of Oſſey. It is a ſtrong place by nature, and on the S. E. point of it is built a fort, in which a garriſon is kept in time of war, particularly with the Dutch; for an enemy, if poſſeſſed of it, would ſhut up all the navigation and fiſhery on that ſide.

MERSEY, or MERSEE, a river which, with the Weaver, falls into an arm of the ſea, and on that ſide forms the peninſula of Cheſhire, or Ceſtrica Cherſoneſus, called Wirehall; as the Dee at Cheſter does on the the other. The Merſey riſes on the W. ſide of the Peak-mountains, in Derbyſhire. It runs firſt to Warrington, and at length into the ſea at Liverpool, to which place there is a ferry from Cheſter, about two miles over at full ſea.

MERSH, or MARSH, a market-town of the Iſle of Ely, in Cambridgeſhire; not a place of much note. Here are kept annual fairs on Whitſun-Monday, for houſhold goods; and October 27, for cheeſe. It lies not far from Thorney.

MERSLAND, or MARSHLAND, a peninſula of Norfolk. See MARSHLAND.

MERTOLA, a town of Alentejo, a province of Portugal, on the E. ſide of the Guadiana. It contains about 2400 inhabitants, and lies fifty-ſix miles S. of Evora. Lat. 37 deg. 35 min. N. long. 8 deg. 17 min. W.

MERTON, a lake of ſeveral miles circuit, in Lancaſhire, near the ſea, on the S. ſide of the Ribble, till lately drained. See LANCASHIRE.

MERTON, a place in Yorkſhire, where, at the confluence of the Tees and Greta, was an ancient city called by the Romans Cataractonium: here its remains are ſtill viſible, and likewiſe about Greta-bridge, which is juſt by.

MERVE, the north branch of the river Maeſe, near its mouth, where the city of Rotterdam in Holland ſtands.

MERVILLE, or MERGHEM, a town of French Flanders, in the Netherlands, near the confines of Artois. It lies on the river Lys, twenty-ſix miles S. W. of Merim. Lat. 50 deg. 43 min. N. long. 2 deg. 38 min. E.

MERY-SUR-SEINE, a ſmall city of Champagne, in France, on the river Seine. It is the ſeat of a royal bailiwic. Here is a priory of Benedictines: it lies five leagues below Troyes.

MESCHED, or THUS, a city of Choraſſan, a province the kingdom of Perſia, in Aſia. It lies 132 miles S. E. of the Caſpian ſea, and 604 S. W. of Bochara. It was the reſidence of Kouli Khan, and the court of Perſia. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 57 deg. 34 min. E.

MESEEN, a ſmall town, and the capital of a circle of of the ſame name, in the Archangelgorod government, in Ruſſia. It has a harbour on a river of the ſame name, and on the coaſt of the White ſea; and lies 154 miles N. E. of Archangel. Lat. 66 deg. N. long. 46 deg. 7 min. E.

MESOPOTAMIA, the ancient name of Diarbeker Proper, in Aſia Minor, or Aſiatic Turkey. It lies between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris: and in Holy Writ it is called Padan-Aram.

MESSASIPPI, or MISSISIPPI, by the natives called *Miſchi Sipi*, or *Meſchagamiſi*, a country of North America. It is bounded by Canada on the N. by the Britiſh plantations on the E. the gulph of Mexico on the S. and New Mexico on the W.

MESSASIPPI, a large river, from which the laſt-mentioned country derives its name. It has its ſource in Canada, and runs ſouthward till it falls into the gulph of Mexico.

This is a large navigable river, whoſe courſe is ſaid to be upwards of 2000 miles; to which, as well as to the neighbouring country, the French lay claim; and in conſequence of this have actually poſſeſſed themſelves of part of it ever ſince the year 1712. The river they call St. Louis, and the country Louiſiana; and they have made great efforts towards planting it, as being a very fruitful and pleaſant country of vaſt extent: though in reality the E. part of it belongs to Great Britain, and the W. to the Spaniards, who have planted part of it long ago, and are every day extending their ſettlements. The French court, under the regency of the Duke of Orleans, and through the projecting of Mr. —, commonly called Beau Law, raiſed the expectations of their people ſo high, with regard to the immenſe riches which were to be got by planting it, in the year 1719, and a ſcheme almoſt coeval with the South-Sea bubble in England, that every one was ready to throw his money into the ſtocks, which the company ſold at one time for 2000 per cent. But the French government ſeized moſt of the money, ſo that the adventurers were hereby ruined; and this put a ſtop to the planting of the country. But they have encouraged it much ſince: their ſchemes, however, this way have been pretty well checked by the vigorous efforts which the Britiſh court have already made, and are ſtill making, to circumſcribe that ambitious neighbour.

This river is navigable above 450 leagues up from its mouth, though its numerous windings make the ſailing very tedious, depending rather on their oars than their ſails: but in coming down, eſpecially in April and May, when the waters are ſwelled, the rapid current carries them down ſoon; and yet at other ſeaſons they are very low.

In its courſe the Miſſiſſippi receives ſeveral large ſtreams, ſome of which bring great quantities of mud and ſlime. It breeds great numbers of very fierce crocodiles, beſides other amphibious creatures. It hath plenty of water-fowl upon it, and the country on both ſides ſufficiently fertile, and inhabited by a great variety of nations.

This river diſcharges itſelf into the gulph of Mexico by two branches, which form an iſland of conſiderable length. The mouths lie between lat. 29 and 30 deg. N. and long. 89 and 90 deg. W. being covered by ſeveral other ſmaller iſlands.

MESARATA, a country of Africa, along the Mediterranean

ranean ſea, which bounds it on the N. the gulph of Sidra on the E. the deſert of Eſſab on the S. and the river Magra on the W.

MESARATA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name, and Ptolemy's *Macomala*; but is now dwindled to a poor town. This diſtrict was anciently called *Syrtes*. It produces little or no corn, but ſome dates and olives. The inhabitants, though ſubject to the Turks, have a commander to defend them againſt the inſults of the plundering Arabs; on which occaſions they can raiſe about 6000 men.

MESSA, formerly TEMEST, a place on the coaſt in the province of Sus, in Africa; it conſiſts of three cities in a triangular ſituation, about a mile from each other, and each incloſed with ſtout walls. The river Sus runs through two of them, and commonly overflows, ſo as to enrich their lands, which they ſow in September, and reap in April: but if it does not overflow, they have no harveſt, when they are forced to live upon dates, of which they have great plenty. The ground being moſtly ſandy, breeds but little cattle.

The town hath no harbour, only a flat ſhore. On this coaſt large whales are often caſt: and between it and the ſea ſtands a moſque, whoſe beams and carpentry-work conſiſts of the bones of that fiſh, and much reſorted to by pilgrims, as here it is imagined the whale caſt up Jonah. Here is ſome ambergris ſold very cheap to the Europeans. Lat. 30 deg. 18 min. N. long. 9 deg. 38 min. W.

MESEMBER, a town of Bulgaria, on the Black ſea, near the confines of Romania, in European Turkey. This is an ancient ſea-port, and the people in its neighbourhood mentioned by Ovid during his exile. It lies twenty miles from Warma to the S.

MESSINA, the ancient *Zanche*, afterwards *Meſſana*, a large and fine city of the Val di Demoni, in Sicily, and lower diviſion of Italy. It is the greateſt mart in the Mediterranean, and has a harbour on the ſtreight or Faro of Meſſina, ſpacious and ſafe. The private houſes are well-built, and the public edifices magnificent; as the Archbiſhop and Viceroy's palaces. The cathedral is ſpacious and antique, its tabernacle is very rich, with ſeveral grand chapels. Its citadel has five large and regular baſtions, with ſeveral forts on the neighbouring eminences.

It is reckoned to contain 20,000 inhabitants. The harbour is of an oval form, deep, and well-ſecured, the city lying between it and the mountains; though it is not ſtrong. The arſenal here is well provided. Its principal ſtreets are large: the town is well furniſhed with water, and all kinds of proviſions from ſea and land. It hath four large ſuburbs, which extend a vaſt way along the ſhore.

It has the moſt conſiderable trade of any place in the iſland, particularly ſince the year 1728, when it was declared a free port. At the annual fair holden here in Auguſt, are vaſt quantities of foreign goods. The merchandizes exported from thence are chiefly ſilk, oil, and fruit: and it ſupplies Italy with corn, as it did anciently, of which they have great plenty; it has alſo very good wine.

It is governed by a Viceroy, appointed by the King of Naples; and is the capital of the kingdom, tho' Palermo diſputes the honour with it.

In the year 1742, it was almoſt depopulated by a peſtilence, which is ſaid to have carried off two thirds of its inhabitants. It lies about fifteen miles W. of Reggio, in Calabria. Lat. 38 deg. 41 min. N. long. 15 deg. 39 min. E.

MESSOOR, a kingdom of Biſnagar Proper, in the Eaſt Indies, Aſia. It lies on the S. frontiers of the country, and N. of the principality of Madura. It is ſaid to be a large kingdom, whoſe ſovereign is tributary to the Great Mogul.

MESTIZOES, the deſcendants of Spaniards and Indians, in America, are ſo called. Their complexion is ſwarthy and reddiſh. Some, however, are equally tawny with the Indians, though diſtinguiſhed from them by their beards: while others, on the contrary, have ſuch a fine complexion that they might paſs for whites, but for the lowneſs of the forehead, harſh, lank, and very black hair, with a very ſmall noſe that has a little riſing in the middle, beſides dark ſpots on the body. They apply themſelves to arts and trades, and excel particularly in painting and in ſculpture. They riſe in Carthagena to about five degrees, and then they are reckoned Spaniards.

MESTRE, or MAESTRE, a ſmall town of the Dogado of Venice, in Upper Italy. Here the Venetian nobility have ſeveral ſeats. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Padua. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 12 deg. 57 min. E.

METELENE. See LESBOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, in Aſiatic Turkey.

METHWOULD, a market-town of Norfolk. It lies ſeventeen miles from Thetford, and ſeventy-nine from London.

METLIUG, a city of Carniola, a diſtrict of Auſtria, in Germany. It lies on the river Culph, ſixty-one miles S. E. of Lanbach. Lat. 46 deg. 12 min. N. long. 16 deg. 18 min. E.

METZ, the capital of the country of Meſſin, a government of the ſame name, in Lorrain and Bar, now ſubject to France. Its Latin name is *Metæ*, anciently *Divodurus* and *Mediomatrius*. It lies at the confluence of the rivers Seille and Moſelle, in a very fruitful country; and is the ſee of a Biſhop, under Triers, whoſe annual income is about 120,000 livres. It was once an Imperial city, and its prelate ſtyled a Prince of the empire.

It is a large place, well fortified. The cathedral of St. Stephen, a fine ſtructure, ſtands on the declivity of a hill. The font is an entire piece of porphyry, ten feet long. The ſtreets are pretty narrow, and the houſes antique. It contains ſixteen pariſhes, and about 22,000 inhabitants. The Moſelle encompaſſes it on the W. and N. and there is a broad ditch, by which the courſe of the river is turned into two branches; the one waſhing the walls, and the other running through the city. The Seille ſurrounds it on the S. and E.

Here is the ſeat of a parliament; and the Jews have a ſynagogue at Metz, in a particular quarter allotted them. It lies twenty-eight miles N. of Nancy. Lat. 49 deg. 32 min. N. long. 5 deg. 49 min. E.

MEUDON, an open town or village in the Iſle of France. Here is a fine palace, where Lewis XIV.'s only ſon, grandfather to the preſent King, reſided, with a beautiful wilderneſs and raiſed terraces, from which is a noble proſpect of the neighbourhood of Paris, being two leagues below it; as alſo of the river Seine. Here is a grotto, with ſpotted porphyry and fine water-works. The houſe is adorned with rich furniture, marble ſtatues, and fine paintings of Roman Emperors and ancient philoſophers.

MEULON, in Latin *Mellentum*, a town of Mantois, a diſtrict of the Iſle of France, on the river Seine, between Mante and Poiſſy, three leagues diſtant from each, and ſeven below Paris.

Here are two ſtone-bridges over the river, the largeſt of which has twenty-one arches. The city is defended by a fort, is the ſeat of a royal bailiwic, and has ſeveral churches, and two convents. The city is on the the declivity of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre: the neighbouring ſoil abounds in corn, and its vineyards produce excellent wine.

MEURS, the capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, ſurrounded by the electorate of Cologne, in the duchy of Cleve, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies on the Rhine. It belonged formerly to the Prince of Orange, our King William III. and ſince to the King of Pruſſia. It is defended by a good citadel, and lies eighteen miles N. of Duſſeldorp. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. E.

MEUSE, rather MAESE, a river, which riſing in Champagne, ſoon runs out of it into Bar, which it croſſes from N. to S. and then returning into this province, paſſes by Sedan and Charleville, whence it runs through Namur, Liege, and Guelderland, into Holland, where it falls into the ſea at the Briell.

MEW-CLIFF, or as the Dutch call it, MEEUWE-KLIP, from the numbers of theſe birds ſeen about it, a rock of Caffreria, in Africa, 200 miles from Cape Negro to the W. It is level with the ſurface of the water. The Portugueſe call it Baixo d'Antonio de Viana.

MEXICO, *Old*, a large province of North America. It is ſubject to Spain, forming a powerful and extenſive empire. It is often called New Spain. It is bounded on the W. by New Mexico or Granada; on the N. and N. E. by the gulph of Mexico; on the S. E. by Terra Firma, or iſthmus of Darien; and on the S. W. by the Pacific ocean. It is above 2000 miles in length, and from 71 to 550 in breadth, lying between lat. 7 deg. 30 min. and 30 deg. 40 min. N.

It is generally mountainous, with high hills running through it from S. E. to N. W. The eaſtern ſhore is a flat country, abounding with moraſſes, and is overflown in the rainy ſeaſon; but ſo covered with thickets of bambow, mangroves, and buſhes, that the logwood-cutters make their way through it with their hatchets. The trees are cloathed with perpetual verdure, and the fruit-trees bloſſom and bear almoſt the whole year round. The cochineel inſect is bred here in great numbers, and it is the principal ingredient in dying of ſcarlet.

The preſent inhabitants of Mexico are native Indians, Spaniards, Creols of the deſcendants of Spaniards born in the country; Meſtizoes, or a mungril breed of Spaniards and native negroes; and laſtly, Mulattoes, or a mixture of blacks and whites.

Mexico is governed by a Viceroy, ſent from Old Spain; who is as arbitrary as any Prince in Europe.

The forces in Mexico are not conſiderable, nor have they many fortified towns; and even thoſe have been taken and plundered by buccaneers of contemptible force.

The revenues of the King of Spain here are vaſtly great, ariſing from the fifths of gold and ſilver, from the cuſtoms, exciſe, and other impoſts; beſides the rents and ſervices by which all lands are holden of the crown.

It is divided into three diſtricts or audiences; namely, Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatimala.

MEXICO, the capital city of New Spain, or province of the ſame name above-mentioned. It lies in the middle of a ſpacious lake, and acceſſible only by cauſeways of a conſiderable length. It is of a ſquare form, about ſeven miles in circuit, extremely populous, and greatly admired for ſpacious ſtreets and ſquares, the beauty of its buildings, the coolneſs of its ſituation in ſuch a hot climate, and its natural ſtrength.

It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and contains twenty-nine convents, twenty-two nunneries, and a great number of pariſh-churches. Here is a tribunal of the inquiſition, and an univerſity. The revenue of its cathedral is at leaſt 70,000 l. per annum, out of which the Biſhop receives 15,000, beſides prodigious perquiſites. The clergy are the ſole ground-landlords here. The tenths collected from the eleven ſuffragan Biſhops under its Archbiſhop, is computed at about half a million of pieces of eight; thoſe prelates receiving at leaſt 1,200,000 l. ſterling yearly. The wealth of the Mexicans inconteſtibly appears from this, That in 1730 more than a million of marks of ſilver has been brought into the exchequer, as the King's duty from the mines, which ought to be one fifth of the metal taken out of them: conſequently the whole produce muſt be five millions of marks; and a mark being equivalent to eight of our ounces, at five ſhillings each, then the inhabitants of Mexico receive receive ten millions of money from their mines. The people in general are lazy and profuſe.

This is the reſidence of the Viceroy, whoſe juriſdiction extends 400 leagues. He makes laws, and determines controverſies, unleſs in great cauſes. Moſt of the Governors appointed by him, pay him well for their poſts, as do ſuch whoſe cauſes depend on his deciſion. The King allows him 100,000 ducats a year. His government is only for five years; but by bribing the great courtiers with a million, and a preſent to the King of half a million, he gets his time prolonged.

The cathedral, which is a moſt magnificent pile, with its cloiſters and dwellings of the clergy, taking up a large ſpace of ground in the middle of the city, was ſixty years a building, at the expence of above two millions of pieces of eight, notwithſtanding the clergy had the labour of the natives for very little. The inſide ornaments are alſo valued at that ſum. The image of the Virgin Mary, of maſſy ſilver, is adorned with rubies and pearl to the value of 30,000 pieces of eight, and the high altar coſt 50,000; beſides the ordinary chalice 11,000, being gold enchaſed, and ſet with rubies, &c.

The mall, called, the Almeida here, has a reſort of no leſs than 2000 coaches in an evening; moſt of them with fine equipages, and great numbers of black pages, &c.

In the goldſmiths-ſtreet, called Plateria, next the great market-place, the ſhops are furniſhed with a variety of utenſils and ornaments of gold, &c. eſpecially againſt the arrival of the galleons.

The city is ſupplied with freſh water from a hill three miles off, conveyed to it by aqueducts. The ancient city burnt by the Spaniards, from the immenſe booty they took under Cortez, ſeems to have been one of the largeſt and moſt magnificent in the world. Lat. 20 deg. 15 min. N. long. 103 deg. 12 min. W.

MEXICO *Proper*, the province of which the laſt-mentioned city of the ſame name is the capital, has Tiaſcala on the E. Mechoacan on the W. Panuco on the N. and the Pacific ocean on the S. It is 350 miles from S. to N. and 200 where broadeſt; but is narrower towards the N. The climate is very variable, and the ſoil remarkably fruitful; ſo that all the neceſſaries of life are extremely cheap. It is ſaid to exceed all the provinces of America in corn, cattle, and fruit; beſides, its lakes and rivers abound with variety of good fiſh: ſo that the tribute from the lake of Mexico alone is above 20,000 crowns a year.

MEXICO, *New*, including California, is bounded by unknown lands on the N. by Florida on the E. Old Mexico on the S. and the Pacific ocean on the W. It is a temperate and fertile country; though California is a mountainous, craggy, and barren tract, both on its outer and inner coaſts towards the gulph of California. Notwithſtanding the indefatigable labours of the Jeſuit miſſionaries among the Indians of California, in order to convert them to Chriſtianity, and even giving them food for that purpoſe, for which they uſed to come regularly, they ſtill ſeem to retain their priſtine brutality; of which, beſides eating the miſſionaries horſes, when they had fallen into their hands, and feaſting round them, they have given moſt ſhocking inſtances, particularly in their maſſacring the Fathers Caranco and Tamara of a ſudden; together with all others who fell then into their hands, eſpecially the native boys who waited on the miſſionaries. They totally ruined, in the height of this beſtial phrenzy, not only four miſſions, but the twelve or thirteen other miſſionaries narrowly eſcaped from undergoing the ſame deplorable fate with their brethren above-mentioned. The Fathers, by their ſurveys, have found California to be a peninſula, joined to New Albion and Old Mexico.

In New Mexico are rich ſilver mines, the principal of which are thoſe of St. Barbe. The pearl-fiſhery of California is the only thing this country was noted for; but that has been found to decline, and not anſwer the expence.

MEYENFELD, in Latin *Majævilla* and *Lupinum*, a pretty town in the moſt fruitful country of the Griſons, in Switzerland. It ſtands on the banks of the Rhine, with mountains riſing all around like an amphitheatre, and planted with abundance of vines, producing choice wine. Beſides the church of St. Lucius, there is a caſtle, the ſeat of the bailiff, flanked with a ſtrong tower, with ſeveral magnificent houſes of the falis's, burghers, &c. The town has its ſeparate council and civil government.

MEZEN, a territory of Eaſtern Muſcovy. It is bounded on the S. W. by Dwina; on the N. E. by Jugoria; on the S. by the river Piega; and on the N. W. by the ſtreights of Candenois. This is a long tract from N. to S. extending itſelf from lat. 64 to 67 deg. N. but is hardly above one degree broad in any part of it. The country is full of foreſts, fens, and mountains, all cold and barren.

It gives name to a conſiderable bay, on which its capital of the ſame denomination ſtands, at the mouth of the river Mezen.

MEZIERES, in Latin *Maceriæ*, or *Mederiacum*, a town of Champagne, in a peninſula formed by the river Meuſe

or Maeſe, over which are two bridges. It ſtands partly on a hill, and partly in a valley. It is well fortified, and defended by a caſtle, which commands the city. This is a place of importance, as being a paſſage from Luxemburg into France. Here is a Governor, a King's Lieutenant, and a Mayor. In 1521 the Emperor Charles V.'s troops took it. It lies twelve miles N. W. of Sedan. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 4 deg. 38 min. E.

MEZUNA, once a Roman city of the province of Miliana, in Africa, about thirty miles from the ſea, and forty W. of Miliana. It is walled and defended by a citadel. Here is a palace, and temple built by the Romans. This place has been deſtroyed by the wars, and rebuilt ſince with mean and low houſes. The Arabs have ſo impoveriſhed the inhabitants, that they get a poor living by only weaving linen and woollen ſays. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of ancient cities, with marble and alabaſter ſtatues, inſcriptions, &c.

MIANA, a town of Aiderbeitzan, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. It lies in a large plain, ſurrounded with mountains, which ſeparate Media from Parthia: though others extend the former province beyond Soltanaya, which ſtands ſouthwards on the other ſide of the mountains. Miana is about ſixty-two miles from Tauris to the S. E.

MICHAEL's, St. or MODISHOLE, a portreve borough of Cornwall, formerly of great note in the Saxons time; but ſince much declined. It however ſends two members to parliament, has a weekly market, and annual fair. It lies between Briſtol channel and Truro, 281 miles from London.

MICHAEL, St. a church built by the Abbot of Glaſtonbury, in Somerſetſhire, on a narrow creſt of the Torr. Its tower, though ruinous, is ſtill left, and is a good ſea-mark. It is higher than any ground within ten miles of the place.

MICHAEL's MOUNT, St. See MOUNT St. MICHAEL and MOUNT's-BAY. It is a high peak in Monmouthſhire.

MICHALOVIA, or MICHULOW, a territory of Poliſh Pomerania and Pruſſia, in Poland. It is a ſtrait neck of land, between the rivers Brodna and Debrentz, which gave occaſion to bloody wars between the Poles and Teutonic Knights.

MICHELBERG, a ſtrong fortreſs of Tranſylvania. It ſtands on the top of a hill. Here are depoſited all the arms and military ammunition of the principality of Hermanſtadt. Some place it in the county of Landvordenwald.

MICHIGAN, one of the numerous lakes of Canada, in North America. See CANADA.

MICKLEGATE BAR, an antiquity in the city of York. See YORK.

MID-LOTHIAN, the ſame with Edinburghſhire, in the South of Scotland. It contains the capital, and lies between Eaſt and Weſt Lothian. See EDINBURGHSHIRE or LOTHIAN.

MIDDLEBURG, a county of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, now belonging to the Prince of Iſenghien, as a fief of Bruges and Sluys. It contains the territories of Leenſkins and Soetendaal, with part of the pariſhes of Heyle, St. Baaffe, our Lady, and St. Croix or the Holy Ghoſt.

MIDDLEBURG, a ſmall city and capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name. Here is a caſtle and court of juſtice, compoſed of a bailiff, burgomaſter, eight aldermen, and a ſecretary; all appointed by the Count and Roman Catholics, except two aldermen for that part belonging to the States General. They judge without appeal in criminal matters; but in civil cauſes there lies an appeal to the magiſtrates of Bruges or Sluys. Here is but one parochial church for the Romaniſts; the Proteſtants being but few, go to the village of Ede. It lies twelve miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51 deg. 25 min. N. long. 3 deg. 21 min. E.

MIDDLEBURG, the capital of the iſland of Walcheren, and the whole province of Zealand, in the United Netherlands. This is a populous and well-built city, fortified with a wall and broad ditches, and theſe ſurrounded by another wall. Here are two harbours; the old one is now little frequented; but the new one cut from the town of Armuyden, carries ſhips of 400 tons into the very heart of the town, and ſo communicates with the ſea.

Here are many wealthy merchants, and a ſtaple of wine from France, Spain, and Portugal. They drive a good trade to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and are deeply concerned in the whale and herring fiſheries.

In Middleburg are ſeveral fine ſquares and ſtately public buildings, particularly the houſe where the provincial ſtates meet, formerly a ſumptuous abbey. The town-houſe is a noble pile, with a very high tower and clock, which laſt with its dial coſt 150,000 guilders. Here are twenty churches, moſtly magnificent. The magiſtracy conſiſts of two burgomaſters, &c. It lies twenty-eight miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51 deg. 47 min. N. long. 3 deg. 41 min. E.

MIDDLEBY, a place in Dumfries-ſhire and South of Scotland, noted only as being the ſeat of a preſbytery, in which are included twelve pariſhes.

MIDDLEFAR, or MIDDELFURT-SUND, lying on the Leſſer Belt, and weſtern ſhore of the Iſle of Funen, in Denmark; a ſmall but neat town, in a country abounding with all neceſſaries. This is the common paſſage to Colding in Jutland, the Belt not being broader than the Thames at Graveſend.

In January 1658, Charles Guſtavus King of Sweden led his army over the ice to this place, routed the Danes, and made himſelf maſter of Funen. It lies ſeventeen miles from Aſſens to the N. W. and as many from Odenſee to the S. W.

MIDDLEHAM, or MIDLAM, a market-town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Ure. It had once a ſtrong caſtle; and it is noted for a manufacture of woollen cloth, and frequent horſe-races.

On Middleham-moor is an annual fair, kept on November 6 and 7, for ſheep. It lies 6 miles from Bedall, 34 from York, and 252 from London.

MIDDLESEX, ſo called from its having been the habitation of the Mid-Saxons, or as lying in the middle of the three kingdoms of the Eaſt, Weſt, and South Saxons. It is a county of England, in which London its great capital ſtands, being bounded by Hartfordſhire on the N. by the river Lee, which divides it from Eſſex on the E. by the Thames, which ſeparates it from Surrey on the S. and by the Coln, which parts it from Buckinghamſhire on the W. It is about twenty-ſix miles long and fifteen broad. Beſides London it contains the city of Weſtminſter, with their ſpacious ſuburbs, and the great villages of Hackney, Highgate, and Hampſtead, &c. It includes ſeventy-three pariſhes, beſides chapels of eaſe, and five market-towns, excluſive of the two cities above-mentioned; all under the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of London, ſome few peculiars excepted.

Its air is ſweet and healthy; and as the whole county is rendered rich and populous from the vicinity of the two large cities of London and Weſtminſter; ſo its ſoil is very much improved by their compoſt, eſpecially the valley between Heſton and Harrow, which bears excellent corn. But moſt of the neighbouring lands to the metropolis are turned into garden-grounds, for the production of all kinds of vegetables, which ſupply the conſumption of two ſuch populous cities, joined together as one.

Middleſex gives title of Earl to the Duke of Dorſet. The ſheriffs of London and Middleſex are choſen by the liverymen of the former city. Here are the royal parks of St. James and Hyde-park, two at Hampton-court, two at Enfield, or chaces, and one at Twickenham, but the latter has been diſparked.

Middleſex, including London and Weſtminſter, pays more taxes than any ten counties.

MIDDLESEX, a county of Eaſt-Jerſey, in North America. It is the moſt populous and flouriſhing tract in this country, on account of its plantations, the proprietors of which are generally Scotch people.

MIDDLETON, a pretty good town of Monmouth county, in Eaſt Jerſey, in North America. It conſiſts of 100 families, with out-plantations of 30,000 acres. The ſhore near this place winds like a hook, and, being ſandy, the bay is called Sandy-Hook. It lies twenty-ſix miles S. of Piſcataway.

MIDDLE-

MIDDLEWICH, a large market-town of Cheſhire, near the junction of the Croke, which iſſues from the lake Bagmere, with the Dan. Here are two excellent ſalt-ſprings, or brine-ſeeths, where they make great quantities of ſalt.

This is an ancient borough, governed by burgeſſes, and a very large pariſh, extending into many townſhips round it; having a ſpacious church. Its weekly market is on Tueſday or Saturday; and annual fairs on Auguſt 2 and December 6, for cattle, drapery, and bedding. It lies 4 miles from Northwich, 17 from Cheſter, and 156 from London.

MIDEUM, the ſeat and reſidence of King Midas, in Phrygia Major, a province of Aſia Minor. He is famous in poetic mythology for his golden wiſh and aſſes ears. Ancient geographers place it near the river Sangarus, and the N. E. limits of Phrygia: but its ſite at preſent is uncertain.

MIDHURST, i. e. Middlewood, the *Midæ* of the Romans; a pretty large borough of Suſſex, governed by a bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, and ſurrounded with others, having the river Arun at the bottom. Its weekly market is kept on Thurſday, and annual fairs on March 25, Whitſun-Tueſday, and October 18, for horned cattle and horſes.

Tratton in its neighbourhood was the birth-place of Otway the poet. Midhurſt is twelve miles from Chicheſter, ſeventeen from Shoreham, and fifty-two from London.

MIDNICK, the ſame with MEDNICK, a town of Samojitia, in Poland. It is the ſeat of a Biſhop, ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of Gneſna, near the head of the Wirwitz, twenty-five miles N. W. of Rozw.

MIDZYRZECZE, a town of Poſnania, in Lower Poland, moſtly of timber. It lies in a plain among rivulets and marſhes, and defended by a caſtle, which ſeveral German Princes have found impregnable. It lies on the frontiers of Sileſia and Pomerania, ſixty miles S. W. of Poſen.

MILAN, Duchy of, in Latin *Ducatus Mediolanenſis*, or the Milaneſe in general. This is one of the moſt fertile provinces in Italy. It lies in Upper Italy, and is bounded on the N. by the territory of Valais, the Griſons, and Switzerland, on the E. by the Venetian territories, the duchies of Mantua, Parma, and Placentia, on the S. by the dominions of Genoa and the Apennine mountains, and on the W. by Piedmont, Savoy, and Montferrat. It is about eighty-four miles in length, and ſixty-three in breadth; reaching from about lat. 44 deg. 30 min. to about 46 min. N. and from long. 8 deg. 20 min. to 9 deg. 40 min. E.

The whole country is well-watered by rivers, brooks, lakes, and canals; by which means it abounds in grain, paſture, flax, rice, excellent wine, and delicious fruit, alſo vaſt numbers of mulberry-trees for feeding of ſilk-worms. Its principal rivers are the Teſino, Po, Adda, and Seſſia. Its moſt conſiderable lakes are Lago Maggiore, and Lago Como. The latter extends northward from the city of the ſame name about thirty miles, and not above five where wideſt, being hemm'd in by mountains. The Lago Maggiore is ſtill longer, and ſome places broader, having in it ſeveral ſmall iſlands, called the Boromean, on which are fine palaces and gardens. It has had ſeveral maſters, alſo Dukes of its own; but ſince the year 1706 it has been taken from Spain, and is now ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, Emperors of Germany. Its annual revenue is computed at 300,000 l. Sterling. The King of Sardinia, for his ſervices in the late wars in Italy, had ſome territories of this duchy ceded to him by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

It is commonly divided into theſe thirteen territories: namely, 1. The Milaneſe Proper. 2. The Pavieſe. 3. The Lodeſan. 4. The Cremoneſe. 5. Comaſco. 6. Angiera. 7. Novareſe. 8. Vigevaneſe. 9. Laumellineſe. 10. Aleſſandriano. 11. Tortoneſe. 12. The valleys of Seſſia. And, 13. The territory of Bobbio.

MILAN, ſurnamed the Great, or Second Rome, is the capital of the Milaneſe Proper, and the whole duchy, as it was formerly of the Longobardic kingdom. It was anciently called *Mediolanum*, the metropolis of the Inſubres, and one of the largeſt cities of Gallia Ciſalpina. It lies on the rivers Olana and Lombro, having two ſtately canals from the Teſino and Adda, between which it ſtands.

Milan is about ten Italian miles in circuit, including ſeveral gardens, and ſurrounded only with a wall and rampart. At ſome diſtance is a citadel, conſiſting of ſix baſtions pretty well fortified, eſpecially towards the town. Its ſquares are large and elegant, but the ſtreets narrow and crooked; whilſt the paper-windows, which are common in the largeſt palaces here, are far from being ornamental.

This city is ſaid to have 22 gates, 230 churches, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, 120 ſchools, and 250,000 inhabitants. It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and has a large cathedral, in which is a profuſion of marble very curiouſly wrought, but put together without any taſte. Here is an univerſity, with ſixteen profeſſors.

In Milan the inhabitants carry on all ſorts of manufactures, eſpecially ſilk, brocades, and other rich ſtuffs; their works of ſteel and cryſtal are much admired, and their artificers ſo excellent, that they ſeem to have engroſſed the trade of this part of Italy; and conſequently are a rich and thriving people, though remote from the ſea.

In the chapel under the cathedral is the body of St. Charles Boromeo once Archbiſhop, in a very grand ſhrine, to which great veneration is paid here, and near it the ſtately tombs of the Dukes of Milan. Its tower is very lofty, and the out-ſide of this church is adorned with 600 fine marble ſtatues by Cibo, each of which coſt 1000 crowns. The 160 pillars which ſupport the roof, of ſuch a diameter that three men can hardly fathom them, are valued at 10,000 crowns each.

The church next in dignity to the cathedral is St. Ambroſe, built in honour of St. Laurence. Here are ſeveral antiquities, particularly an old inſcription upon a deſk, which has hitherto puzzled the learned; alſo a ſerpent on a marble pillar, to which mothers and nurſes bring their ſick children once a year.

The grand hoſpital is a noble building, in form of a quadrangle, ſupported by pillars, and maintains about 4000 ſick perſons daily. Here is likewiſe an academy of wits, with ſeveral collections of rarities, and a noble academy for painting.

The houſe of Auſtria have a Vice-General or Viceroy here, for the city and duchy. The civil government is lodged in a ſenate, but under the controul of the Viceroy.

This city, built about the year of Rome 395, has ſince that æra been beſieged forty times, taken twenty times, and four times almoſt entirely deſtroyed; one of which times was by the Emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa, when, in the year 1162, he burnt, razed, ſowed the city with ſalt, and plowed it, for an atrocious indignity offered to his Empreſs, the inhabitants making her ride through Milan on an aſs with her face turned to the tail. And we are further told, that he refuſed to ſpare the lives of any that would not previouſly pluck with their teeth a fig out of that very aſs's poſteriors.

In the neighbourhood of Milan are fine country-ſeats and gardens, &c. particularly at Signior Simoneta's is an eccho that repeats from ſixty different parts of two oppoſite walls, till the undulation is quite loſt. A ſecond curioſity is the famed abbey of Corravalle, which is a magnificent ſtructure; and laſtly, at Mouza, among other antiquities, is kept the iron crown, as having a rim of that metal in the inſide, with which the Kings of Lombardy and the Emperors afterwards were crowned.

Milan lies 116 miles N. E. of Turin, and 248 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 45 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9 deg. 42 min. E.

MILANESE *Proper*, a ſmall territory near the middle of the duchy of Milan, and upper diviſion of Italy, in which ſtands Milan the capital. It is bounded by the Comaſco or territory of Como on the N. the Lodeſan on

on the E. the Pavieſe on the S. and the Novareſe on the W.

MILASSA, or MYLASSUS, a city of Caria, in Aſia Minor. It was anciently famous for two noble temples of Jupiter, and a third dedicated to Auguſtus, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible, alſo a column called Mæander's pillar, and likewiſe a ſmaller temple. It ſtood about eighty ſtadia from the ſea, where it had a port, and twenty miles E. from Boryglia.

MILAZZO, or MELAZZO, anciently *Mylæ*, a town of the Val di Demoni, in the iſland of Sicily and lower diviſion of Italy. It conſiſts of two parts; one of which lies on a promontory of the ſame name, and fortified; the other on a bay alſo of the ſame denomination, with an excellent harbour, its entrance being defended by a caſtle.

In the year 1719 the Spaniards beſieged the town without ſucceſs. It lies on the N. coaſt, twenty-ſeven miles N. W. of Meſſina. Lat. 38 deg. 41 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

MILBOURNE, or MILBOURNE-PORT, a market-town and ancient borough of Somerſetſhire, on the edge of Dorſetſhire. It is governed by two ſub-bailiffs under nine capital ones, who return two members to parliament. The houſes, not much above 200, lie ſcattered, and the inhabitants are about 1100. Its church is in the gift of Wincheſter college. Here is an annual fair on December 30, for bullocks, horſes, and cheeſe. It lies 2 miles from Sherbourne, 12 from Shaftſbury, and 116 from London.

MINDENHALL, or MILNHALL, a pleaſant, well-built, and populous market-town of Suffolk, on the Lark, a branch of the Ouſe. To its handſome church belongs a lofty ſteeple, and it has a harbour for boats. The ſtreets are called rows. Its weekly market on Friday is well frequented, eſpecially for fiſh and wild-fowl; and its yearly fair is on October 10, for wood. It lies ſeven miles from Newmarket, twelve from Bury St. Edmunds, and ſixty-eight from London.

MILE-END, a part or ſuburb of London. It lies on the confines of Eſſex, and is not thinly inhabited, being but a little way from the village of Bow.

MILETUM, the modern Palatſchia, in Caria. It was anciently one of the moſt conſiderable cities in Aſia Minor, and ſent vaſt colonies, who ſettled on the coaſts of the Propontis, the Euxine ſea, &c. It ſtands on the S. ſide of the Mæander near the ſea, and is at preſent a place of no account, having nothing but a few cottages. Large ruins are ſtill to be ſeen in it. Thales was a native of Miletum, which was alſo the ſeat of an oracle for ſome time, to whom the Mileſians built a magnificent temple. Near it is Mount Lathmos, celebrated by the poets for the amorous viſits Luna made to Endymion. Lat. 37 deg. 35 min. N. long. 27 deg. 53 min. E.

MILFORD-HAVEN, is a bay of the Iriſh channel and S. W. part of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales. This is one of the ſafeſt and moſt ſpacious harbours in Europe, having ſixteen creeks, five bays, and fifteen roads, diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral names, in which 1000 ſail of ſhips may ride ſecurely. The entrance into it, called by the Welch *Aber-dau-gledheu*, is about three leagues N. W. by N. from Tenby bay; and may be known by three iſlands on the N. W. all in ſight, namely, Scookham, Scawmore, and Greſholme, as alſo by the Iſle of Lunday on the S. E. Here is an old light-houſe tower on St. Anne's point, two old blockhouſes or forts on the cliffs, one on each ſide; as alſo by Sheep-iſland, at the entrance of the E. ſide, and another juſt within, called Rat-iſland, like the Mew-ſtone at Plymouth. This is the beſt harbour in the three kingdoms, there being no danger in ſailing in or out with the tide, and almoſt any wind, by night as well as day; and a ſhip in diſtreſs, without cable or anchor, may run aſhore on ſoft ooze, and there lie ſafe. The ſpring-tide riſes here thirty-ſix feet, and the neap above twenty-ſix. But what renders this the moſt uſeful harbour is, that in an hour's time a ſhip is either in or out of the harbour into the ſea, between the Land's-end and Ireland. It alſo lies in the mouth of the Severn: ſo that in eight or ten hours a ſhip may be over on the coaſt of Ireland or about the Land's-end. Likewiſe a veſſel may get to the W. from this place much ſooner than from Plymouth, Foy, or Falmouth.

This harbour is of ſuch importance, that our government have lately ſent thither Mr. Skinner the engineer, who built Arderſear-point in the North of Scotland, in order to make the neceſſary improvements in Milford-haven, by proper works for its defence; and he is at preſent employed accordingly about it.

Milford-haven gives title of Earl to the Prince of Wales. In one of its bays on the E. ſtands the town of Pembroke. Lat. 51 deg. 45 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. W.

MILHAUD, or MILLAU, the capital of the Upper Marche of Rouergue, a territory of Guyenne, in France. It ſtands on the river Tarn. The reformed fortified it formerly, but Lewis XIII. diſmantled it in 1629.

In 1744 the maintenance of two troops of dragoons quartered on the Proteſtant inhabitants for three months, coſt them 30,000 livres, by which means the town was totally ruined. It lies on the confines of Gevaudan, ſixty-four miles N. W. Montpelier. Lat. 44 deg. 12 min. N. long. 2 min. 51 min. E.

MILENBACH, a town of Tranſylvania, the capital of Landvordenwald, and the firſt built by the Saxons in this country. It lies in a very hollow valley, tolerably ſecured on the W. ſide by moraſſes, but open on the other. It lies ſixteen miles W. from Hermanſtadt.

MILO, or MELOS, an iſland of the Archipelago or Ægean ſea. It is round, and about ſixty miles in circuit, is almoſt entirely of a ſpongy hollow rock, pervaded by the ſea. Here is a continual ſubterraneous fire, and in one place a volcano, with baths and very hot ſprings, alſo purgative waters. In the intermediate villages the ſoil is extremely fertile.

The town of the ſame name contains 5000 ſouls, with an excellent harbour. The inhabitants are moſtly Greeks, and remarkable for their diſſolute lives. Here is both a Greek and Latin Biſhop. In the whole iſland are reckoned eighteen pariſhes, thirteen monaſteries, and a great number of chapels. It lies fifty-eight miles N. of Candia. Lat. 36 deg. 27 min. N. long. 25 deg. 15 min. E.

MILLY, a town of Gaſtinois, in the Iſle of France. It lies on the Rivulet Ecole, has a collegiate church and fine market-place, five leagues diſtant from Melun to the W.

MILROSS, once a famous abbey in Tweedale and South of Scotland. The ruins of its great church, the houſe itſelf, and the court, ſhew the magnificence and vaſt extent of the buildings.

MILTENBACH, a town in the circle of Franconia, in Germany. It lies on the S. ſide of the river Mayne, twenty miles S. of Aſchaffenburg. Lat. 49 deg. 51 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. E.

MILTON, or MIDDLETON, an old market-town of Kent, ſo hidden among the creeks of the Eaſt Swale or E. branch of the Medway, as hardly to be ſeen; and yet it is large, and has a conſiderable weekly market on Saturday, for corn, fruit, and proviſions; which, with the oyſters taken in the grounds hereabouts, the moſt famous of any in the county, are generally ſent up to London. The town is governed by a portreve. The church is about a mile from it, beyond which, on Kemſley downs, are the ruins of a fort overgrown with buſhes, called Caſtle-ruff, which Haſtings the pirate built; and on the other ſide of the water are the ditches, and part of Barnard-caſtle, erected againſt him by King Alfred.

In going up the Thames from thence, veſſels paſs the Buoy of the Nore by Sheerneſs, then the Hope, and through the Long Reach to Graveſend, and ſo up to London. It has a yearly fair on July 24, for toys. Milton lies oppoſite to the Iſle of Sheppey, fourteen miles from Maidſtone, and forty-four from London.

MILTON, two villages in Roſs-ſhire, and in the North of Scotland, ſo called from ſome noted corn-mills juſt

by. The former is on the water of Skiack, in the diſtrict of Ketwell and pariſh of Kiltearn, in Ferrindonel. Here is a very neat manſion of Mr. Munro of Milton, with a charming orchard, phyſic and hop garden. It lies in a delightful ſpot quite covered from the N. and with a ſouthern expoſure, above half a mile from the caſtle of Foulis, and three miles N. E. from Dingwall. It was called the Little Hall of Hoſpitality, as was the houſe of Foulis the Great one.

The other village in the pariſh of Kilmuir, and about eight miles further E. is remarkable for New-Tarbat, a fine modern ſeat of the unfortunate Earl of Cromartie, and almoſt facing the town of the latter name, which ſtands on the other ſide of the Cromartie-firth.

MILTON, a market-town of Dorſetſhire. It lies 14 miles from Dorcheſter, and 110 from London.

MINA, a village of Guiney Proper, in Africa, by the natives called *Oddena*; it is very long, and indifferently broad, being built of rock ſtone. By it runs a ſmall river inward towards the country, the water of which is at times very ſalt, namely when ſhallow. It ſeparates Commany or Commenda from Fetu.

Near the village ſtands the caſtle of St. George de la Mina, ſo called by the Portugueſe from the abundance of gold they found here from all parts. The Dutch took it from them in 1638. It was built ſquare, with four good batteries within, and another on the outworks. On the land-ſide it has two canals, always furniſhed with rain or freſh water for the Dutch garriſon and their ſhips, beſides three fine ciſterns in the caſtle. It can contain upwards of 200 men, and accommodate ſeveral officers beſides.

MINAPOUR, a town of Maroucha, an inland province of the Mogul empire, in Aſia. It appears only in our maps.

MINCHING-HAMPTON, ſo called from the Minching nuns at Caen, in Normandy. Here is a large church, worth 200 l. per annum, in the form of a croſs, with aiſles on each ſide, and a tower in the middle, with battlements.

In the S. aiſle is the image of a man lying croſs-legg'd, with a ſword and ſhield by him, and his wife lying at his feet: in the N. aiſle are ſeveral inſcriptions of benefactions. It lies to the W. of Cirenceſter.

MINDANAO, one of the largeſt among the Philippine iſlands, in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. It lies between lat. 5 and 10 deg. N. and between long. 120 and 126 deg. E.

Mindanao has the reſt of the Philippines on the N. and Celebes or Macaſſer, and the Moluccas on the S. This is not ſubject to Spain as the others are; moſt of its inhabitants are Mahometans, and under a Mahometan Prince called the Sultan of Mindanao: but thoſe who inhabit the middle of the iſland are Pagans, and under another government, being called Hilanous; and a third nation on the N. W. part of the iſland are called Sologues.

In this iſland are good harbours, and the natives build ſhips, in which they trade to Borneo and Manilla with the Dutch, exchanging their gold, rice, ſago, bees-wax, and tobacco, for calicoes, muſlins, and Chineſe ſilks.

Sago is the pith of a tree uſed by the natives inſtead of bread. Here are alſo plantanes, cocoas, and other delicious fruits commonly found within the tropics. Dampier aſſures us that he ſaw nutmegs and cloves growing on the iſland.

MINDANAO, the capital of the laſt-mentioned iſland of the ſame name, lies on a narrrow river on the S. ſide, two miles from the ſea, which has but eleven feet water in ſpring-tides, and abounds with worms that ſoon eat through veſſels not well ſheathed. In the harbour the weſterly winds are dangerous. The city is about a mile long, and the ſame in breadth. The houſes ſtand upon poſts, with ladders to go up to them, and conſiſt but of one ſtorey. Beſides the proper language of the iſland, the Malayan is ſpoken here. The principal tradeſmen in this city are goldſmiths, blackſmiths, and ſhipwrights.

MINDLEHEIM, a barony of Suabia, in Germany, but afterwards erected into a principality by the Emperor, in favour of John Duke of Marlborough, for the ſervices done the empire by his ſurpriſing march from the Netherlands to Germany, and glorious victory at Hochſtet in 1704. It lies in the Argow, between the biſhoprick of Augſburg on the N. E. and the abbacy of Kempten on the N. W. It is a fruitful territory of about eighty miles in circuit. It belonged to the Duke of Bavaria before he was put under the bann, to which family it has reverted ſince by the treaties of Baden and Raſtadt in 1714.

MINDLEHEIM, the capital of the laſt-mentioned barony of the ſame name. It ſtands in a plain on the river Mindel, is open, has a caſtle on St. George's hill, with a nunnery, college of Jeſuits, and parochial church. It lies nine miles S. E. from Kaufhuſen, and twenty-ſeven S. W. from Augſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 41 min. E.

MINDEN, a principality of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It was given to Brandenburg by the treaty of Munſter. It is about twenty miles E. and W. and twenty-five N. and S. The ſouthern parts abound in corn, of which they export much. But the northern are woody and hilly, with plenty of game. It lies between Oſnaburg and Schaumburg.

MINDEN, the capital of the laſt-mentioned principality of the ſame name. It is a neat and well-fortified town, with walls on the W. ſide of the Weſer.

This place ſuffered much during the civil wars in Germany, and was often taken, the firſt time by Count Tilly in 1628, by ſtorm, when he put near 3000 to the ſword. Its biſhopric was ſecularized, and the King of Pruſſia keeps a garriſon in the place. The inhabitants are moſtly Proteſtants; but the cathedral, a noble, though dark ſtructure, the churches of St. John and St. Simon, with a large monaſtery adjacent, are in the poſſeſſion of the Roman Catholics.

A pale beer, much like oat-ale, made here, is much eſteemed in Germany. A neighbouring hill commands the town. It retains two chapters, one of canons, and the other of canoneſſes; the ladies who are admitted into the latter muſt prove their nobility. Here is a regency ſettled. It lies thirty-eight miles W. of Hanover. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 8 deg. 38 min. E.

The plains of Minden, in the neighbourhood of this city, are memorable for a glorious victory which Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, commander of the confederate army, obtained here in Auguſt 1, 1759, with a handful of men (though unaſſiſted by the Britiſh cavalry under Lord George Sackville, who ſtood aloof though ordered to charge) over the French commanded by Marſhal Broglio; and went near to give them a total rout.

MINDORA, one of the Philippine iſlands in Aſia. It lies S. W. of Luconia, from which it is divided by a narrow channel called the ſtreights of Mindora, and belongs to Spain. It is about twenty leagues long and twelve broad, producing pepper and gold. It lies between lat. 12 and 13 deg. N. and long. 119 to 120 min. E. On it is a town of the ſame name.

MINDUS, a ſea-port of Caria, in Aſia Minor, on the Jaſic bay. Though a ſmall town, the vanity of its inhabitants adorned it with ſuch ſtately gates, that the cynic Diogenes bid them take care their city did not run out at them.

This is the principal town in theſe parts, and the ſeat of the Sangiac. It lies about twelve miles N. of Halicarnaſſus.

MINEHEAD, a borough of Somerſetſhire, governed by two conſtables, who return two members to parliament. It has a very ſecure harbour on the Briſtol channel, which has been rendered ſo by ſeveral acts of parliament, its pier being now capable of receiving ſhips of the greateſt burden. It ſtands under a hill, and divided into the upper, lower, middle, and quay town, containing about 500 houſes, and 2000 ſouls.

Its principal trade is with Ireland, about forty veſſels with wool coming hither from that kingdom; and about 4000 chaldrons of coals are annually imported. They have ſome trade to Virginia and the Weſt Indies, and correſpond with the merchants of Barnſtaple and Briſtol

in

in their foreign commerce. They export every year to the Mediterranean, &c. 3 or 4000 barrels of herrings.

A memorable addreſs from this corporation to Queen Anne, expreſly declared, "That Kings were accountable to none but God; and ſubjects were bound to obey, notwithſtanding any oppreſſion:" which gave occaſion to an Engliſh letter in print, addreſſed by a merchant of London to one of the repreſentatives of this borough, a naturalized Swede; ſhewing, that Sweden, once free, came to be enſlaved through this pernicious doctrine of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance; which after a run of 60,000 copies in Great Britain and Ireland, had as quick a paſſage, when tranſlated into French and High Dutch, through Holland and Germany.

Its weekly market is on Wedneſday, and annual fair on Whitſun-Wedneſday, for pedlary. It lies 24 miles from Bridgewater, and 167 from London.

MINGRELIA. See MENGRELIA, in Aſiatic Turkey.

MINHO, a large river of Spain, riſing in the N. E. part of Galicia, whence it runs S. W. through that province, and after paſſing by Lugo, Ortenſe, and Tay, dividing Galicia from Portugal, it falls into the Atlantic or Weſtern ocean at the town of Caminha, a little to the northward of Viana.

MINIATO, a town of Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies on the river Arno, eighteen miles W. of Florence. Lat. 43 deg. 48 min. N. long. 11 deg. 51 min. E.

MINIO, or MENZO, a river of Upper Italy. It iſſues from the lake de la Garda, whence running S. through the Mantuan, it empties itſelf into the Po at Borgoforte.

MINIO, or MUNIA, a town of Upper Egypt, in Africa, on a ſort of an eminence not far from the Nile. Here are the ruins of ſome ſtately Egyptian churches, &c. Moſt of the ſtreets are ſo narrow, that only two men can go abreaſt; but it is famed for an earthen manufacture of water-pots, very curiouſly made, and in great requeſt all over Egypt, eſpecially at Grand Cairo.

MINORCA, one of the Baleares or Balearic iſlands, as being formerly famous for their ſlingers. It lies in the Mediterranean, about twenty-four miles E. of Majorca. Its extent is thirty-two miles in length, and fourteen in breadth; being almoſt covered with barren hills, and ſolely valuable for the ſecure and ſpacious harbour of Port Mahon. The only places of any conſequence upon it are Citadella, at the W. extremity of the iſland, and the aforeſaid port at the E.

In the year 1708 the Engliſh under General Earl Stanhope took it from the Spaniards, and by the treaty of Utrecht it was confirmed to them; and notwithſtanding the efforts of Spain to recover the iſland, it continued in our poſſeſſion till April 1758; when a body of 13,000 French troops, under Marſhal Richelieu, invaded the iſland, and in about two months time they made themſelves maſters of the caſtle of St. Philip, the only ſtrength of Port Mahon, June 29 following: but not without great honour to its Governor General, now Lord Blakeney, and Colonel Wilkinſon; though little to the credit of the unfortunate Admiral Byng, who was quite backward in engaging the French fleet that carried the enemy's ſtores, proviſions, and materials for carrying on the ſiege, which they landed without oppoſition.

This country produces ſome grain, wine, oil, and fruit; it abounds moſtly in paſture, and conſequently breeds cattle preferably to any thing elſe.

MINSK, or MINSKI, a city of Ruſſian Lithuania or Little White Ruſſia, in Poland, in the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, on the river Swiſlockz. This is a well-built place, defended by a ditch, a double wall, caſtle and other works. The Ruſſians took it in 1656. It lies ſeventy-two miles S. E. of Wilna. Lat. 54 deg. 41 min. N. long. 27 deg. 41 min. E.

MINSKI, a palatinate, of which the laſt-mentioned town of the ſame name is its capital. It lies in the middle of Lithuania, E. of Novogrodeck and Brieſcia, and W. from Miſceſlaw: it has the palatinate of Witepſk on the N. that of Vilna on the N. W. and Rohaczow, on the S. E. Its extent is 180 miles from W. to N. E. and 115 where broadeſt from E. to W. It is divided into the territories of Minſki and Boriſſow, and has two ſenators, the Palatine, and Caſtellan of its capital.

MINURI, a conſiderable Epiſcopal city of the Hither Principate, in Naples, and lower diviſion of Italy, on a ſmall gulph W. of that of Salerno, and about ſix miles from that capital.

MIRA, a port of Beira, in Portugal, on the weſtern coaſt, about eight miles above Liſbon.

MIRANDE, the capital of Aſtarac, in the ſouthern part of Armagnac, a diſtrict of Guyenne, in France, on the river Baiſe. It contains not above 800 ſouls, and lies four leagues from Auch to the S. W.

MIRANDA DE DOURO, a city of Tra los Montes, in Portugal, a frontier againſt Spain, near Leon. It lies on a rocky eminence, in a mountainous country, on the Douro. Beſides its fortifications, it has a caſtle and fort; it is the ſee of a Biſhop, but the cathedral is the only church, and lies twenty-ſix miles S. of Braganza. Lat. 41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 6 deg. 39 min. W.

MIRANDA DE EBRO, a ſmall town of Old Caſtile, in Spain, with a caſtle on a mountain, producing excellent wine. It ſtands on the Ebro, thirty-nine miles N. E. of Burgos. Lat. 43 deg. 12 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

MIRANDOLA, a duchy in Upper Italy, between that of Mantua to the N. and Modena to the S. It belongs to the Pici, of which ancient and noble family was the celebrated Picus de Mirandola; from whoſe works, well known to the learned, being printed in a great and ſmall character, the letter called Double and Small Pica among printers is ſaid to have been denominated.

MIRANDOLA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy of the ſame name. The city is fortified, and the ſee of a Biſhop, often taken in the late Queen Anne's wars. It belongs now to the Emperor, and lies eighteen miles N. of Modena-city. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 31 min. E.

MIREBEAU, a town of Poitou, in France, the capital of a ſmall territory called Mirebalais; gives title of Marquis, and ſtands on a hill, four leagues from Poitiers to the N. Here are five pariſhes, one of which is collegiate; has two priories, and two convents.

MIRECOURT, the capital of the Vauge bailiwic, in Lorrain, near Mount Vauge, on the rivulet Maidon, which falls into the Moſelle. It has one pariſh-church, a chapter of prebendaries, a commonalty of clergymen, who muſt be natives here, ſeveral convents, and an hoſpital: it lies twenty-four miles S. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

MIREPOIX, a ſmall town of Foix, near Languedoc, in France, on the river Lers, thirty-two miles S. E. of Thouloufe. It gives title of Duke, who was the laſt ambaſſador here before the preſent war with France.

MISENI PROMONTORIUM, a noted cape near Naples, in Lower Italy, almoſt entirely vaulted; and in it is the Grotta Franconaria.

MISITRA, the ancient Sparta or Lacedemon, or rather built out of its ruins, in the Morea. See LACEDEMON.

MISKSLAW, or MISLAW, a palatinate of Lithuania, in Poland: it lies E. from Minſki, on the frontiers of Muſcovy, between the river Peripet to the S. and the Boryſthenes to the E. It is moſtly over-run with wood or water. It abounds with cattle and fowl, and is divided into the large diſtricts of Miſkſlaw and Modzeria, and has two ſenators, the Palatine and Caſtellan.

MISSASIPPI. See MESSASIPPI, a river of North America.

MISSEN. See MEISSEN or MISNIA, in Saxony.

MITTAW, the capital of Semigallia, and of all Courland, in Poland. It is the ducal reſidence and burying-place, on the river Muſſa. The walls and ditches are ruinous. Though meanly built, it is populous, containing about 12,000 inhabitants. The palace is without the town, magnificent, and well fortified, having always a ſtrong garriſon. It ſtands on the river Aa, which paſſes by this city to the Dwina: it lies thirty-two

two miles S. of Riga. Lat. 56 deg. 44 min. N. long. 23 deg. 51 min. E.

MOBILE, or MAUBILE, the moſt conſiderable river of Louiſiana, a province of Canada, in North America. It waters a fine country on both ſides, has an excellent bay and French ſettlement. It comes down from the mountains in the country of the Illinois, and after a courſe of above 200 leagues ſouthward through fertile plains, falls into the gulph of Mexico.

MOCA, or MOCHA, an iſland on the coaſt of Chili, in South America, near which Commodore Roggewein anchored in his voyage for diſcovering the ſouthern countries. From it he ſailed to Juan Fernandez.

MOCA, or MOCHA, a large city of Arabia Fœlix, in Aſia, with a harbour near Babelmandel ſtreights, at the entrance into the Red ſea. It is the metropolis of a kingdom, and pretty well built. Hither merchants from all parts uſed to reſort, in order to purchaſe their coffee. But the tree or ſhrub which produces the berry, has of late years been tranſplanted into ſeveral other eaſtern parts. From this country they have a ſort of ſtones or gems, which take their name from it. Mocho lies 483 miles S. of Mecca. Lat. 13 deg. 12 min. N. long. 44 deg. 51 min. E.

MOCA, or MOCHA, a kingdom, of which the laſt-mentioned city of the ſame name is its capital. It reaches from Zibet, its northern boundary, to the ſtreights of Babelmandel, its extent along the Arabic coaſt being about 350 miles. It is the hotteſt, drieſt, and moſt barren of all thoſe parts on the Red ſea, reaching to lat. 10 deg. S. but according to ſome other accounts, at Kindera the climate is temperate and wealthy.

MOCO, or MOCHA, a ſmall but very mean place, mentioned by Don Ulloa, in his journey from Guayaquil to Quito, where they were obliged to paſs the night.

MODBURY, a ſmall market-town in a very fruitful part of Devonſhire; ſo that its weekly market on Thurſday is well ſupplied with all neceſſaries, and much frequented on that account, the more for its nappy ale. It has an annual fair on April 23, for horned cattle, cloth, and ſhoes; it lies 34 miles from Exeter, and 123 from London.

MODENA, a duchy in Upper Italy. It is bounded by Mantua on the N. by Romagna on the E. Tuſcany and Lucca on the S. and by Parma and the Genoeſe territories on the W. It is ſomething under ſixty miles long from N. to S. and about 48 broad. It is ſubject to its own Duke of the houſe of Eſté, whoſe annual revenue is reckoned at 300,000 l.

The country is pleaſant and fertile in corn, fruit, fine wine, and has very rich paſtures; but the inhabitants are grievouſly loaded with taxes. It is ſubdivided into the duchy of Modena Proper. 2. The province of Trignano. 3. The valley of Carfagnana. 4. The little duchy of Soraggio. 5. The duchy of Reggio. 6. The principalities of Correggio. And, 7. Carpi.

The Duke is a vaſſal of the empire, but he rules arbitrary in his own country, and has ſeveral noblemen vaſſals under him.

MODENA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy of the ſame name, and the ancient Mutina. Here the Duke uſually reſides in an elegant palace; among the many curioſities in which there is a famous painting called the night-piece, by Correggio.

The city ſtands in a fruitful country, is large, and populous; but the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes not uniform. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, under Bologna, and has a college for ſeventy or eighty young noblemen. The cathedral is an unwieldy ſtructure, and has a noted ſquare tower, with the famous ſecchia or bucket, about which the Petronii and Geminiani were ſo long at war. But having been won by the latter, that is, the Modeneſe, it was hung up as a trophy in this church, and immortalized by the poet Taſſo in his *Secchia rapita*, or rape of the bucket.

The city is fortified, and has a ſtrong citadel: it lies twenty-four miles N. W. of Bologna, and thirty-eight S. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 3 min. N. long. 11 deg. 36 min. E.

MODICA, anciently MUTICA, a town in the Val di Noto, and iſland of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It ſtands on the E. of the town of Noto, and twenty-ſeven miles S. of Syracuſe. Lat. 37 deg. 12 min. N. long. 15 deg. 3 min. E.

MODON, the ancient METHONE, by the Turks called MAITUNE, a conſiderable trading city of the Morea, in European Turkey. It has a good harbour, defended by a caſtle. It has often changed its maſters. In the year 1498 Bajazet II. beſieging it with 250,000 men, took it from the Venetians, though long defended. It fell again into the power of the latter, but was yielded to the Turks in 1715, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill remains. It lies eighteen miles W. of Coron, is the reſidence of the Governor of Morea, and the ſee of a Biſhop, ſuffragan to Patras. Lat. 36 deg. 42 min. N. long. 21 deg. 27 min. E.

MŒRIS, a lake of Middle Egypt, in Africa, in which ſtood an iſland, where was a celebrated burying-place for the Egyptian Princes, and afterwards for perſons of inferior rank; but no corpſe was admitted without an order, ticket, or piece of money for the ferryman, to ſignify their being worthy to be buried there. Hence the mythological fable of Charon wafting departed ſouls to elyſium.

MOFFATT, a town in Annandale, in Dumfries-ſhire, and South of Scotland. It is noted for its medicinal ſprings, near the river Annan. They are incloſed within a high wall, about the middle of the place. They purge and vomit, and are very good againſt the colic and nephritic pains. They are externally applied to ulcers and pains in the joints. To theſe wells there is a great reſort of people, ſome of diſtinction, who come to drink the waters in ſummer; and here is a ball-room. The ſite of Moffat is in a pleaſant valley.

MOGADOR, an iſland and caſtle in the province of Ilea, in Africa, five miles up from the ſea, near Cape Ozem, with a garriſon of 200 men to guard the gold and ſilver mines in the neighbouring mountains. It belongs to Morocco, about nine leagues N. of Cape Treſana. Lat. 31 deg. 28 min. N. and long. 9 deg. 33 min. W.

MOGUER, a city of Andaluſia, in Spain, near the ſea-coaſt, on the river Azige or Tinto, remarkable for its yellow tinge. It riſes in the Sierra Morena, breads no fiſh, parches all plants and roots of trees watered by it, petrifying the ſand it runs over. This water cures worms in cattle.

MOGULS, or MOUGULS, hords or tribes of Tartars, on the North of India, in Aſia, often ſhifting their place of abode, and living in migratory clans.

MOGULSTAN. See INDIA and INDOSTAN.

MOHASCAR, EL, a large open town of Beniaraxid, in Africa, with a fortreſs, artillery, and good garriſon, under a Governor, to ſuppreſs the outrages of the Arabs. It hath a weekly market every Thurſday, to which the Berebees, Azuagues, and Arabs repair, in order to ſell their cattle, barley, dried figs, &c. and the merchants of Tremecen their cloaths, linen, and other ſuch commodities.

MOHATZ, a ſmall town of Baranywar, in Hungary, near the Danube. It is noted for the defeat of King Lewis II. who in 1526, with 20,000 men, engaged 300,000 Turks under Solyman. Lewis endeavouring to eſcape, ſunk by the weight of his armour into a bog, and loſt his life, on the S. ſide of the town, near the brook Curaſs. Here alſo, in 1687, a ſignal victory was obtained by the Duke of Lorrain, and Elector of Bavaria, over the Turks commanded by the Grand Vizir. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Eſſeck. Lat. 46 deg. 21 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

MOHAWKS, one of the five nations of Iroquois, in alliance with Great Britain. Their country lies between New York and lake Ontario, in North America. There is likewiſe a river of the ſame name that runs through their country.

MOHILA, one of the Comoro iſlands in the Indian ocean. It lies between the continent of Africa and the iſland of Madagaſcar. Here ſhips bound for Bombay and the Malabar coaſt touch in their voyage to the Eaſt Indies. Lat. 12 deg. 15 min. S. long. 43 deg. 24 min. E.

MOHILOW,

MOHILOW, or MOGILOF, a well-built, populous, and trading town of Miſkiſlaw and Lithuania, in Poland, on the Nieper. It is ſtrong, and has a fine college of Jeſuits. The Muſcovites reſort much to its markets with their furs.

Here, in 1656, General Conſtantine, Duke of Oſtrog, cut 40,000 Muſcovites in pieces; and in 1708 the Czar Peter obtained a victory over the Swedes under Charles XII. having taken about 3000 priſoners, with their cannon, ammunition, and 7000 waggons: it lies fifty-four miles S. of Orio. Lat. 53 deg. 51 min. N. long. 54 deg. 15 min. E.

MOHRUNGEN, a little town of Pruſſia, is well ſituated, being ſurrounded with a good wall and double moat, and alſo with the lake Mohrung, and a large mill-dam. Its old caſtle, formerly a convent of the Teutonic order, was burnt in 1520 by the Poles. Here Count Dohna has a ſeat or caſtle.

MOISAC, an old city of Quercy, and province of Guyenne, in France. It ſtands at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tarn, a little above its junction with the Garonne. To the N. and W. are ſeveral hills covered with vines; on the E. is a vaſt plain, abounding with curious herbs and fruit-trees; and on the S. is the Tarn, above-mentioned. Here is a famous abbey, whoſe Abbot, together with the King, is temporal Lord of this place; here alſo is a ſeneſchalſhip.

MOLA, once a famous colony of the ancient Campania. It lies in the Lavoro of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the ruins of the old Formium, and on the Via Appia, not far from the Lucrine lake, in a fertile and very pleaſant country, much celebrated by the poets, particularly Martial. In its neighbourhood are ſeveral ruins: among theſe is Cicero's country-ſeat. The road from thence to Gaeta is planted with large orange-trees. Lat. 41 deg. 21 min. N. long. 16 deg. 54 min. E.

MOLE-COP-HILL, a ſmall ridge in Nottinghamſhire, from a moor, near which one branch of the river Trent riſes. It lies not far from Congleton, and within twenty-two miles of the Iriſh ſea.

MOLDAVIA, ſo called from the river Moldaw, a province of European Turkey. The Neiſter divides it from Poland on the N. E. it is bounded by Beſſarabia on the E. the Danube parts its from Bulgaria to the S. and it has Walachia and Tranſylvania on the W. Its length from W. to E. namely, from the river Sereth to the Neiſter, is 244 miles, and its breadth from S. to N. 148. The country is fruitful, being extremely well-watered by the Danube, Moldaw, Pruth, Neiſter, &c. The inhabitants are moſtly of the Walachian extract, being of the Greek church, and firſt ſettled here under one Bogdan; from whom the country took the name of Bogdania. It became tributary to Hungary in the 14th century. The Turks made the firſt attempt on it in the year 1280; and it has been entirely ſubject to them ever ſince 1574. Beſides the annual tribute, which is conſiderable, they oblige the Moldavians to raiſe a large body of troops, and maintain them while kept on foot. The capital is Jaſſy.

MOLDAW, a conſiderable river of the laſt-mentioned MOLDAVIA; which ſee.

MOLE, a river of Surry, which Milton characterizes in alluſion to its name, "The ſullen mole that runneth underneath." It riſes near Darking, and keeps a winding courſe of almoſt four miles within a very ſmall compaſs, at the incloſure near Mr. Spence's houſe, not far from Byfleet. In dry weather the current is very ſlow, and the water of a duſky colour. It alſo waſhes the back of Eſher, a fine ſeat of the late Henry Pelham, Eſq; formerly Cardinal Woolſey's; but incommodes it with damp.

MOLFETTA, an Epiſcopal city of Bari, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy: it ſtands on the Adriatic ſea, gives title of Duke or Prince to the houſe of Gonzaga, and lies about ten miles from Trani on the W. and nine from Bari on the E. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. E.

MOLINA, a ſmall city of La Sierra, a diſtrict of New Caſtile, in Spain. It ſtands on a river of the ſame denomination, and gives name or birth to the famous Molina, founder of the Moliniſt or Semipelagian ſect of hereſy: it lies ninety-one miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. 21 min. N. long. 2 deg. 16 min. W.

MOLISE, a country of Naples, in Lower Italy, part of the ancient Samnium. It is bounded by the Hither Abruzzo on the N. W. the Capitanate on the S. E. and Lavoro Proper on the S. W. and has the Adriatic ſea on the N. E. Its extent one way is about thirty-three miles, and from E. to W. forty. It is fertile in corn, wine, ſaffron, game, and breeds vaſt numbers of ſilk-worms.

MOLISE, now a declining city, though the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name: it lies forty-eight miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 51 min. N. long. 15 deg. 43 min. E.

MOLL, a conſiderable borough or liberty within the juriſdiction of Antwerp, in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

MOLLEN, a town of Saxe-Lawenburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the Stegnitz, formerly very ſtrong, and famous for the quarrels it occaſioned between the Dukes of Lawenburg and Lubeck; and is eighteen miles N. of Lawenburg city. Lat. 54 deg. 12 min. N. long. 10 deg. 28 min. E.

MOLOGA, a town of Novogorod, in Ruſſia, on the confluence of the rivers Niſſa and Wolga. It lies on the confines of the duchy of Belozera.

MOLQUERN, a village of Ooſtergow and Frieſland, in the United Netherlands. Here is a peculiar language, and a dialect of the Saxon, which the Engliſh are ſaid to underſtand pretty well. It ſtands between Staveren and Hindelopen on the Zuyderſee. The arrangement of the houſes is a ſort of labyrinth.

MOLUCCAS, a cluſter of iſlands, in the Indian ocean, in Aſia, as Bachian, Machian, Motir, Ternate, Tydor, &c. They are ſituated between lat. 50 min. S. and 2 deg. N. and in long. 125 deg. E. The largeſt of them is not above thirty miles in circuit.

The peculiar production of theſe, commonly called the Spice Iſlands, is cloves, which grow on a tree reſembling the bay, and hang in cluſters like grapes.

The Portugueſe were the firſt Europeans who landed on theſe Moluccas; but the Dutch, in the reign of King James I. after outing them, erected caſtles; and alſo eradicating the cloves there, planted them in the neighbouring iſland of Amboyna, which they have ſince fortified in ſo ſtrong a manner, as to fear no attack from any power; and by this means monopolize that valuable ſpice.

MOLWITZ, a town of Grotſka, a diſtrict of Sileſia, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. It lies thirty-miles S. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 51 min. E.

MOMBASA, a ſubdiviſion of Zanguebar, in Africa, and ſubject to Portugal, whence they furniſh their plantations in the Braſils, &c. with ſlaves.

MOMBASA, an iſland with a city on it of the ſame name, oppoſite to the country of Mombaſa, on the continent and eaſtern coaſt of Africa: it lies ſixty-eight miles S. of Melinda. It alſo belongs to Portugal. Lat. 4 deg. 15 min. N. long. 48 deg. 12 min. E.

MONA, the ancient name of the Iſle of Angleſey, in North Wales. See ANGLESEY.

MONA, an iſland due E. from St. Domingo, and in the way to Porto Rico, not above three leagues in circuit; but an excellent climate and ſoil, producing the largeſt and fineſt oranges, &c. in America. It is pretty populous, and has plenty of good water.

MONA, or MOON, as our maps have it, an iſland in the Baltic ſea, S. E. of that of Zealand, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. It belongs to Denmark. Lat. 55 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. 34 min. E.

MONACAN, a town of Henrico county, in Virginia, in North America: it lies twenty miles above the falls of James-river. Here a colony of French refugees have ſettled.

MONACHAN, or MONAGHAN, one of the counties of the province of Ulſter, in Ireland. It is bounded by Tyrone on the N. Armagh on the E. Cavan and Lowth on the S. and Fermanagh on the W. It is ſubdivided into five baronies, and is thirty-two miles from N. W. to S. E. and thirty from E. to W. It abounds with hills, woods, and bogs. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament for the county, and two for Monaghan town.

Many Proteſtants were murdered here in 1641, after

quarters given. The family of Blaney take title of Baron from it.

MONACO, a ſmall, but fortified city, and the capital of a principality of the ſame name, in the Genoeſe territories and Upper Italy: it has a good harbour, and gives title of Prince to a deſcendant from Marſhal Matignon, by the heireſs of Grimaldi, and a ſubject of France. Lat. 43 deg. 56 min. N. long. 7 deg. 21 min. E.

MONASTER, from an Auguſtine monaſtery in its neighbourhood, a town built by the Romans, in Souſa, in Africa, on the gulph of Tunis. It is ſurrounded with high walls, well-built and inhabited, has the ſea on one ſide, and on the other a fertile territory, full of gardens, yielding abundance of fruit and oil, but little wheat. The inhabitants, who are poor and oppreſſed, on account of their frequent revolts, live on coarſe barley bread.

MONBRISON, or MONTBRISON, the capital of the Lower Forez, in Lyonnois, in France, on the little river Veziſe, thirty-eight miles S. W. of Lyons. In the neighbourhood are the mineral wells of Moin. It has ſeveral courts of juſtice, a collegiate church, ſeveral convents, and college of the oratory. Lat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 12 min. E.

MONCALLIER, or MONTCALLIER, a town of Piedmont Proper, in Upper Italy, on the Po. Here is a ſpacious quadrangular caſtle, upon an eminence. It lies ſix miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.

MONCEAUX, a fine royal caſtle of Multien, a ſmall diſtrict of the Iſle of France, on the river Oure. Here is a delightful park, and a foreſt very near it; and lies about two leagues from Meaux to the N.

MONÇON, a fortified town of Aragon, in Spain, on the river Cinca; it lies fifty-four miles N. E. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 41 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 min. E.

MONCONTOUR, a little town of Poitou, in France, on the river Dive, near which the Hugenots were defeated in 1567.

MONCORNET, or MONTCORNET, a town of Upper Picardy, in France, on a hill near the river Serre, and confines of Champagne. Here they manufacture coarſe ſerges. It lies ten leagues from Rheims to the N.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, running through Beira from E. to W. and after paſſing by the city of Coimbra, falls into the Atlantic ocean thirty miles below it.

MONDELLO, a town of the Val di Mazaro, in the iſland of Sicily and Lower Italy, on the W. ſide of the cape of the ſame name. It lies about ten miles N. of Palermo. Lat. 38 deg. 20 min. N. long. 13 deg. 48 min. E.

MONDIDIER, or MONTDIDIER, a ſmall town of Picardy, in France, upon a mountain: it lies twenty miles S. of Amiens. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 31 min. E.

MONDONNEDO, a city of Galicia, in Spain, at the foot of a mountain, on the edge of a very fruitful plain. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies ſeventy-four miles N. E. of Compoſtella. Lat. 43 deg. 32 min. N. long. 8 deg. 10 min. W.

MONDOVI, a city of Piedmont Proper, in Upper Italy, fortified by a ſtout caſtle, and at the foot of the Appenines, and two miles from the Tanaro. This is the ſee of a Biſhop, of which Cardinal Michael Giſterio, afterwards Pope Pius V. was once prelate.

The inhabitants of its territory are in general Proteſtants in their hearts; ſo that, on account of the reſtraint which they are kept under, they raiſed a formidable rebellion againſt the Duke of Savoy in King William's wars; but have been ſince ſufficiently quelled. It lies twenty-ſeven miles N. E. of Coni. Lat. 44 deg. 38 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. E.

MONEMUGI, a country in the ſouthern parts of Africa. It lies between Angola and Zanguebar.

MONFORTE, a ſmall town of Alentejo, a province of Portugal. It lies fifteen miles S. of Portelegre. Lat. 39 deg. 12 min. N. long. 8 deg. 10 min. W.

MONGATZ, MUNGATS, or MUNKATS, a town of Peretzas or Bereg, in Upper Hungary, at the foot of a ſteep rock, on which there are three caſtles one above another, with a trench cut round each, and the whole encompaſſed by a moraſs. This place Princeſs Ragotſki, wife to Count Tekeli, defended againſt a conſiderable army of Imperialiſts, who were obliged to turn the ſiege into a blockade, which laſted for about three years: ſhe ſurrendered at laſt in 1688, more through artifice than force.

The town is the ſee of a Greek Biſhop, united to the Romiſh church; and lies fifty-three miles N. E. of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E.

MONIKENDAM, or MUNIKEDAM, a town of Holland, in the United Provinces, on the Zuyderſee, with ramparts and walls. It has a monk for its arms. It lies ten miles N. E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 35 min. N. long. 4 deg. 54 min. E.

MONJUICH, or MONTJOY, a caſtle which ſtands about a mile W. of Barcelona, was taken by the Engliſh in 1705.

MONK-CHESTER, the ancient name of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, having obtained the latter denomination from the caſtle built there by Robert, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, in order to keep off the Scotch.

MONKS-CRAIGS, two great rocks near the convent of Michaelſtein, and not far from Blankenburg, in the duchy of Brunſwick and Lower Saxony, in Germany. They are ſaid to repreſent two monks in their proper habit, as exactly as if carved out; and hence the name.

MONLUSON, rather MONTLUSON, which ſee. It is a town of Lyonnois, in France.

MONMOUTH, or MYNWY, as being at the mouth of a river of the latter name. A large and ancient town of Monmouthſhire, lying between that river and the Wye, near their junction; over each of which there is a bridge, as alſo over the Trotby, which juſt below runs into the Wye.

The ruins of its caſtle and fortifications ſhew this was once a ſtrong place. Here is a ſtately church, the E. part of which is curiouſly built. This town is governed by two bailiffs, who return one member to parliament.

This was the birth-place of the famous King Henry V. hence called Henry of Monmouth; as alſo of Geoffrey, the author of the Britiſh hiſtory. It gave title of Duke to King Charles II.'s natural ſon, whom James II. cauſed to be beheaded for taking up arms and claiming the crown; as it does now of Earl to Lord Mordaunt, who is alſo Earl of Peterborough. Its weekly market, on Saturday, is very conſiderable for corn; and the principal traffic here is with Briſtol by means of the Wye, from which city it lies about 27 miles, 12 from Hereford, and 127 from London.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, but formerly a part of Wales, in the dioceſe of Llandaff. It is bounded by Herefordſhire on the N. E. by the Severn, which divides it from Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire on the S. E. and by Brecknockſhire and Glamorganſhire on the W. The river Uſk runs through the middle of it; which river and the Wye abound with ſalmon, trout, &c. It is reckoned about twenty-nine miles from N. to S. and twenty from E. to W. It contains 127 pariſhes, and eight market-towns. The air is healthy; its E. parts are woody, and the W. a little mountainous, but in general fruitful. Its hills feed cattle, ſheep, and goats. The Briſtol merchants ſhip off great quantities of its corn for Portugal and other parts. Coals are ſold for two-pence a horſe-load at the pit. Their principal manufacture is flannels. The gentlemen ſpeak Engliſh, but the current language of the people is Welch. This county ſends two Knights of the ſhire, beſides one member for its capital Monmouth.

In the neighbourhood of this town ſtands Troy-houſe, a fine ſeat of the Duke of Beaufort's.

MONOMOTAPA, an inland country of Africa. It is bounded by the maritime kingdom of Sofala on the E. the river Spiritu Sancto on the S. the mountains of Caffreria on the W. and the river Cuama on the N. which parts it from Moncemugi.

In this empire the Portugueſe are ſaid to have had a large tract aſſigned them, and have converted the Emperor

peror and ſeveral of his great men from Paganiſm. The country is fertile in paſtures and all neceſſaries, the inhabitants are rich in cattle, and here are ſeveral gold mines. But, upon the whole, moſt of this country ſeems to be little known to the Europeans.

Some divide this country into ſeven provinces, the principal of which, and the capital city, are of the ſame name. In the latter the Emperor has a ſpacious and ſplendid palace, we are told, very ſumptuouſly furniſhed: all which we mention, but will not take upon us to vouch.

MONOPOLI, a ſmall, but well-built Epiſcopal city of Bari, in Naples and Lower Italy, on the Adriatic ſea. Here is a ſtout caſtle. It lies eighteen miles E. of Bari. Lat. 41 deg. 9 min. N. long. 17 deg. 54 min. E.

MONQUEGUA, a juriſdiction in the dioceſe of Arequipa and audience of Lima, in South America. It lies about forty leagues S. of Arequipa city, and ſixteen from the South ſea. It is at leaſt forty leagues in length, with large vineyards, from which conſiderable quantities of wine and brandy are made: with theſe they ſupply by land-carriage all the provinces as far as Potoſi, and export them by ſea to Callao, where they are highly prized. Here are papa's and olives.

MONS, in Flemiſh *Bergen*, the capital of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It ſtands partly upon a hill, and partly on a plain, on the Trouille, which parts it into two, and afterwards joins the river Haine.

This is a large city, the country round which may be ſo overflown as to render an enemy's approaches to it very difficult. Its buildings are beautiful, ſtreets large, and market-place capacious. The public ſtructures here are alſo very magnificent. The magiſtracy have a Mayor at their head.

Here is the famous abbey or chapter of canoneſſes founded by St. Waudru; they muſt prove their nobility by ſixteen deſcents. Their church is a very fine building, moſtly of marble and jaſper, with exquiſite ſtatues. Here is the collegiate church of St. German, beſides four other parochial churches, and the Benedictine abbey of Val des Eſcoliers, &c. likewiſe two colleges for polite literature.

This city has ſuffered much by war. Frederick of Toledo, ſon to the Duke of Alva, took it in 1572 from Count Lewis of Naſſau, notwithſtanding a very vigorous reſiſtance. The French under Marſhal d'Humieres inveſting it in 1677, the Prince of Orange relieved it with 30,000 men, after beating the Duke of Luxemburg.

In 1691 Lewis XIV. with all the Princes of the blood, took it, after beating down moſt of the houſes; but it was reſtored to the Spaniards by the peace of Ryſwick in 1697. The French ſeized it again in 1700, upon the death of Charles II. King of Spain, and kept it till 1709, when the Duke of Marlborough having in its neighbourhood obtained the memorable victory of Malplaquet over the French under Marſhals Villars and Boufflers, though behind triple entrenchments, it was followed by the reduction of this city, and nearly of all Hainault; which was confirmed to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and made part of the barrier.

The French under Marſhal Count Saxe took this city in the late war, but reſtored it by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, after demoliſhing its fortifications.

This is a place of good trade for ſeveral commodities, eſpecially woollen ſtuffs, of which great quantities are made here. The territory has the title of a county, containing ſeveral cities, and about ninety-one villages. Mons lies twenty-four miles S. E. of Tournay, and thirty S. W. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

MONSANTO, a ſtrong frontier of Spaniſh Eſtremadura. It was inveſted by the Confederates under the Marquis De las Minas in 1704, who on that occaſion obtained a conſiderable victory over the Spaniards. It lies eighteen miles W. of Valverde.

MONSARAS, a ſmall town of Alentejo, in Portugal. It lies on the Guadiana, twenty-two miles S. W. of Elvas. Lat. 38 deg. 24 min. N. long. 7 deg. 51 min. W.

MONSOREAU, or MONTSOREAU, a ſmall city of Anjou, near the confines of the latter and Touraine, in France, on the Vienne. It gives title of Count. Here is a chapter, with the parochial church of St. Peter of Retz, alſo a caſtle in the town, round which are cornfields, vineyards, &c. At its weekly market on Friday are ſold vaſt quantities of corn. It lies three leagues from Saumur on the S. E. In its neighbourhood are quarries of fine white ſtone.

MONSTIERS, the *Forum Claudii*, or *(Neronis)*, the capital of Tarantaiſe, a diſtrict of Savoy, in Upper Italy, on the Iſere, which divides it into two parts. Its avenues are by narrow paſſes and craggy defiles, with ſteep precipices. This is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and it is ſubject to the King of Sardinia. It lies twenty-ſix miles S. E. of Chamberry. Lat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. E.

MONT ST. ANDRÉ, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies three miles N. of Ramilies. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E.

MONTAGNANA, a populous town of the Paduano and Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, on the Fumicello, a little W. of Eſte. Here is a conſiderable hemp-manufacture, with which the arſenal of Venice is ſupplied.

MONTAGNE, ſo called, as ſtanding on the top of a hill; a ſmall, but regularly built town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It is famous for a pretended miraculous image of the Virgin, which ſtood in a niche againſt a tree, till in 1609 a chapel was built here for it, ſince very much enriched by devotees. It lies between Dieſt and Sichem.

MONTAGNOSO, a ſtrong and well-ſituated city of Lucca, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies about ten miles W. of the capital of that republic.

MONTALCINO, or MONTE ALCINO, as being built on a mountain. It is a ſmall Epiſcopal city, but well-inhabited, in the Sieneſe, a diſtrict of Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy, near the Albengo, about nine miles W. of Pienza. Lat. 42 deg. 56 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E.

MONTALTO, or MONTEALTO, a ſmall Epiſcopal ſee under Fermo, in the marquiſate of Ancona and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies twenty-one miles S. of Loretto. Lat. 43 deg. 12 min. N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. E.

MONTALTO, a town of Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy, with the ſee of a Biſhop. It lies twenty miles S. of Siena, between Fermo and Aſcoli. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 24 min. E.

MONTANGELO, or MONTE SANT ANGELO, an Archiepiſcopal city of the capitanate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It has ſeveral fine churches, reckoned forty within and without the gates; alſo a ſtrong caſtle, with ſome antiquities, particularly the tower of the giants, and the ruins of a temple of the god Pilumnus. It lies at the foot of Monte Gargani, or St. Angelo, which mountain includes the greateſt part of the province.

MONTARGENTO, or MONTE ARGENTARO, a cape of Delli Preſidii, which is a diſtrict of Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It is a very ſerviceable land-mark, and lies twelve miles S. of Orbitello.

MONTARGIS, or MONTARGIS LE FRANC, the capital of Gaſtinois, in Orleanois, a government of France, on the Loing. It gives title of Duke to the family of Orleans. Here is a caſtle which ſtands high, with a very large hall in it; alſo ſeveral convents, and in that of the Barnabites they teach polite literature. In the parochial church are ten chaplainſhips, the preſentations to which are made by the church-council, conſiſting of twelve inhabitants, all lay-men.

The Engliſh under the Earl of Warwick beſieged this city very cloſely in 1418; but the Count de Dau-

nois, ſurnamed the Baſtard of Orleans, defeating them, thereby raiſed the ſiege. Here is a bailiwic and preſidial dourt. It lies fifty-four miles S. of Paris. Lat. 47 deg. 58 min. N. long. 2 deg. 38 min. E.

MONTAUBAN, a large and well-built city of Lower Quercy, a province of Guyenne, in France, on the Tarn.

In 1562 the inhabitants had embraced the reformation, and erecting their city into a commonwealth, fortified it very ſtrongly: ſo that Lewis XIII. beſieged it without ſucceſs in 1621, and did not take it till 1629, when Cardinal Richlieu entered it, and cauſed the works to be razed. It confines on Languedoc, and is ſubject to the parliament of Toulouſe, from which city it lies twenty miles to the N. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 4 min. E.

MONTAUSIER, a duchy-peerage in the S. part of Upper Saintonge, a government of France.

MONTBELIARD, a duchy or county of Suabia, in Germany. It is the furtheſt part of the empire on this ſide, and incloſed by the Franche Comté, Alſace, and biſhopric of Baſil. It gives title to a branch of the Wirtemberg family; but the Duke of the latter name ſeized upon it.

Montbeliard lies W. from Suntgaw, S. from Lorrain, and E. and N. from Upper Burgundy. Its extent is twenty-two miles E. and W. and as many S. and N. The inhabitants are moſtly Proteſtants, but the churches are in the hands of the Romaniſts. They have almoſt every neceſſary of life within themſelves, together with wild-fowl and veniſon in abundance; alſo excellent iron mines. The river Dow runs winding in ſome places among dreadful rocks, intermixed with foreſts.

In the great road between Beſançon and Auguſt, near Baſil, are the ruins of the old Epamanduum of the Itinerary; ſomething of which name is in the village of Mandeurre, built out of them.

This country, a branch of the Ager S quanorum, was well-known to Cæſar. Beſides Montbeliard, there are other independent lordſhips belonging to this petty ſovereignty, as Hericourt, Blamont, Clermont, and Chatelot, with three or four more fiefs of France, but originally of Spain.

MONTBELIARD, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name. It is a handſome and ſtrong place on the Dow and Alain. The inhabitats are Calviniſts. It ſtands at the foot of an high hill. The church of St. Martin, though very long and broad, is neither vaulted nor ſupported by pillars. It lies thirty-three miles N. E. of Beſançon. Lat. 47 deg. 41 min. N. long. 6 deg. 51 min. E.

MONTBLANC, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, on the Francoli. It is the capital of a duchy, eighteen miles N. of Tarragona. Lat. 41 deg. 8 min. N. long. 1 deg. 6 min. E.

MONTBRISON, and MONTCALLIER, &c. See under MONTBRISON.

MONTCAYO, the ancient *Mons Caci*. This is a very old place, and mentioned by authors under the name of Turiaſſo. It is walled, well-built, and drives a conſiderable trade. It lies on the Chiles, in a country of Aragon, in Spain, abounding with corn, &c. The inhabitants are about 5000 families in three pariſhes, one of them a cathedral, with four monaſteries, &c. The Biſhop's income is about 20,000 ducats.

MONTDIDIER, a town of Picardy, in France. See MONDIDIER.

MONTFALIONE, a ſmall place of Iſtria, in the Venetian territories, and upper diviſion of Italy. It is the capital of a diſtrict, and lies twelve miles N. E. of Aquileia. Lat. 46 deg. 18 min. N. long. 13 deg. 48 min. E.

MONTDUBLEAU, a ſmall town of Mayne, in France. It gives title of a Barony-peerdom, contains only 150 families, and is the ſeat of a royal Count, with ſeventeen pariſhes in its juriſdiction.

MONT FORTE, a county of Galicia, in Spain, with a caſtle and palace; alſo a ſtately bridge over the river Bahe.

MONT FORTE, a town of Alentejo, and confines of Eſtremadura, in Portugal, on the Zaitus: it has a ſtout wall, four gates, a ſtrong caſtle, and 700 inhabitants in three pariſhes, with a nunnery, &c. It lies twelve miles from Elvas.

MONTLOUIS, a ſmall town of La Cerdagne and Rouſſillon, in France. It is regularly built, and well-fortified, lying in the Pyrennean mountains, near Col de la Perche, with a ſtrong citadel.

MONTE CASSINO, once a city of the Volſci, on the confines of the ancient Campania, and territory of Lavoro, in Lower Italy, now in ruins, from which roſe St. Germano at the foot of Monte Caſſino. On its top ſtands a famed monaſtery of Benedictines, where the founder of that order lived and died. The abbot is Lord of the town and twenty other villages. It lies ſix miles from Aquino, and twelve from the Papal dominions.

MONTE CHIARO, a town of the Val di Mazaro, in Sicily, and lower diviſion of Italy, on the S. coaſt of the iſland, between the Agragas and Salſo, at an equal diſtance from each.

MONTE CHRISTO, beyond Nero's baths, in the Lavoro, a territory of Naples, in Lower Italy. This is a mountain cleft by an earthquake.

MONTE CHRISTO, an iſland in the neighbourhood of Sardinia, between Giglio on the E. and Corſica on the W. It is one continued rock, about five miles in circuit, with only a tower or two to keep off pirates. It is wild and barren, and lies in lat. 42 deg. 24 min. N.

MONTE CHRISTO, a town of Guayaquil, in South America, formerly in the bay of Mantua, with a conſiderable trade by veſſels from Panama to the ports of Peru, but pillaged and deſtroyed by adventurers who who infeſted thoſe ſeas; the inhabitants have ſince removed it to the foot of Monte Chriſto.

MONTE FALCO, a town of Spoletto and the Papacy, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies near the Clitumno. This is the birth-place of St. Clara.

MONTE FELTRO, a county in the duchy of Urbino and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies near the confines of Romagna.

MONTE FAISCONE, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of St. Peter's patrimony, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. At its foot ſtands the lake Bolſena. Excellent muſcadel grows in its neighbourhood. It lies about nine miles W. of Viterbo, and thirty-three N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 19 min. N. long. 12 deg. 42 min. E.

MONTE LEONE, a ſmall ruined palace of the Further Calabria, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy, at the foot of the Apenines, near lake St. Euphemia, twelve miles N. of Mileto. Lat. 38 deg. 47 min. N. long. 16 deg. 57 min. E.

MONTELIMAR, a town of Valentinois, a diſtrict of Dauphiny, in France, about a league from the Rhone. It has ſome trade, and very well peopled. On a neighbouring hill is a citadel, with a company of ſoldiers. This is a thoroughfare for Provence or Italy. The inhabitants were among the firſt who admitted the reformati n. It lies two leagues from Viviers.

MONTEMOR O VELHO, a town of Beira, in Portugal, on an eminence near the Mondegos, with a ſtrong caſtle, has about 1000 inhabitants in five pariſhes, a monaſtery, &c. It lies fifteen miles S. W. from Coimbra, and ninety N. W. from Liſbon.

MONTE MARANO, a very ſmall Epiſcopal ſee of the hither principate of Naples in Lower Italy, on the river Calore. It lies ſix miles from Nuſco on the S. and ten from Avellino on the E.

MONTE NOVO, or *Major*, by corruption *Mont Mor*, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, on an eminence, with a caſtle above it, and the Canha below; with 2000 inhabitants in four pariſhes, one monaſtery, &c. Here is a curious manufacture of earthen cups, pitchers, &c. adorned with bright ſtones. It lies on the road to Elvas, about twenty miles from Evora, and fifty-eight from Liſbon.

MONTE PELOSO, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of the Baſilicate, and kingdom of Naples, in Italy. It lies thirty-four miles S. W. of Bari. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 16 deg. 51 min. E.

MONTE PULSIANO, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Siena, and Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies twenty-five miles S. E. of Siena. Lat. 42 deg. 49 min. N. long. 13 deg. 2 min. E.

MONTEREAU, *Faut*, or *Fourc-Yonne*, alſo *Fourche*, the river Yonne dividing itſelf into two branches, near its confluence with the Seine, a town of Brie and Champagne, in France, (others ſay in the Iſle of France) which ſtands in Gatinois, and the ſuburbs on the other ſide of the Yonne, in Brie. Here is a fine ſtone-bridge. It lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long. 2 deg. 58 min. E.

MONTERRY, an inland town of Galicia, in Spain, towards the frontiers of Portugal; it is walled, has an old caſtle, one pariſh, college, and monaſtery.

MONTE SANCTO, a mountain of Macedonia, in European Turkey, near the gulph of Conteſſa: ſo called, as containing twenty-two monaſteries, in which there are 4000 monks, who never ſuffer a woman to come within ſight of their convents. It lies ſixty-eight miles S. of Theſſalonica, or Salonichi. Lat. 40 deg. 14 min. N. long. 24 deg. 56 min. E.

MONTE TOSCOLO, a town of the further principate of Naples, in Lower Italy, the reſidence of the Governor of the province ſince the overthrow of Benevento, from which capital it lies ſix miles S.

MONTE VERD, a ſmall Epiſcopal ſee in the further principate of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Aufidus or Oſanto, and confines of the capitanate, between Melfi and Cedogna, thirteen miles N. E. from Conza, and fifty-eight E. from Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 7 min. N. long. 16 deg. 10 min. E.

MONTE VIDEO, a city of Buenos Ayres, in South America, on the bay from which it derives its name, with a particular Corregidor, as the Governor's Lieutenant.

The inhabitants, with thoſe of the neighbouring country, have often very courageouſly repelled the Indian invaders.

MONTE VIRGINE, a noble caſtle of the further principate of Naples, in Lower Italy, with a rich abbey, whoſe abbot is head of the order and Lord of the territory. It lies between Nola and Benevento.

MONTEITH, one of the ſubdiviſions of Perthſhire, in Scotland. See MENTEITH.

MONTFALIONE, a ſmall place of Iſtria and Venetian territories, in the upper diviſion of Italy, the capital of a diſtrict, and lies twelve miles N. E. of Aquileia. Lat. 46 deg. 18 min. N. long. 13 deg. 48 min. E.

MONTFERRAND, once a noted place of the Lower Auvergne, in France, on the rivulet of Bedat. It is the ſeat of a royal bailiwic, has a collegiate church and two commenderies, the one of Malta, and the other of St. Anthony of Viennois; alſo a convent of Cordeliers or Franciſcan friars, almoſt as ancient as St. Francis himſelf. It lies a quarter of a league from Clermont.

MONTFERRAT, a duchy of Upper Italy, bounded by Piedmont on the W. and N. by Milan on the E. and by the Genoeſe territories on the S. Its capital is Caſſel.

The country abounds in corn and excellent wine, of which its muſcadel is the moſt remarkable.

In the year 1631, about ſeventy-five places in this duchy were aſſigned over to the Duke of Savoy, in lieu of an annual ſum of 15,000 crowns which the Duke of Mantua was indebted to him; ſo that the country thus became divided between them. But upon the Duke of Mantua joining with France againſt the Emperor in 1703, and dying in 1708 without iſſue, his ſhare, as being an imperial fief, was ceded to the King of Sardinia, to whom it ſtill belongs.

MONTFORT, a ſmall city of St. Malo and Britany, in France, on a rivulet which runs into the Vilaine. It gives title of Count, and is five leagues from Rennes to the N. W.

MONTFORT LE ROTROU, with a caſtle on the Huiſne, in Mayne, in France. It gives title of Marquis, having thirty pariſhes within its juriſdiction; it is five leagues from Le Mans.

MONTFORT-L'AMAULRY, a town of Vexin François, in the Iſle of France, on a hill, ten leagues from Paris on the W. It gives title of Duke. Here is a collegiate church, royal bailiwic, &c. with a pretty good trade in wheat, oats, wine, &c. particularly wood ſent chiefly to Verſailles.

MONTFORT, a neat and pretty ſtrong town of Utrecht, in the United Provinces, with an old caſtle, on the confines of Holland, ſix miles from the city of Utrecht to the S. W.

MONTFORT, a town of Tirol Proper, in Auſtria, in Germany, with the title of County. It lies nineteen miles S. of Lindaw, in the midway between Bregentz on the N. and Pludentz on the S. See MONT FORTE. Lat. 47 deg. 12 min. N. long. 9 deg. 38 min. E.

MONTGOMERY, the capital of the ſhire of the ſame name, in North Wales. The Welch call it *Trevalwyn*, or Baldwyn's town, from its founder, and *Montgomery* from Roger of that name Earl of Shrewſbury, who built its caſtle. It is a large borough, with ſome faſhionable houſes belonging to gentry, and governed by two bailiffs, &c. who, with the conſent of Llanidlos, Llanvilling, Mackynleth, and Welchpool, return one member to parliament. It ſtands in the dioceſe of Hereford, on the eaſy aſcent of a high rocky hill, and in a healthy air, not far from the Severn, about 25 miles from Shrewſbury, and 158 from London.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, one of the counties of North Wales. It is bounded on the N. by the ſhires of Merioneth and Denbigh, on the E. by Shropſhire, on the S. by Radnor and Cardigan ſhires, and on the W. by another part of Merionethſhire. It is thirty miles long from E. to W. and twenty-five broad from N. to S. It contains forty-ſeven pariſhes, ſix market-towns, and near 34,000 inhabitants; with twenty-five rivers, the principal of which are the Severn, Tanat, and Turgh.

The air is ſharp on its mountains, but pleaſant in the valleys; and is pretty fruitful, eſpecially in thoſe parts through which the Severn directs its courſe, the mud from the inundations of which ſerve it for manure.

Its principal commodities are corn, cattle, horſes, fiſh, fowl, with plenty of paſture. It lies moſtly in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph; but Bangor and Hereford have ſome ſhare in it. This county ſends a Knight of the ſhire, and a member to parliament for its capital.

MONTIGNY-LE-ROI, a ſmall city of Baſſigny, and Champagne, in France, on the Meuſe, near its ſource, and on the confines of Lorrain; it is ſix leagues from Langres.

MONTJOY, a fortreſs of Tyrone, in the province of Ulſter and kingdom of Ireland, on Lough-Neagh. It gives title of Viſcount to a branch of the Stuart family.

In 1641 the Iriſh rebels drowned above 1000 Proteſtants in the neighbouring lough, beſides thoſe they cut off by the ſword, &c. It lies about ſeven miles from Dungannon.

MONT LEWIS. See MONT LOUIS in Rouſſillon.

MONTLHERI, a town of French Gaſtinois, in the Iſle of France, on a hill, with a tower. It lies ſix leagues from Paris, and three from Corbeil.

MONTLOIS, a town of Touraine, in France, between the Loire and Cher. The houſes are all cut into a rock. Here a treaty of peace was concluded in 1144 between Lewis VII. of France, Henry II. of England, and his children, who were reconciled with their father by the mediation of the French King. It lies two leagues from Tours to the E.

MONTLUÇON, a walled town of Bourbonois, in France, containing 3000 inhabitants. It has a collegiate and two parochial churches, &c. and lies on the Cher.

MONTMARIANO, an Epiſcopal city of the further principate of Naples, in Lower Italy; thirty two miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 15 deg. 32 min. E.

MONTMARSAN, or MONT-DE-MARSAN, a town of Condomois and Guyenne, in France, on a hill near the Midouſe, which there begins to be navigable. It is

the principal place of a territory of the ſame name, and ſeat of the Provoſt General of the marſhalſea of Pau, with a college of Barnabites. It lies four leagues from Aire to the N.

MONTMASSO, a mountain of Naples, in Italy, famed for its excellent wine, particularly in its neighbourhood the celebrated Falernian.

MONTMEDY, a very well-built city of French Luxemburg, in the Netherlands, on the Chier (Charis); it has been fortified by the Chevalier de Ville, and improved by Vauban. It lies thirty-four miles from Thionville, and twenty-three from Luxemburg, to the W. of both. Lat. 49 deg. 38 min. N. long. 5 deg. 12 min. E.

MONTMEILAN, or MONTMELIAN, a ſmall city of Savoy Proper, in Upper Italy, on the Iſere; it commands a paſs between the hills: and near it, on a rock inacceſſible but on one ſide, is a ruined fortreſs, formerly conſiderable. The French took it thrice. It lies on the confines of Dauphiny. Its wine is reckoned the beſt in the country. It is twenty-two miles S. of Chamberry. Lat. 45 deg. 48 min. N. long. 5 deg. 58 min. E.

MONT MICHAEL, or MONT ST. MICHAEL, a town in the dioceſe of Avranches and Normandy, in France. Here is a famous abbey, defended by a ſtrong caſtle at the foot of a rock, the ſeat of hermits, and ſurrounded by the ſea at high tide, about a league from the main-land. To it is a great reſort of pilgrims, and great quantities of ſalt are extracted from its ſands.

MONTMIRAIL, a town of Perche, in France, on a hill, with a collegiate church and glaſs-manufactory. It lies ſix leagues from Vendôme.

MONTMORENCY, a ſmall old town on a hill, in the Iſle of France. It was made a duchy-peerdom in 1551. After the murder of Duke Henry II. in 1632, it came to the houſe of Condé, who took the name and title of Enguien.

Near it is a very fine palace, built by Le Brun, after whom it came to Count Crozat. On one ſide is the foreſt of Montmorency, with a hunting caſtle; and on the other the valley of Montmorency, abounding with excellent fruits. It lies three leagues from Paris to the N. W. In the church of St. Martin are the tombs of the ancient Dukes, with their ſtatues in braſs or marble.

MONTOIRE, a town of Lower Vendomois and province of Orleanois, in France, on the Loire. It is famous for the vaſt quantity of linen made here. It lies four leagues below Vendôme.

MONTPELLIER, the capital of Lower Languedoc, in France, and next Toulouſe the ſecond city in the province. It ſtands high on the river Lez, is the ſee of a Biſhop, and has an univerſity of four faculties, which is particularly famous for the ſtudy of phyſic.

The celebrated Rabelais taught here, with whoſe red robe, or a copy of it, ſtudents, when they receive the degree of Doctor, are inveſted. It lies near the bay of Maguelone, and not far from the Mediterranean. The number of its inhabitants is reckoned 30000 Here is a royal academy of ſciences, forming one body with that of Paris.

The phyſic-garden is reckoned one of the fineſt in Europe. They have a college of Jeſuits, and the uſual courts of juſtice, &c. The city is adorned with ſeveral ſtately edifices, and a ſtrong citadel of four royal baſtions.

The ſituation of this city is ſo delightful, and its air ſo pure, that foreigners from all parts, eſpecially the Engliſh, reſort to it for the recovery of their health in hectic diſorders. The inhabitants are employed in making treacle, verdegris, dimitties, ſilks, woollen-ſtuffs, &c. It lies forty-ſeven miles S. W. of Avignon, and fifty N. E. of Narbonne. Lat. 43 deg. 41 min. N. long. 3 deg. 54 min. E.

MONTPENSIER, a ſmall city of Lower Auvergne, in France, on a hill, with the title of a duchy-peerdom, now in the Duke of Orleans. It is five leagues from Clermont on the N.

MONTRATH, a conſiderable town of Queen's county, in the province of Leinſter and kingdom of Ireland. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Cootes. It lies ſix miles from Maryborough.

MONTREAL, a ſmall town of Val di Mazara, in the Iſland of Sicily in Lower Italy, on a hill, with a magnificent church, and title of Archbiſhop. It lies near the ſea, ſix miles E. of Palermo. Lat. 38 deg. 24 min. N. long. 16 deg. E.

MONTREAL, alſo *St. Mary*, a town on an iſland of the ſame name, in the river St. Laurence, and province of Canada, in North America. The iſland is fourteen leagues long, and four wide, where broadeſt; being very fertile in corn, fruits, &c. but much expoſed to the ravages of the Iroquois; it has ſome forts built on it for repelling them.

The town is finely ſituated on the bank of the river, which is there about a league broad. It contains about 200 families, ſecured by a rampart of large beams about eighteen feet high, and flanked by redoubts. It has alſo another fort, whoſe terrace-batteries command the ſtreets from one end to the other. The prieſts of St. Sulpice at Paris obtained a grant of this place and iſland in 1663, and keep here three courts of juſtice. They have built in it a noble church of free-ſtone, and receive a conſiderable income from the whole iſland. Here are ſome monaſteries, and a houſe of Knights hoſpitallers.

Montreal drives a vaſt trade with the natives, who bring thither all ſorts of furs, which they exchange for guns, powder, ball, great coats and other French garments, iron and braſs-work, with trinkets of every kind. For this purpoſe a fair is kept, which begins in June, along the banks of the river; ſome of the people who reſort to it come from places above 500 leagues diſtant; and this concourſe laſts off and on near three months. During that time the variety of nations which crowd the town make an odd appearance on account of their various dreſſes, languages, howlings, quarrels, &c. What adds to the horror is, that the wild Iroquois will, in ſpite of all prohibitions, find means to get brandy and other hot liquors, which they drink to ſuch exceſs, till they become like mad furies. Otherwiſe the town is rich and healthy, with plenty and variety of all the conveniencies of life.

About the beginning of September 1760, General Amherſt having come up to Montreal from our American colonies, and being almoſt joined by the troops under Brigadier Murray from Quebec, the former, after traverſing a vaſt tract of country with prodigious difficulties, at length obliged the French Governor and Commander, Meſſ. Vaudreuil and Levis, to give up the place by capitulation. Only a few of our men were loſt all the way, namely, ſuch as were drowned in the batteaus coming down the rapids or kind of water-falls in the lakes and rivers, together with ſome ſtores that were loſt by the ſame means. So that now both Quebec and Montreal are in the poſſeſſion of his Britannic Majeſty: the former having been taken ſome few months before by General Wolf, &c. and the French repulſed from the latter by the aforeſaid Mr. Murray, upon the approach of his Majeſty's ſquadron under Lord Colville.

It lies 100 miles S. of Quebec. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 75 deg. 12 min. W.

MONTREGAU, a ſmall city of Comminges and Guyenne, in France, on a riſing-ground, at the bottom of which runs the Garronne, a little below its junction with the Nette. Here the air is good, and the inhabitants have a pretty flouriſhing trade. It lies two leagues from St. Gaudens to the E.

MONTREUIL, a fortified town of Lower Picardy, in France, on a hill, below which runs the Canche, four miles from the Britiſh channel, and thirty-two S. of Calais. Here are two Benedictine abbeys, with a convent of Carmelites, and another of Capuchins. The town is divided into Lower and Upper, with a good citadel, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. This is the ſeat of a bailiwic. Lat. 50 deg. 27 min. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. E.

MONTREUIL-BELLAY, a town of Anjou, in France, on the Toué. It is a very conſiderable Lordſhip. The parochial church belongs to the Benedictines of St. Maur. The inhabitants are 310 families. Here is alſo

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

An Accurate MAP of the
MARQUISATE
of
MORAVIA,
from the Sieur Robert:
with Improvements.
To Moravia
CIRCLE OF OLMUTZ
CIRCLE OF PRERAU
CIRCLE OF BRUNN
CIRCLE OF HRADISCH
CIRCLE OF ZNAYM
CIRCLE OF BUDWIS
BOHEMIA
SILESIA
MORAVIA
HUNGARY
AUSTRIA
Longit: East from London
British Miles 69 to a Degree.
C. Roller Sculp.

a caſtle, with a college, ſeat of an election, &c. It lies four leagues from Saumur.

MONTROSE, the ancient *Celurca*, in Latin *Mons Roſarum*, a handſome royal burgh of one long and open ſtreet, parallel to the ſhore of the German ocean, in the ſhire of Angus and North of Scotland, near the mouth of the South Eſk. It lies well for trade, with a harbour pretty much frequented, and in which ſome merchants carry on a good foreign commerce, particularly to Norway. Here, by reaſon of its ſhallow water, a new French frigate of twenty guns, with men and ſtores for the Highlanders, was ſtranded in the year 1745, and lay a long time after in it.

From this place the old Chevalier took ſhipping privately for France after the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1716. They have the benefit here of the two-pennies Scots act for enlarging the harbour, &c.

This town gives title of Duke to the noble family of Graham. Its church is large, and ſteeple lofty, with ſome very genteel houſes, an hoſpital for decayed burghers, and a neat modern meeting-houſe with organs. The burgh of Montroſe, with thoſe of Aberdeen, Brechin, Aberbrothock, and Inverbervy, alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament. It lies in a very fruitful and pleaſant country, about forty-ſix miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and twenty-four E. of Aberdeen.

MONTROYAL, a town of Triers and the Lower Rhine, in Germany, with a ſtrong fortreſs built in a peninſula formed by the Rhine. It lies twenty-four miles N. E. of Triers. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 6 deg. 56 min. E.

MONTSERRAT, one of the Caribbee iſlands, in the Atlantic ocean, in North America, ſubject to Great Britain. It lies thirty miles S. W. of Antigua, is about three leagues long, and the ſame in breadth. Its mountains are covered with cedars, &c. its valleys are well-watered and fruitful. Its principal produce is indigo, and it makes ſome ſugar. The number of whites on it are about 5000, with 10 or 12,000 negroes. The iſland is ſurrounded with rocks. It was twice pillaged by the French: and, by an article in the treaty of Utrecht, ſatisfaction was to have been made the inhabitants; but they have received none hitherto.

A dreadful hurricane happened here between the 29th and 30th of June 1733, which blew down three-fifths of the houſes on the iſland, and greatly damaged the reſt, beſides the vaſt deſtruction done the ſugar-plantations, &c. It lies in lat. 17 deg. 10 min. N. long. 62 deg. 10 min. W.

MONTSERRAT, from which the former iſland takes its name, is a celebrated Benedictine abbey on a high rocky mountain, in Catalonia, a province of Spain. In its chapel is a pretended miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, to which frequent pilgrimages are made.

On this mountain are the cells of thirteen hermits, hewn out of the rock, being all perſons of rank, who have retired thither for devotion and ſolitude. Lat. 41 deg. 36 min. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. E.

MONTSILICE, a place of the Paduano and Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, on a hill between Padua and Eſte, ten miles S. of the former, and five E. of the latter. Here vaſt numbers of vipers are caught and ſent to Venice, which is one of the principal ingredients in their Theriaca.

Of the ſame name is a town in the Milaneſe, which is fortified.

MONTSORREL, a market-town of Leiceſterſhire, on the foſſe that runs nearly parallel with the river Soar, over which there is a good ſtone-bridge. It lies under a large eminence.

MONUCHDENNY-HILL, in Glamorganſhire, in South Wales, near which there is a ridge of horrid rocks and precipices all around.

MONZAO, a town of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal, with a double wall, caſtle, and 4000 inhabitants in one pariſh, a monaſtery, &c. It lies on the Minho, ſix miles above Valenza de Minho.

MOON, or MUEN, an iſland of Denmark, N. E. of Falſter, and S. E. of Seeland. It is about twenty miles long, and ſeven or eight broad. Here are ſeveral high and chalky hills, producing moſtly paſture. This ſerves as a land-mark to veſſels trading in thoſe ſeas. On it are ſeveral villages and the town of Stege. The inhabitants of this iſland defended themſelves valiantly againſt the Swedes in 1659.

MOOSE, both an Engliſh factory and a navigable river of New South Wales, in the northern countries of America. The former ſtands at the mouth of the latter, in lat. 51 deg. 28 min. N.

The river, twelve miles above the fort, is divided into two branches: upon the ſouthern branch grow all ſorts of grain. In the woods are very large trees, with excellent graſs for hay. In the river is a water-fall of fifty feet. But above this it is navigable a great way, where the climate is very good.

MOPHESTIA, or MOPSUESTIA, a town of Cilicia and Aſia Minor, on the Pyramus, over which river the Emperor Juſtinian built a ſtrong and beautiful bridge; and, from Adrian's afterwards improving the place, it was called Adrianopolis. It ſtood a little below Anazarba, and nearer the ſea than it, on the eaſtern frontiers, adjacent to thoſe of Leſſer Armenia and Syria.

MORA, a ſmall town of La Mancha, a diſtrict of New Caſtile, in Spain. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Toledo. Lat. 39 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. W.

MORANT-POINT, the moſt eaſterly promontory of the iſland of Jamaica, in America. Lat. 17 deg. 58 min. N. long. 76 deg. 5 min. W.

MORASTEINE, a remarkable ſtone in a level meadow, about a mile from Upſal, in Sweden, where, from the year 1059, till 1457, the Kings of Sweden uſed to be choſen, and homage paid them. On this ſtone, now greatly defaced, are the arms of the kingdom, with ſome other antique inſcriptions.

MORAT, or MURTEN, a town in the county of Romont, on the S. E. ſide of the lake of that name, in Berne, one of the Swiſs Cantons. It is famous for a ſharp ſiege it ſuſtained from Charles Duke of Burgundy, and a battle fought at its gates June 22, 1476, when his army of 18,000 men being cut to pieces, he was obliged to fly and leave his ammunition, baggage, and treaſure behind him to the Swiſs. The memory of this victory is celebrated by feaſts and cavalcades, and about a mile from the town is a chapel or charnel-houſe, where the bodies of the Burgundians ſlain were depoſited. In the town-houſe is a very rich picture of the Duke, found in his tent. At the ſame time a large diamond of the Duke's, to which hung a very fine pearl, was found and ſold through two hands for a mere triſle.

The church is a large new fabric, with a curious plaiſter cieling, and near it is a ſtreet with piazzas on both ſides: it lies thirteen miles W. of Bern-city. Lat. 46 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 59 min. E.

MORAVA, or MORAVIA, a river of European Turkey. It riſes in Mount Rhodope or Argentum, and running N. through Servia by Niſſa, unites its waters with the Danube at Semendria to the eaſtward of Belgrade. It divides Auſtria and Moravia from Hungary.

MORAVIA, by the Germans called *Maheru*, and by the inhabitants *Morawa*. It is a marquiſate and province of Bohemia, in Germany: being bounded by Sileſia and Poland on the N. and E. by Auſtria and part of Hungary on the S. and by Bohemia on the N. W. Its length is at leaſt 100 miles, and breadth 80. The N. and W. parts are woody and mountainous, but the reſt champaign country, yielding plenty of corn and wine. It abounds with fair towns and villages. The paſtures are full of cattle, great and ſmall, and the woods have plenty of game, with wolves and beavers.

Here are many peſtilential pools, but there are other waters of a medicinal and very ſalubrious quality: beſides the river Morawa, mentioned below, here is the Teya, which falls into it near Auſtria, &c. Theſe abound with trout, cray-fiſh, barbels, eels, jack, perch, &c.

The language of the Moravians is a dialect of the Sclavonic, but the nobility and citizens ſpeak German.

Moſt

Moſt of them eſpouſed the doctrine of John Huſs, and threw off Popery. But the ſynod of Brin, in 1608, giving every man leave to judge for himſelf, according to his conſcience, various ſects aroſe among them, to the number of fourteen: on which occaſion the Emperor Ferdinand II. after the defeat of the Elector Palatine, reintroduced Popery; ſo that the Proteſtants durſt not meet in public ever after, but were diſperſed among the rocks and mountains. A new ſpirit of reformation has broke out of late, pretty much reſembling the Methodiſts in England. Beſides a great number of the converts, under their head Count Zinſendorf, who tranſported themſelves to the Britiſh colonies in America, they have ſeveral meeting-houſes in and about London, particularly at Kenſington, where the Count reſides; to which conſiderable acceſſions have been made of our people. This marquiſate is ſtill ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and its capital is Olmutz.

MORAW, or MORAWA, a river which riſes in the N. of Moravia, and after running through that province by Olmutz, divides Auſtria from Hungary, and unites with the Danube on the weſtward of Preſburg.

MORBACH, or MURBACH, a town of Alſace, and circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, now ſubject to France: it lies thirty-eight miles S. of Straſburgh. Lat. 47 deg. 56 min. N. long. 6 deg. 58 min. E.

MORBEN, or MORBEGNO, a conſiderable town belonging to the ſubjects of the Griſons, in Switzerland, at the foot of a mountain, and on both ſides of the rivulet Bitto. This is the ſeat of the Governor, and has great weekly markets: it lies about eight miles from Como-lake.

MORDEN-COLLEGE, a ſpacious ſtructure on the E. ſide of Black-heath, near Greenwich, in Kent. It was built by Sir John Morden, in 1708, for poor merchants, under the direction of ſeven of the Turkey-company. In it there are between thirty-five and forty poor gentlemen.

MORDVA, a northern province of Muſcovy, inhabited by Morduates or Mordwa Tartars; they are ſurrounded on the S. by Little Tartary and Rezan, on the W. by the duchies of Moſcow, Volodomir, and Niſinovogorod, on the N. by part of the laſt named, and the river Wolga, and on the E. by South Czeremiſſe.

The people are Pagans, without temple, altar, or prieſt. Their country is ſmall, and full of large foreſts.

MOREA, the ancient PELOPONESUS, a province now of Turkey, in Europe. It is a large peninſula, joined on the S. E. by the iſthmus of Corinth, to the mainland of Greece. This neck of land was anciently famous for the Iſthmian games, celebrated there in honour of Neptune every fifth year. In its narroweſt part it is between four and five miles over. It has the gulphs of Patras, Lepanto, and Eugia on the N. the Archipelago or Egean ſea on the E. the Mediterranean on the S. and W. being 178 miles long, and 132 broad, both in its greateſt dimenſions.

This peninſula anciently contained the little kingdoms of Sicyon, Argos, Meſſenia, Corinth, Achaia Proper, Arcadia, and Laconia. It is famous for the valour of its ancient inhabitants, the ſplendor of their cities, power of their ſeveral ſtates, and fertility of the ſoil. The middle part, namely, Arcadia, was more mountainous, and its inhabitants formerly ſhepherds; but in it are ſeveral fruitful valleys. The Brazzo di Maina, or country of the ancient Lacedemonians, is leſs fertile than the reſt, but the Mainotes their ſucceſſors, like them, are free. In the Morea are great numbers of Albanians; and it is under a Turkiſh Sangiac, who reſides at Modon.

Its moſt celebrated mountains are Cyllene, Mænalus, Minthe, Nonacris, and Tygetus: and its principal rivers are the Alpheus, Eurotas, Inachus, and Pamiſus.

The Turks under Mahomet II. took the Morea, and expelled the Venetians, who had been ſome time in poſſeſſion of it. They kept it till 1687, when the Venetians retook it under their General Moroſini, and it was ceded to them by the treaty of Carlowitz. But in 1715 the Turks made themſelves again maſters of the whole, and are ſtill in poſſeſſion of it.

This country is now commonly divided into three parts; namely, Belvedera, Brazzo di Maina, and Sacania.

MORELLA, a ſmall town of Valencia, on the frontiers of Aragon, in Spain. It lies among high mountains, and encompaſſed with ſteep rocks. The troops of Philip V. almoſt deſtroyed it in 1705, and it is now in a very declining condition.

MORENA (ſee SIERRA MORENA) remarkable mountains in Spain.

MORE-PARK, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Temple, about two miles from Farnham, in Surry. Here the heart of that great politician was buried under a ſun-dial in the garden. The houſe ſtands in a valley, ſurrounded by hills, with a running ſtream through the gardens.

MORE-PARK, near Rickmerſworth, in Hartfordſhire, has a fine houſe in it, on the ſide of the hill facing Caſſioberry, reckoned one of the beſt pieces of brickwork, and beſt laid out gardens in England. It belonged to the Duke of Monmouth, now to Mr. Stiles, who built a ſouth front of ſtones, with colonades, and an opening through the hill toward Uxbridge: a north front was likewiſe erected, and a viſta cut through a hill towards Watford, in digging of which ſtrata of ſea-ſand and muſſels were found.

MORESBY, to the N. of Whitehaven in Cumberland, where, from ſeveral ruins along the coaſt and other antiquities, it is ſuppoſed had been a Roman fort.

MORET, a ſmall old town of French Gaſtinois, in the Iſle of France, near the junction of the Seine and Yonne. It has two parochial churches: the ſeat of a bailiwic of large juriſdiction, and lies thirty-ſix miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 24 min. N. long. 2 deg. 49 min. E.

MORETON, or MORETON in *Marſh*, a little market-town of Glouceſterſhire, on the great road to Worceſter. Here begins the old Roman cauſeway, which extends itſelf into Warwickſhire. It has two annual ſmall fairs, on April 5, and October 10, for cattle: it lies twenty-two miles from Glouceſter, and eighty-three from London.

MORETON, or MORETON-HAMPSTEAD, a market-town of Devonſhire, where are fairs kept which are called great markets, without any charter for them, the firſt Saturday in June, July 18, and St. Andrew's day, November 30: it lies 14 miles from Exeter, and 179 from London.

MORGES, a handſome modern built town of Berne, in Switzerland, with large open ſtreets and a fine quay, &c. on its harbour, walled round, where the articles of traffic between France and Geneva are landed. Here is a caſtle, and the reſidence of the bailiff, a church and college: it lies a league and a half S. W. of Lauſanne. Lat. 46 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 44 min. E.

MORIA, the hill of Jeruſalem, in Judea, and Aſiatic Turkey, on which Solomon's temple was built, as the city and palace of David was on that of Sion.

MORLACHIA, the ancient Liburnia, a province now of Hungarian Dalmatia. It lies on the S. of Croatia and Boſnia, along the banks of the Adriatic ſea, having Iſtria on the W. and Dalmatia on the E. It is 140 miles long, and fifty broad; though its dimenſions are variouſly given, and of much leſs extent. The country is entirely full of high mountains, and belongs partly to the Emperor, and partly to the Venetians.

MORLAIX, properly MONTRELAIS, *(mons relaxus)* a town in the dioceſe of Treguier and Lower Britany, in France, on a river of the ſame name, which has water for ſhips to come up with the tide. It lies on the Engliſh channel, having its harbour defended by caſtle Taureau, on an iſland oppoſite to it.

The trade here conſiſts in flax, canvas, great quantities of paper, linen, thread, &c. Here are two ſuburbs, Venice and St. Matthew, with a ſtately palace called L'Hoſpital; fine churches, of which that of the virgin Mary is the moſt remarkable; it lies twenty-ſix miles N. E. of Breſt. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 3 deg. 58 min. W.

MOROCCO, an empire and large country of Africa, on the moſt weſtern verge of Barbary, once part of the ancient Tingitania, including the kingdom of Fez. It is bound-

ed by the Mediterranean ſea to the N. by the river Mulvia, which ſeparates it from Algiers on the E. by Biledulgerid on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. It is about 500 miles long, and 200 broad. This is a fine country, partly conſiſting of mountains, and partly of extenſive and fertile plains. Its principal mountain is Atlas, reaching from Algiers in the E. to the Atlantic ocean in the W.

The ſoil yields wine, excellent oil, wheat, rice, barley, dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, beſides ſeveral other fruits, with flax and hemp, but have little or no timber: ſo that they have only ſome pyratical veſſels, which they crowd with men; and ſometimes, eſpecially the Sallee robbers, take conſiderable prizes. They ſend caravans to Mecca, which conſiſt of ſeveral thouſand camels, horſes, and mules, twice every year.

The Emperor's revenues ariſe from the tenth of all corn, captives, and prizes taken; together with duties on goods exported and imported, the whole amounting to 500 quintals of ſilver, each quintal being reckoned worth 330 l. ſterling; which makes a ſum of 150,000 l. They are Mahometans of the Perſian ſect. Among them are vaſt numbers of Santos and Marabouts, pretending, like moſt hemitical votaries, to uncommon ſanctity; and theſe have great influence over the people.

The inhabitants conſiſt of Moors and Arabs: the latter were computed to be about 100,000 in this empire. See FEZ. This empire is divided into the ſeven following provinces, namely, Morocco Proper, Hea, Sus, Ducalia, Tedla, Haſcora, and Gezula.

MOROCCO *Proper*, a province which extends itſelf eaſtward and weſtward from Mount Nefuſus to that of Hannimney, and northwards to the river Tenſift, to the place where it unites with Ecifelmet, being bounded on that ſide by the province of Duquela, on the W. by that of Hoa and part of Sus; on the S. by another part of Sus, and by thoſe of Dara and Geſula; and on the E. by Haſcora. It produces plenty of corn, beſides hemp, flax, and vaſt quantities of cattle. It is watered by a multitude of ſprings and brooks. It is inhabited by ſome of the moſt warlike Barabars in all Africa.

MOROCCO, the capital of the whole empire of the ſame name. It is fortified, but the works, as well as the city, are at preſent in a declining condition, the ſeat of empire having been removed from thence to Fez. It was formerly an elegant and magnificent city; but, by the many revolutions it has undergone from a fickle and ignorant people, not a trace of its ancient grandeur now appears. It lies about 216 miles S. W. of Fez. Lat. 31 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. W.

MORON, a ſmall town of Andaluſia, in Spain, the ancient Arucci. It lies twenty-eight miles S. E. of Seville. Lat. 36 deg. 56 min. N. long. 5 deg. 31 min. W.

MORPETH, a borough of Northumberland, on the Wantſbach, over which is a bridge in the middle of the town. This is a good thoroughfare in the N. road. It has a good market on Saturday for corn, cattle, and proviſions; but that on Wedneſday is the greateſt in England for live cattle, Smithfield in London excepted. It gives title of Viſcount to the Earl of Carliſle, who is Lord of the manor. The town-houſe is a noble ſtructure, built by the predeceſſors of the ſaid Earl. It is governed by two bailiffs, who return two members to parliament. It lies 16 miles N. of Newcaſtle, and 295 from London.

MORPHIL, an iſland in the river of Senega or Niger, in Africa, ſaid to be no leſs than eighty leagues in length, and about eight or ten where broadeſt, but in moſt places not above ſix or ſeven. It is well-peopled, and the negroes on it drive a good commerce in ivory and gold-duſt. It belongs to the kingdom of Firatic or Fullis. Here is a variety of cattle, &c. fowl in abundance, beſides plenty of cotton, which is alſo manufactured.

MORTAIN, a ſmall city of Avranches, in Normandy, in France, at the ſource of the Huiſne, on the frontiers of Maine. It conſiſts but of one ſtreet, ſurrounded almoſt on every ſide with very ſteep rocks. It gives title of Count, which King Henry I. of England granted his nephew Stephen of Blois, afterwards King of England.

In the neighbourhood is an abbey of Ciſtercian nuns of the ſame name. It lies eight leagues from Avranches, has two parochial churches, a collegiate one, &c. is the ſeat of an election, bailiwic, &c. containing near ſixty pariſhes, with a manufactory of coarſe linen-cloth for ſacks, which are ſent to Paris.

MORTARA, the capital of the Ciſalpine Laumelline, on the Gogna, in the Milaneſe and Upper Italy. It belongs to the King of Sardinia, and lies ten miles from Novara, and twenty-two N. E. of Caſal. Lat. 44 deg. 48 min. N. long. 28 deg. 36 min. E.

MORTIMER'S-HOLE, a cavern in Nottingham, in England, where Roger Mortimer Earl of March abſconded, whence he was taken by King Edward III. and beheaded as a traitor.

MORTLACK, one among the pleaſant villages in the neighbourhood of London. It lies on the Thames, ſix miles W. of that metropolis.

MORVIEDRO, an old town of Valencia, in Spain. It ſtands on a high rock, at the foot of which runs the Palantia. It was built out of the ruins of the celebrated Saguntum. Here alſo are the remains of an old amphitheatre and caſtle. It lies twenty miles N. of Valencia. Lat. 39 deg. 51 min. N. long. 49 min. W.

MORVIEDRO, a river Valencia, in Spain. It waters the above-mentioned town of the ſame name, and below Villa Real falls into the ſea.

MORVERN, a pariſh in the preſbytery of Mull, in the North of Scotland, twenty-one miles long and ten broad, having 800 catechiſable perſons, with mountains, rivers, &c. Here is a ſchool of the Society's, with twenty-ſix boys and ten girls.

MOSAMBIQUE, a province of Zanguebar, in Africa. It is bounded by Quiloa on the N. by the Indian ocean which divides it from Madagaſcar on the E. by the river Zambez on the S. and by Moncemugi on the W.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province, at the mouth of the river Moſambique, which forms a convenient harbour, defended by a citadel and the works of the town, which is regularly fortified. The iſland in which it ſtands is twenty-eight miles in circuit, and very populous.

The Portugueſe, who are ſovereigns of this and the neighbouring country, have built ſeveral churches and convents in it, and their monks have made great numbers of proſelytes in this part of Africa. Here they barter their goods with the natives, whom they have taught to go cloathed, for gold, ivory, and negroes: and here their Eaſt India ſhips take in proviſions for their voyage.

This country yielding large herds of cattle, they ſalt beef, and export it to their other plantations, or ſell it to European ſhips. Lat. 15 deg. S. long. 41 deg. 40 min. E.

MOSBACH, a well-built town of the Palatinate, in Germany, on the Neckar, in a fruitful country of corn and wine. Here is a fine caſtle, and a woollen manufacture; alſo the ſeat of a bailiwic extending for thirty miles down the Neckar S. W. It lies eighteen miles from Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. E.

MOSBURG, or MOSPURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, at the confluence of the Amber and Iſer, the capital of a territory, containing twenty-eight towns, beſides villages in its juriſdiction. It lies twenty-ſeven miles N. E. of Munich, and fifteen E. of Freyſing. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. 12 min. E.

MUSCOVY, a large empire both in Europe and Aſia. See RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, a province of Muſcovy or Ruſſia, the beſt and moſt cultivated in all this vaſt empire, ſituated in the centre of it. It is bounded by the Tweer on the N. by Little Novogorod on the E. Rezan on the S. and Smolenſko on the W.

MOSCOW, the ancient capital of the Ruſſian empire, and formerly the reſidence of the Czars, till Peter the Great built Peterſburg, and tranſlated the ſeat of empire hither,

hither, which it ſtill continues to be. It lies in a delightful plain, on the river Moſkowa. Its figure is circular, and upwards of twenty-four Engliſh miles in circuit. The number of its churches, including chapels and convents, are ſaid to amount to 1600, eleven of which are cathedrals. There is a perpetual jangling from the vaſt number of its very large bells. Many of the churches have gilt towers, their inſides finely decorated, and the prieſtly ornaments very magnificent. Here are forty-three public buildings and ſquares. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but dirty, and only ſome of them paved. The inhabitants of Moſcow may amount to 150,000; but ever ſince Peterſburg has become the imperial reſidence, that has very much declined. It has ſuffered greatly from frequent fires, and in 1702 particularly upwards of half the city was conſumed. It is the ſee of a Patriarch, and has three colleges in its principal monaſteries, and a fine diſpenſary, all founded by Peter the Great.

This city is divided into four circles or quarters; in the innermoſt of which, called the Kremlin, ſtands the imperial palace. Proviſions here are very cheap, fiſh only excepted, on account of the four lents and other faſts obſerved by the Ruſſians.

The Czar Peter made a fine canal between this city and Peterſburg, thereby to have a communication with the Baltic ſea and German ocean. It lies 471 miles S. E. of Peterſburg, 812 E. of Stockholm, 915 N. E. of Vienna, 1012 N. of Conſtantinople, and 1414 N. E. of London.

MOSCOWA, a conſiderable river of Ruſſia, riſing in the W. part of the province of Moſcow, and running E. paſſes through the city of Moſcow, and afterwards falls into the river Ocka at Kolomna.

MOSELLE, a conſiderable river of Germany. It riſes in Faucilles, one of the Vauge mountains in Lorrain, whence it runs N. through this duchy; and paſſing by Toul, Metz, and Thionville, to Triers, and afterwards running N. E. through the electorate of Triers, loſes itſelf in the Rhine near Coblentz, where both rivers are very rapid; but their waters are diſtinguiſhable from the yellowneſs of the Rhine, and tranſparency of the Moſelle. From Metz it is navigable the whole year.

MOSENIGO, a town on the gulph of Coron, in the Morea and European Turkey. It lies about fifteen miles from Coron on the N. and eleven from Calamata on the S. W.

MOSKITOS, or MUSQUITOS, a country of North America, which lies between lat. 13 and 15 deg. N. and between long. 85 and 88 deg. W. It is bounded by the North ſea on the N. and E. by Nicaragua on the S. and by Honduras on the W. The Spaniards reckon it indeed a part of the province of Honduras, though they have no ſettlements in the country of the Moſkitos.

When the Spaniards firſt invaded this part of Mexico, they barbarouſly maſſacred moſt of the natives, whence proceeds the inſuperable averſion of ſuch as have eſcaped into the inacceſſible parts of the country againſt them: and they have always readily joined with any Europeans that come upon their coaſts in enterprizes againſt the Spaniards, and particularly with the Engliſh, who frequently come among them. Beſides, the Moſkitos Indians being excellent marksmen, they employ them to ſtrike the manatee fiſh; and many of them come to Jamaica ſailing with the Engliſh. Lately officers have been ſent into their country, in order to ſee whether it may not be an advantage to Great Britain to have colonies ſettled among them.

This country lies between Truxillo and Honduras. The coaſt is full of rocks and ſhoals. They put themſelves under the protection of the crown of England, when the Duke of Albemarle was Governor of Jamaica, from whom their King received a commiſſion; and upon a demiſe this cuſtom ſtill continues. This people are ſaid to be mild, and have much virtue; being alſo extremely fond of the Engliſh.

MOSPURG, a town of Bavaria. See MOSBURG.

MOSSES, very large and boggy tracts, in Scotland, Ireland, and in ſome parts of England; particularly in the N. where the inhabitants dig great quantities of the ſoil out of pits for fuel, called peat. The other ſort of fuel is called properly turf, or corruptedly trouves, cut from muirs.

Theſe moſſes, with the vaſt muirs or blairs, and mountainous tracts, which are frequently found up and down, form no ſmall part of the above-mentioned countries.

MOSTAGAN, a province of Africa. It extends quite to the river Chilef, and chiefly inhabited by native Africans, moſt of whom wander about, and pay a tribute of 12,000 crowns to the Baſhaw of Algiers.

MOSTAGAN, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name. It is well-built and watered, on the declivity of a hill, being commanded by a caſtle ſtanding high on the S. ſide, and in it a ſtately moſque. The river Chilef runs on the E. ſide, with incloſures of vines, &c. Its port, which is large and commodious, is too remote. It lies about twenty miles E. of Oran.

MOSUL, or MOUSUL, a ſpacious city of Diarbeker, or the ancient Meſopotamia, in Aſiatic Turkey, on the W. bank of the Tigris, and oppoſite to the ruins of the ancient Nineveh. It has ſtately ſtone-walls and peaked turrets, about a league in circuit. Here are ſeveral fair ſtreets, but moſt of the houſes lie waſte. This is a great thoroughfare for the caravans from Syria to Perſia, and itſelf drives a conſiderable traffic with Bagdat, alſo with the Curdes and Arabians.

Here is a good number of Chriſtians of ſeveral ſects; alſo a caſtle, and a bridge of about thirty boats over the river, which is wide, deep, and rapid; with blind rocks in it, to avoid which they uſe large bladders of goat-ſkin blown up, and hurdles raiſed over theſe for carrying of goods and paſſengers. The ſummer-heat in Moſul is exceſſive. It lies ninety-two miles S. E. of Diarbeker. Lat. 35 deg. 48 min. N. long. 42 deg. 46 min. E.

MOTALA, or MOTOLA, an Epiſcopal city of Otranto, in Naples, and the lower diviſion of Italy, on the confines of Bari. It gives title of Prince, and lies ſeven miles N. W. of Tarento, and E. of Matra. Lat. 40 deg. 36 min. N. long. 18 deg. 12 min. E.

MOTHE, or MOTTE, LA, a town of Baſſigny and duchy of Bar, three miles from the Meuſe, and near the confines of Champagne, in France. It ſtands on a ſteep rock, but was entirely ruined in 1645 by Lewis XIV.

MOTIR, one of the Molucca or Clove iſlands, in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. Though very ſmall, it is of great value on account of its ſpices, and belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 28 min. N. long. 125 deg. 12 min. E.

MOTOLA, a town of Naples. See MOTALA.

MOTRIL, a town of Granada, in Spain, with 2000 families in two pariſhes, alſo two monaſteries, &c. Here is a good harbour on the Mediterranean, and a rich fiſhery, with great quantities of ſugar made in this place. It lies between Almunecar and Cape Gaeta, forty-four miles S. of Granada. Lat. 36 deg. 47 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. W.

MOULDON, or MOUDON, a bailiwic of Pais de Vaud, ſubject to Berne, in Switzerland. It includes a good part of Mount Jurat; the plain country is watered by the Broye, whoſe inundations often do great damage.

MOUDON, the firſt of the four good towns of Vaud, in the laſt-mentioned bailiwic of the ſame name. The lower part is level, and has one church; the reſt ſtands on a declivity, very ſteep, and ſurrounded by a rivulet, that, running under arches, falls with great rapidity into the Broye, over which, half a mile out of the town, in the road to Luſanne, is a ſtately ſtone-bridge.

MOULINS, the capital of Bourbonnois, in France, on the Allier. It is a very pretty city, divided into four quarters, the old and new town, with the ſuburbs of the Carmelites, and the Allier. It is famous for the medicinal waters in its neighbourhood. Here iron and ſteel works are made. It has a collegiate church, with two parochials, beſides thoſe of the ſuburbs, monaſteries, &c. In the church belonging to the nuns of the viſitation ſtands the ſumptuous monument of Henry II. Duke of Montmorency.

The

The King's officers were obliged to execute him in the town-houſe, for fear of a reſcue by the people, whoſe darling that great man was. It lies forty-eight miles S. E. of Bourges. Lat. 46 deg. 41 min. N. long. 3 deg. 21 min. E.

MOULTAN, or MULTON, a province of Indoſtan, in Aſia. It lies E. from Perſia, S. from Hajacan, N. from Buckor, and W. from Penjab. Its extent from N. to S. is 240 miles, and 180 where broadeſt. The Indus runs through it from N. to S. Here they manufacture good white cloth and napkins, cotton, ſilk, &c. They ſell camels into Perſia. Its quota to the Mogul is 6000 horſe and 12,000 foot, with a revenue of 628,125 l. Sterling.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands on the Indus, and is particularly noted for dancers. They ſend their goods by land-carriage to Agra, and thence to Surat. Though the commanding officers and moſt of the inhabitants are Mahometans, yet here are Pagans of ſeveral ſorts. It lies 414 miles W. of Delli. Lat. 29 deg. 51 min. N. long. 72 deg. 20 min. E.

MOULTON, *South*, a mayor-corporation of Devonſhire, on the Moule, which falls into the Taw, in contradiſtinction from North Moulton, on the other ſide of the ſame river. It has a ſpacious church. Its weekly market is on Saturday. The annual fairs or great markets of South Moulton, are on Saturday after February 31, Saturday before May 1, Wedneſday before June 22, Wedneſday after Auguſt 26, Saturday before October 10, and Saturday before December 12; all for cattle. Thoſe of North Moulton are held on the firſt Tueſday after May 11 and November 12, for cattle alſo. The principal manufactures are ſerges, ſhalloons, and felts; for which purpoſe its market is well-ſtocked with wool. Beſides a charity-ſchool, here is a free-ſchool. It lies 6 miles from Biddiford, 30 from Exeter, and 177 from London.

MOUNT-CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, formerly fortified, but now quite open. It lies eighteen miles S. W. of Ypres. Lat. 50 deg. 43 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E.

MOUNTJOY, a place in Newcaſtle county and Penſylvania, in North America, where the firſt lime-ſtone ever found in this continent was dug.

MONTMADO, a hill in the iſland of Jerſey, where is a rich quarry of ſtones that may be cut like thoſe of Portland.

MOUNTMELIC, a well-improved town of Queen's county, and province of Leinſter, in Ireland. Here is the beſt market in the whole county. It lies ſix miles from Port Arlington.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL, a borough on Mountſbay, a gulph near Penſanze, in Cornwall, by ſeamen called the Corniſh-mount, and by others St. Michael's-mount, from a high rock in the water with a chapel, or from the high mountains of St. Michael in its neighbourhood.

This bay is a very ſecure harbour againſt the S. winds, which makes Penſanze the more frequented. It lies 290 from London, and 20 W. of Falmouth.

In the time of the Saxons this was a conſiderable place, but now much reduced; yet it ſtill ſends two members to parliament.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL, a ſmall town, with an abbey and fortreſs, in the territory of Avranches, and province of Normandy, in France, on the rock Tumba, in the Engliſh channel; not far from which is the rock Tumbella, near the confines of Bretagne. It lies eighteen miles E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48 deg. 37 min. N. long. 1 deg. 40 min. W.

MOUNTSORREL, a market-town of Leiceſterſhire, 8 miles from the town of Leiceſter, and 104 from London.

MOURA, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, about half a mile beyond the Guadiana. It was taken and deſtroyed by the Spaniards in 1708, ſince which it recovers but ſlowly. It lies thirty-ſix miles S. W. of Elvas, and 100 E. from Liſbon.

MOUREMANSKOI, the N. W. part of Ruſſian Lapland, in Europe.

MOURNE-HILLS, very high mountains in the province of Ulſter, in Ireland, whoſe baſe terminates on the ſea-ſhore. They are uſeful land-marks, and yield variety of plants and ſprings. Great numbers of cattle graze on them, and they are much frequented in April, May, and June, for drinking of goat-whey. That part of them called Sliave Donagh, or Donagh's mountain, is three miles of gradual aſcent, and half a mile perpendicular.

MOUSA, a town more populous than great, in the principality of Mocha and Arabia Felix, in Aſia, about a day's journey N. from Mocha city, the country about which yields indigo.

MOUSON, or MOUZON, a ſtrong town on the Meuſe, in Champagne, in France, at the foot of an hill, very fruitful in corn and wine. The river divides itſelf into two arms, one of which paſſes into a canal, ſeparating the town from its ſuburbs. It lies between Sedan and Stenway. It lies twenty-eight miles W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

MOUSUL, a place in Diarbeker, in Aſia. See MOSUL.

MOUTRUX, a pariſh of the Pais de Vaud, and canton of Berne, in Switzerland. It conſiſts of a ſcore of villages and hamlets among the mountains, where they have wine to ſell much earlier than their neighbours.

MOWYLL-HILL, or WILDBORE-FELL, a very high mountain of Weſtmoreland, out of which iſſues the river Eden.

MOWYWYNDA, one of the high mountains of Merionethſhire, in North Wales.

MOY-LAKE, or, as the natives call it, *Loch-moy*, in Stradern and North of Scotland. It lies near the water of Ern, which lower down is called the water of Findorn. In it is an iſland and a ſummer-ſeat of the Laird of Macintoſh, called the Houſe of Moy.

This lake, which is pretty long and broad, abounds with fine trouts: and upon it is a pleaſure-boat, for fiſhing with a net or angle.

Moy is about twelve miles S. of Inverneſs, and about a mile N. E. of Korybruach-Macqueen's, the firſt ſtage from Inverneſs ſouthwards.

MOYRA, in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, one of the moſt difficult paſſes in that kingdom.

MOYRAH, a well-laid-out thriving village, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland; at the end of which is a ſeat of Sir John Rowdon. Here is a pretty new church built, and an Engliſh Proteſtant ſchool erected and endowed by the ſaid Rowdon family, for twenty-four poor children. In the pariſh are quarries of white lime-ſtone.

MUCKAIRN, with Ardchattan, a pariſh in the preſbytery of Lorn, in Argyleſhire and W. of Scotland: it is eighteen miles long, and nearly the ſame in breadth, containing 1800 catechiſable perſons, about ten of which are Papiſts. In it is a large iſland, hills, waters, bad roads, &c. with one of the Society's ſchools, at which there are thirty-two boys and nine girls.

MUCIDA, or MUSSIDAN, a town of Upper Perigord and Guyenne, in France; formerly fortified, in which the Hugenots held out more than one ſiege, particularly in 1597.

MUCYSLAW, a well-garriſoned frontier of Ruſſian Lithuania, in Poland. The Duke of Smolenſko beſieged it in 1386 without ſucceſs. It lies fifty-nine miles S. of Smolenſko. Lat. 54 deg. 29 min. N. long. 31 deg. 43 min. E.

MUER, a town of Stiria and Auſtria, in Germany, on a river of the ſame name. It lies thirty miles N. W. of Gratz. Lat. 47 deg. 49 min. N. long. 15 deg. 27 min. E.

MUER, a river of Germany. It riſes in Bavaria, whence, running E. through Stiria and Gratz, it afterwards loſes itſelf in the Drave at Legrad, near Kaniſka, in Hungary.

MUGGIA, or MUGLIA, a handſome port on the eaſtern coaſt of Iſtria and Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, with two towers and a high caſtle at the entrance of the harbour.

Here,

Here, on the laſt day of the carnaval, a groupe of men and women, with garlands and boughs, perform a whimſical dance, called that of the Green, with ſurpriſing agility, and a variety of odd evolutions. It lies five miles E. of Trieſte.

MUJACO, one of the ſix diſtricts or kingdoms of Monœmugi, in Africa. It confines on Congo weſtward, Abyſſinia eaſtward, and on Makoko ſouthward. Its ſovereign is in continual war with the King of the latter country, who could never ſubdue him.

MULA, a walled town of Murcia, in Spain, with an old caſtle, on a plain and pleaſant rivulet. It contains 1500 families in two pariſhes, with a monaſtery. It lies twenty-one miles from Murcia.

MULBERG, a town of Miſnia and Upper Saxony, in Germany, the capital of a bailiwic, on the Elbe. Here the Emperor Charles V. gained a victory over the Proteſtants in 1547, when Frederick of Saxony was taken priſoner by the Duke of Alva.

In this neighbourhood the late Elector made a grand encampment in 1730 for a month, twelve miles in circuit, and formed by 28,000 men, when the King of Pruſſia, &c. viſited it. This town lies near the foreſt of Rederwack, and about twenty-eight miles N. W. of Dreſden.

MULCIEN, a ſmall diſtrict of the Iſle of France, near the city of Meaux. Its limits are not ſet down. In it is the royal caſtle of Monceaux.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia. It riſes on the confines of Auſtria, in Germany, whence it runs N. through the former kingdom, and after waſhing Budeweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe at Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the river Inn.

In a battle fought here between the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria, and Frederick of Auſtria, in 1322, the latter was taken priſoner. It lies about a German league from Oetingen, and forty-four miles E. of Munich. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 12 deg. 30 min. E.

MULHAUSEN, the ancient *Ariabinum*, a well-built and populous imperial town of the Suntgaw, and circle of Suabia, in Germany, on the Ill. It acceded to the union of the Swiſs cantons, and afterwards embraced the Calviniſtic or reformed religion in 1532. Here are ſeveral fine churches and other ſtructures. It lies four miles N. E. from Altkirk, and forty-four miles S. of Straſburg. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 7 deg. 31 min. E.

MULHAUSEN, an imperial town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Unſtrut. It has ſuffered ſeveral calamities, and is under the protection of the Elector of Saxony and Landgrave of Heſſe. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 10 deg. 18 min. E.

MULHEIM, a large town of Berg, and ſubject to Cologne, in Germany, on the E. ſide of the Rhine. It lies five miles below Cologne, from which city the Calviniſts come hither to worſhip.

MULL, Ptolemy's *Maleos*, an iſland of Argyleſhire, and Weſt of Scotland. It is twenty-four miles long, and the ſame in breadth; with a ridge of mountains running through the middle of it, one of which is very high. Here is good paſture, with ſtore of cattle, wild-game, &c. It produces barley and oats, with peat and turf. Round it are ſeveral bays, in which are ſmaller iſles and places for anchorage, with plenty of herring, cod, &c. on the coaſt. It is well-watered, and has abundance of ſalmon, &c. The inhabitants, except a few, are Proteſtants. It fell to the Argyle family after the forfeiture of that of Maclean. A channel of about half a league broad divides this iſland from Lochaber, Swoonard, and Moydart. Its principal caſtle is Duart, near the S. E. cape, the bay of the latter name being near it, and the moſt frequented. It has alſo a good road called Polcarf: and on the weſtern coaſt white and black Indian nuts are often found, which have been carried hither from America on the great weſtern ocean.

MULL *of Cantire*, the S. W. head-land of the territory of Cantire or Mull, in the firth of Clyde, and weſtern coaſt of Scotland. Lat. 55 deg. 22 min. N. long. 5 deg. 45 min. W.

MULL *of Galloway*, the moſt ſouthern cape of Scotland, in the ſhire of Wigton or Upper Galloway, on the Iriſh ſea. The former lies alſo towards Ireland.

MULLERAS, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies about forty miles S. E. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 14 deg. 50 min. E.

MULLINGAR, a market-town, and the capital of Weſt Meath, in the province of Leinſter, in Ireland. Here are barracks for a troop of horſe: it lies eleven miles from Delvin.

MULTON, the capital city of a province of the ſame name, in the Hither India. It ſtands on the Indus, 414 miles W. of Delli. See MOULTAN. Lat. 29 deg. 51 min. N. long. 72 deg. 20 min. E.

MULVIA, a river of Barbary, in Africa. It riſes in Mount Atlas, whence it runs northward, and, after dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean W. of Marſalquiver.

MUNCHENBURG, a town of the Middle Marck of Brandenburg, in Germany, chiefly inhabited by the deſcendants of French Proteſtants.

MUNDERKINDEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, on the Danube, twenty-four miles S. W. of Ulm. Near this place the French beat the Imperialiſts in 1703. Lat. 48 deg. 15 min. N. long. 31 deg. 41 min. E.

MUNGATS, or MUNKATS, a town of Upper Hungary, on the Latortza, with a caſtle on a ſteep rock. It is the ſee of a Greek Biſhop, united with the Romiſh church. In 1688 the caſtle ſurrendered to the Imperialiſts, after a three years blockade: it lies fifty-three miles N. E. of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E.

MUNIBOROUGH-HILL, in Hartfordſhire, in the road from Aldbury to Little Gadeſden: from it is a fine proſpect.

MUNDINGOES, a people of Africa, whoſe country lies S. of the river Gambia. It is bounded on the W. by the kingdom of Kabo, on the S. by Melli, and on the mountains parting it from Guiney, and on the E. it extends to the kingdom of Gago.

MUNGALES, a people inhabiting that part of Great Tartary, in Aſia, which has the eaſtern ocean on the E. China on the S. the country of the Calmucks on the W. and Siberia on the N. It lies between lat. 40 and 50 deg. N. and between long. 90 and 130 deg. E.

They are governed by a Chan, who can bring 50 or 60,000 horſe into the field. But ſince the eaſtern inhabitants invaded China, the power of this Prince is very much leſſened.

MUNICH, by the Germans called *Munchen*, the capital of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Iſer. This is an elegant city, moſt of the houſes well-built, the ſtreets regular, through many of which run canals, and the market-place very fine, and uniform buildings in it, with piazzas and rich ſhops underneath.

Here the Elector has a very magnificent palace, ſaid to exceed any thing of the kind in the empire. It is ſurrounded with walls and fortifications; but of ſuch litttle ſtrength, that it has always ſurrendered to thoſe who have been maſters of the field. It has been often plundered; though to the honour of Guſtavus Adolphus he ſpared it, at the ſame time obſerving, "That the town and palace deſerved to ſtand till the end of time." The Auſtrians pillaged it greatly in the year 1742.

Its inhabitants are moſtly glaziers and ſilk-weavers. At their two annual fairs of St. James, and the week after Twelfth-day, they ſell great quantities of ſalt, wine, &c. The other very noble ſtructures of Munich are, the Jeſuits college, next to the famous Eſcurial in Spain; the cathedral of St. Mary, with the Franciſcan monaſtery, where lies buried William Occam the Engliſhman, who in 1347 ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the Pope, in favour of Lewis IV. beſides many other churches, &c. Here are ſix gates, the principal of which are the Suabia gate on the N. ſide, and the Iſer gate on the E. leading to Saltzburg. It lies 64 miles S. W. of Ratiſbon, and 205 W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 22 min. N. long. 11 deg. 41 min. E.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland. The Iriſh call it Mown, its Latin name is *Mommonia*. It has the Vergivian ſea on the S. and S. W. the Atlantic ocean on the W. and the ſame ocean with Leinſter on the E. and S. E. and Connaught on the N. from which it is ſeparated by the Shannon. It is 130 miles long from Waterford-haven on the W. point of Kerry, near Dingle, and 68 from Baltimore on the N. parts of Kerry. It contains five counties, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary; being ſubdivided into fifty-two baronies, and eighty pariſhes.

In this province are ſeveral high mountains and fruitful valleys. It abounds with cattle, wood, wool, and fiſh; having a temperate air, with many excellent bays, havens, and rich towns, &c. It gave title of Ducheſs, as did alſo Kendal, to the late Meluſina Schuylenberg, mother to the Counteſs of Cheſterfield.

MUNSTER, in Gregorienthal, a diſtrict of Alſace. It is a ſmall city, with a very rich monaſtery of Benedictines, in the empire, but ſubject to France: it lies thirty-nine miles S. W. of Straſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 12 min. N. long. 7 deg. 12 min. E.

MUNSTER MEINFELDT, a town of Triers and the Lower Rhine, in Germany; and lies fourteen miles S. W. of Coblentz. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 7 deg. 6 min. E.

MUNSTER, a biſhopric of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies on both ſides of the Ems, being bounded by Bentheim and Steinfurt on the N. Oſnaburg and Paderborn on the E. the county of Marck on the S. and by Cleves and Zutphen in the United Netherlands on the W. It is about 105 miles long, and 62 broad. Though one of the moſt conſiderable biſhoprics, it is at the ſame time the moſt diſagreeable country in all Germany, ſubject to its own prelate, who is the preſent Elector of Cologne; he can maintain 8000 men, and has a revenue of 70,000 l. ſterling.

The biſhopric hardly produces corn ſufficient for the conſumption of its inhabitants.

MUNSTER, the capital of the laſt-mentioned biſhopric of the ſame name, on the Aa, and in one of the moſt fruitful plains in the country. This is a large fortified city, the houſes generally well-built, and of free-ſtone. Its cathedral is a ſtately fabric, whoſe dean and chapter chuſe the Biſhop.

Here the Enthuſiaſt John of Leyden, ſetting up a monarchy under the name of Anabaptiſt, in 1553, was taken two years afterwards, and his fleſh torn off with red-hot pincers, and his bones hanged in a cage from the top of the higheſt ſteeple in the town. Here alſo the famous treaty of 1648 was concluded, which put an end to the thirty years civil or religious war in Germany, ſometimes called likewiſe the peace of Munſter or Weſtphalia.

In 1661 their Biſhop, Van Galen, took Munſter, after an obſtinate and bloody ſiege; who overturned the whole frame of their government, and from an Imperial city it has ever ſince been ſubject to its prelate: it lies thirty-eight miles S. W. of Oſnaburg, and ſixty-eight N. of Cologne. Lat. 52 deg. 16 min. N. long. 7 deg. 12 min. E.

MUNSTER, a fine church of the old convent in the city of Schaffhauſen, in Switzerland. See SCHAFFHAUSEN.

MUNSTER, a rich abbey in the Munſterthal, and country of the Griſons, in Switzerland, ſubject to that of Munſter in Weſtphalia. The ſmall country in which it ſtands, lies on the E. ſide of the Inn.

MUNSTERBERG, a duchy of Sileſia, in Germany, on the frontiers of Bohemia. Its capital of the ſame name ſtands in a plain at the head of the Olaw. Here is an old caſtle, which is a ſtrong fortreſs: it lies thirty-ſeven miles S. of Breſlau. Lat. 50 deg. 39 min. N. long. 16 deg. 43 min. E.

MUNEY, or DIAMOND ISLE, in the Pegu dominions, and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. Here are two Pagan temples; and it is the reſidence of the chief-prieſt of the kingdom, who takes the right-hand of the King.

It is a barren rocky iſland. About three leagues to the S. is a reef of rocks, called Legonti or Lizzard, between which and the iſland there is a good channel.

MURANO, a pretty town in the Dogado of Venice, and Upper Italy, about a mile from Venice to the N. and on an iſland of the ſame name, three miles in circuit, a canal running through the town. This place is much reſorted to from Venice.

MURAT, or MURET, a town of Upper Auvergne, in France, on the rivulet Alagnon, with a collegiate church of the Virgin Mary. The inhabitants are moſtly braziers; and they make alſo here thread-laces.

MURBACH, a rich and very ancient abbey of Upper Alſace, in Germany, now ſubject to France, on the Rotbach. It lies between Colmar and Muckhauſen, from which it is three leagues diſtant.

MURCIA, a province of Spain. It confines on the N. on New Caſtile, on the W. it is parted from Granada and Andaluſia by the mountains of Segura, on the S. it has the Mediterranean, and on the E. partly the ſame ſea, and partly Valencia. Its greateſt length from N. W. to S. E. is about 100 miles, and its breadth from N. E. to S. W. about 70: from lat. 37 deg. 30 min. to 38 deg. 50 min. N. and long. 1 deg. 40 min. W.

Its climate is ſomething hot; but its ſoil, though mountainous, is extremely fertile. It produces principally vaſt quantities of ſilk, made here and exported.

Its capital of the ſame name, in a delightful plain on the river Segura, is a large walled city, with twelve gates, ſtately ſtructures and ſquares. It contains with its ſuburbs 6500 families, in eleven pariſhes, with ten monaſteries, &c. The neighbouring mulberry-trees feed as many worms as yield 210,000 lb. of ſilk annually. The ſtreets here are ſtraight. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, with a revenue of 24,000 ducats, and a dioceſe of 89 pariſhes The river often overflows its banks with conſiderable damage, particularly in 1651. On an eminence without the city ſtands its caſtle: it lies twenty-ſix miles N. of Carthagena. Lat. 38 deg. 12 min. N. long. 1 deg. 14 min. W.

MURET, ſome place it in Cominges and Gaſcony, in France; but our maps have it in Auvergne, under the name of MURAT, which ſee.

MURG, a river of Baden-baden, in Suabia, a circle of Germany. It riſes on the confines of the Briſgaw and Wirtemberg, and running N. with ſome inclination to the W. paſſes by Gerſpach and Baden, afterwards falling into the Rhine between Fort Lewis and Dourlach.

MURO, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of the Baſilicate, in Naples and Lower Italy; lies ſixty-two miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 55 min. N. long. 16 deg. 10 min. E.

MURRAY, or rather MORREY-LAND, the country of the ancient Moravii, a large and pleaſant tract in the north of Scotland, including the ſhires of Elgin and Nairn. It is a plain along the coaſt for upwards of thirty miles, very rich and fertile, the harveſt being generally early, and beginning about the cloſe of July. It has ſome good towns in it, with ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats.

The common drink is ale and whiſky; but not long ago, when ſmuggling flouriſhed, an illicit trade, now happily knocked on the head in that country, they had plenty of brandy and French claret very cheap. It has the German ocean on the N. Bamffhire on the E. Mar and Badenoch on the S. and Inverneſs-ſhire on the W.

This country gives name to a large gulph or arm of the German ocean, commonly called the Moray-firth, which reaches from Buchanneſs on one ſide, and Dungſby-head the N. E. point of Cathneſs on the other, a ſpace of about eighty miles through the two above-mentioned ſhires, and thoſe of Caithneſs, Sutherland, and Roſs-ſhire, quite up to Inverneſs, on the S. W. and to Bewly on the N. W. in Inverneſs-ſhire.

This is an open bay, not like the firths of Tay and Forth, but reſembling the bay of Biſcay, or gulph of Mexico. On the north-ſide it forms the Little and Great Ferry, or Dornoch firth, in Sutherland, and the firth of Cromartie.

This country gives title of Earl to one of the Stuart family, a deſcendant from the firſt Earl of Moray, originally an Abbot, afterwards Regent of Scotland, and

natural ſon of King James V. This is a tempeſtuous firth at times, and though in moſt places a dangerous rocky coaſt, it has ſeveral good havens on both ſides. The mountainous and more barren parts of Moreyland are called Bramorrey, in which are Stradern, Stranairn, and other hilly tracts.

MURVIEDRO, or MUROVEJIO, in Latin *Murivetus*, from the ancient walls of the famous Saguntum, ſtill extant, a town of Valencia, in Spain. See MORVIEDRO.

MURZA, a little town of Tra los Montes, in Portugal, in a charming plain, about fifteen miles S. of Villa Real.

MUSSELBURGH, a market-town and burgh of regality in Mid-Lothian, in the S. of Scotland, with a harbour near the mouth of the Eſk, on the firth of Forth, and a woollen manufacture of coarſe ſtuffs. It is part of the pariſh of Invereſk. Juſt at the entrance into Muſſelburgh is the charming ſeat of Pinkey, in a park above three miles in circuit, well planted with firs, and walled round. On this ſpot the Duke of Somerſet fought a battle with the Scotch, when he came to claim their Queen Mary for his nephew King Edward VI. Muſſelburgh lies ſix miles E. of Edinburgh.

MUSON, a county of Lower Hungary, on the W. ſide of the Iſle of Schut, about twenty-eight miles long, and ſixteen broad.

The town of the ſame name on the new Sidler-lake has a caſtle, and is of difficult acceſs by reaſon of moraſſes: it lies twelve miles W. of Altenburg.

MUSTAGAN, a ſea-port town of Algiers and Barbary, in Africa; it lies 144 miles W. of Algiers. Lat. 36 deg. 33 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

MUTHILL, a pariſh in the preſbytery of Auchterarder, in the north of Scotland, nine miles long, and eight broad; with 2000 examinable perſons, ſeventy Papiſts, two reſident prieſts, four large waters, and a Society's ſchool.

MUXAGRA, the ancient Murgis, a town of Granada, in Spain, with a harbour on the Mediterranean: it lies forty-eight miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 37 deg. 4 min. N. long. 1 deg. 47 min. W.

MUYDEN, a pretty little town of Holland, at the mouth of the Vecht, on the Zuyder-zee; it is well-fortified, and has a ſluice to overflow the country: it lies eight miles E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 22 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

MYCENÆ, now a village, but anciently the ſeat of a kingdom, in the Morea, and Turkey in Europe.

MYCONE, an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, about twenty-five miles in circuit. On it is but little wood or water, with plenty of corn, wine, figs, and ſome olives.

This iſland produces the beſt ſailors in the Archipelago; and has a town of the ſame name. It lies very near Delos, and 114 miles S. W. of Smyrna. Lat. 36 deg. 52 min. N. long. 25 deg. 12 min. E.

MYRINA, now called Marham by the Turks, the capital of Æolis, in Aſia Minor, and a ſea-port. It ſtood on the ſame coaſt with Elea, and twelve miles S. of it.

MYRRA, once the metropolis of Lycia, in Aſia Minor, an Epiſcopal ſee, on a hill ſome miles from the ſea, and on the river Limyras: it lies twenty-two miles N. E. of Patara.

MYSIA, a province in the N. W. part of Aſia Minor. In it are the two famed mounts Olympus and Ida. It was anciently divided into the Greater and Leſſer Myſia.

N.

NAB, a river of Bavaria, in Germany; it riſes in Franconia, whence it runs from N. to S. thro' the palatinate of Bavaria, and falls into the Danube above Ratiſbon.

NABURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the W. ſhore of the river Nab above-mentioned. It lies twelve miles S. E. of Amberg. Lat. 49 deg. 23 min. N. long. 12 deg. 8 min. E.

NACHAISTEL, ſo called from the old caſtle in it, an iſland in Lochlommond, an inland lake of Dunbartonſhire, and Weſt of Scotland.

NAERDEN, a town of Holland, one of the united provinces, at the S. extremity of the Zuyder-zee, fourteen miles E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 51 deg. 22 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

NAGERRA, a town in the little province of Roia, and Old Caſtile, in Spain, at the foot of an aſcent, where ſtands a caſtle, on the river Nagerilla. The inhabitants conſiſt of 1300 families in three pariſhes, with two monaſteries, &c. It lies 36 miles from the confines of Navarre and Alaba, and 120 N. E. from Madrid.

NAGRACUT, a very mountainous kingdom of Indoſtan on the N. and in Aſia. It extends 360 miles S. and N. and is 210 where broadeſt, from E. to W. having Kakares on the N. Jamba on the S. Siba on the E. and Lahor, Penjah, and Bankiſch, on the W. and S. W. Others give its boundaries different.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands near the head of the Ravee. It is a place of good trade for drugs, &c. has a ſplendid chapel, cieled and paved with plates of gold and ſilver. It lies 156 miles N. E. of Lahor. Lat. 33 deg. 12 min. N. long. 78 deg. 10 min. E.

NAJAC, a ſmall town of Guyenne, in France, on the Aveiron.

In 1672 a rich copper-mine was diſcovered in its neighbourhood.

NAJARA, a little town of Biſcay, in Spain, forty-eight miles S. of Bilboa. It is famous for a battle fought near it in 1369. Lat. 42 deg. 44 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min W.

NAIRN, a ſhire in the North of Scotland. It has the Murray firth on the N. Elginſhire on the E and Inverneſs-ſhire on the W. and S. It contains that part of Murrayland which is W. of the Water of Findorn, betwixt it and the Water of Nairn. Its greateſt length is twenty miles, and breadth fourteen. The lower part of the country yields plenty of corn, and ſoon ripe, but the higher grounds are fitter for paſture. Here are ſome woods; and the S. W. part, on the Water of Nairn, is called Strathnairn. The hereditary ſheriffdom in the Campbells of Cathel (not Lorn) has been lately veſted in the crown. It joins with the ſhire of Cromartie in ſending one member to parliament alternately. Near the S. E. ſide of the ſhire lies Straderin, on both ſides of Findorn, which nearer its ſource is called the Water of Erin. Here are ſeveral inland lakes and mountains, with villages and rivulets. Its inhabitants are the Clan-Chattan.

In the S. part is Lough-Moy, where is a ſeat of the Laird of Macintoſh. See MOY.

NAIRN, the only town in this ſhire, is a royal burgh, and in the diſtrict with Forreſs, Inverneſs, and Fortroſe, who ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament by turns. It ſtands at the mouth of the Water of Nairn, over which is a handſome bridge of one arch, and near the Murray-firth; but its harbour is choaked up. Here is abundance of ſea-fiſh, and ſome ſalmon in the ſeaſon.

Mr. Roſe, commonly called the Laird of Kilravock, is the principal proprietor of this place, who has a ſeat not far off.

In its neighbouring muir his Royal Highneſs William Duke of Cumberland was encamped the day before the battle of Culloden. It lies twelve miles computed E. from Inverneſs, but nothing ſhort of fourteen meaſured ones.

NAIRN, a river in the above-mentioned ſhire of the ſame name, commonly called the Water of Nairn. In the ſummer months it has but little water, though in ſpring and winter the freſhes ſwell its ſtream to a large and rapid volume: its channel is very rocky and rough, yielding excellent ſalmon, but not in ſuch quantity as the waters of Findorn, Spey, Bewley, or Neſs.

NAKSIVAN, a city of Chirvan, in Perſia. It lies ninety-nine miles S. of Erivan, where, according to common tradition, Noah's ark reſted. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 45 deg. 13 min. E.

NAMUR, a county of the Netherlands, partly belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, and partly to France. It is bounded by Brabant on the N. by Liege and Luxemburg on the E. and by Hainault on the S. and W. It is much about twenty-eight miles long, and eighteen broad.

This is a fruitful country, abounding in corn and paſture, and has ſeveral good mines of iron and lead, with wood ſufficient for extracting them; alſo a bituminous earth, called Houille, from its oilyneſs.

The Maeſe, Sambre, and Mehaigne, are its principal rivers. The ſtates of the province are compoſed of the clergy, nobility, and deputies of the cities.

Its capital of the ſame name, in Latin *Namurcum*, is a fortified city, at the confluence of the Sambre and Maeſe. It has a noble caſtle on a ſteep rock, and defended alſo by Fort William, which the famous Coehorn built, beſides above twelve other forts round the city, the moſt conſiderable of which is the fort of the Maeſe oppoſite to the caſtle, with the fort of Coquelet.

Namur was taken by the French in 1692; but retaken by the Confederates under King William in 1695, though Boufflers commanded a garriſon of 16,000 men, and Villeroy at the head of 100,000 durſt not attempt its relief.

The French again poſſeſſed it in Queen Anne's wars, but reſtored it by the peace of Utrecht. It is the ſee of a Biſhop ſuffragan to Cambray, and lies thirty-ſeven miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50 deg. 22 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

NANCY, a city of a bailiwic of the ſame name, and the capital of the duchy of Lorrain, in Germany, now ſubject to France, not far from the Meurte, in a delightful plain. It is divided into the old and new town. In the collegiate church of St. George is not only the monument of Charles the Bold, laſt Duke of Burgundy, who was killed before this place in 1476, but alſo of the old Dukes of Lorrain: the modern Dukes are buried in the church of the Capuchins.

By the treaty of Ryſwick the out-works of the old and new town, with the fortifications of the latter, were demoliſhed; but thoſe of the former were ſuffered to remain.

Nancy contains but three pariſhes, ſeveral convents, and a rich hoſpital, where vaſt numbers of poor are maintained. It lies 68 miles S. of Triers, the ſame N. W. of Straſburg, and 143 E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

NANFIO, an iſland in the Archipelago, eighteen miles in circuit. Its inhabitants are Greeks, and ſubject to the Turks. It lies E. of Santorini; and here are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of an ancient temple dedicated to Apollo. Lat. 34 deg. 46 min. N. long. 26 deg. 10 min. E.

NANGASAQUI, a city on the W. ſide of Bongo, one of the Japaneſe iſlands, in Aſia. It lies fifty-ſix miles S. of Niphon, near which the Dutch factors in the iſland of Diſnia reſide; but they are never ſuffered to come within the city, unleſs upon the arrival of their ſhips; and then they deliver up the guns, rudders, ſails, and rigging, as pledges for their good behaviour. Lat. 32 deg. 32 min. N. long. 131 deg. 1 min. E.

NANKANG, a handſome, well-built city of Kiangſi, a province of China, in Aſia. This is the reſidence of the Viceroy.

The neighbouring country is rich and well-cultivated, and they breed a prodigious number of hogs. The city is above two miles in circuit; and ſtands on the S. bank of the Phu-yang lake. By means of canals and rivers, its commerce is facilitated. Lat. 28 deg. 40 min. N. long. 20 min. E.

NANKING, a province of China, in Aſia, the moſt opulent and populous in the whole empire, lying on the coaſt, from lat. 29 to 35 deg. N. and from long. 2 deg. W. to 5 deg. 20 min. E. of Peking.

It is bounded by Xantum and Honan on the N. and W. by the bay of the ſame name on the E. and by Huguam and Chekium on the S.

Its capital of the ſame name, and formerly of the whole empire of China, lies on the river Kiam, 586 miles S. E. of Peking. It is ſaid to be thirty miles in circuit, being very rich and populous, its inhabitants being reckoned at 2,000,000. Here all the produce and manufactures of China, eſpecially ſilks, are ſeen in their higheſt perfection; and a cotton ſtuff brought from China bearing the ſame name, is well-known in England.

The porcelain tower here is one of the fineſt pieces of architecture now in the world, both with regard to the materials and the workmanſhip. Lat. 32 deg. 7 min. N. long. 118 deg. 35 min. E.

NANSAMUND, a county of Virginia, in North America. It lies S. of the Iſle of Wight, through which a river of the ſame name directs its courſe.

NANSET, or NAMSET, an iſle of Barnſtaple county, and New Plymouth colony, in New England, in North America, with a town upon it of the ſame name.

NANTS, the ancient *Condivictum*, the ſecond city of Britany, in France, and the capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Loire, and near the confluence of the Ardre. It is a pretty large, populous, and well-ſituated place, the ſee of a Biſhop under Triers; and here is an univerſity founded in the year 1460. Its public buildings are large and ſtately.

The trade of this city is very conſiderable. Large ſhips can come no further up the Loire than the village of Paimbæup, where they are unloaded into large boats, which go up to Nants. By the ſame river goods are ſent to Anjou, Blois, Orleanois, &c. and native commodities brought down.

Henry le Grand or IV. of France, by an edict in 1598, granted the reformed or Hugenots the public exerciſe of their religion; but his ſon, Lewis XIII. oppreſſed them much, and his grandſon Lewis XIV. revoked this edict in 1695; though they had both ſworn to the obſervance of it: an æra this, which that body of men mournfully commemorate every year. It lies thirty-two miles E. from the ſea, and forty-five W. of Angiers. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 1 deg. 32 min. W.

NANTUA, a ſmall town of Burgundy, in France. It lies between high mountains, and at the extremity of a lake, with a college belonging to it.

NANTUKET, a town of Barnſtaple county, and New Plymouth colony, in New England, in North America.

NANTUKET, an iſland on the coaſt of New England, on which is the laſt-mentioned town. It lies about eighty miles S. of Boſton, the inhabitants of which apply themſelves principally to the whale-fiſhery on the coaſt, and have lately fiſhed for whales in Greenland, being as dexterous at it as the Dutch. Lat. 41 deg. 12 min. N. long. 70 deg. 10 min. W.

NANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH, a large and well-built town of Cheſhire. Its Latin name is *Vicus Malbanius*, whence the Lord Cholmondeley is ſtyled Baron of Wic-Malbank. Here they make very white ſalt, and excellent cheeſe. Beſides, they drive a conſiderable trade by means of its weekly market on Saturday, for corn and cattle, Bartholomew fair, and a great thoroughfare to Ireland. Its annual fairs are on March 26, September 4, and December 15, for cattle, horſes, cloaths, flannels, hard-ware, pewter, and beddings. Here is a handſome large church, with a ſteeple. It lies 18 miles from the city of Cheſter, and 164 from London.

NAPLES, or the kingdom of Sicily, on this ſide the Faro of Meſſina, but including the iſland of Sicily: it is called the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

This is the largeſt ſtate in Italy. It is bounded on the N. W. by the Eccleſiaſtical dominions, and on every other ſide ſurrounded by the Mediterranean and Adriatic ſeas. It is ſeparated from Sicily only by the narrow channel or Faro of Meſſina above-mentioned. It lies between lat. 38 and 43 deg. N. and between long. 14 and 19 deg. E.

Its capital of the ſame name, the ancient Parthenope, afterwards called Neapolis, ſtands partly on a mountain, and partly on the ſea-ſhore. The walls of the city are reckoned nine miles in circuit; but including the ſuburbs, the whole is nineteen or twenty, containing about 300,000 inhabitants. The largeſt and fineſt ſtreet in Naples, is the Strada di Toledo. The houſes are generally high and built of ſtone; but the palaces are not ſo ſtately as thoſe of Rome and Genoa. It riſes gradually from the ſhore to a moderate height, on a fine bay, about thirty miles in diameter; and the iſland lying before it forms a convenient and ſecure harbour, in which large ſhips may lie ſecure and cloſe to the quays. On the E. is a large plain, on the further ſide of which is Mount Veſuvius; and on the W. ſtands the caſtle St. Elmo or St. Eramo, on a hill, with ſubterraneous vaults bomb-proof. Beſides this, there are four other caſtles, either to awe or defend the town.

The weather is ſeldom cold here in winter, and in ſummer the cool breezes off the ſea and mountains make the harveſt-ſeaſon tolerable; nor is the ſea here ſubject to ſtorms.

The buildings of Naples are elegant, and many of them inhabited by perſons of diſtinction. There could not be a more deſirable ſituation in all reſpects, were it not ſometimes diſturbed by the eruptions of Veſuvius, and the earthquakes which commonly attend them.

This kingdom is ſaid to have 25 Archbiſhops, 125 Biſhops, 300 Princes, Dukes, Marquiſes, and Counts. The clergy poſſeſs one third of the country, and the crown, together with the nobility and gentry, the other two parts: ſo that the peaſants, being mere vaſſals to their reſpective Lords, planting their vine and olive yards, have only a bare ſubſiſtence to enable them to perform their continual drudgery; beſides which they have nothing elſe they can properly call their own. In caſes not capital, they have juſtice adminiſtred in their Lords courts: ſo that the proprietor of the ſoil is ſovereign of the people who inhabit it.

Though the country abounds in ſilk, that manufacture is inconſiderable in Naples, moſt of it being exported

ported raw and unwrought; the merchandiſe and produce of this rich ſoil is exported in foreign bottoms, having few ſhips, or indeed merchants, of their own.

The natives, being moſtly of Spaniſh extraction, follow the modes of their mother-country, and clothe themſelves in black: whence the ſilk-manufactures are leſs cultivated.

The militia of Naples is numerous, the lands being held by military tenures; but theſe are ſeldom raiſed, and but little depended upon, the King uſually keeping on foot a body of 15,000 regular troops in time of peace; and he can raiſe above twice that number in time of war.

They now begin to build ſome men of war, and have a fleet of armed galleys. The annual revenue of the crown is reckoned at a million Sterling, ariſing from compoſitions with the nobility and gentry, in lieu of their perſonal ſervices, from a duty upon houſes, and almoſt a general exciſe.

A tax on fruit, which is the ſubſiſtence of the common people, was the occaſion of the inſurrection under Maſſinello; for which reaſon theſe have been exempted from taxes ever ſince.

The Genoeſe and other foreigners, whoſe eſtates lie in this country, theſe being pretty numerous, are moſt oppreſſed by taxes.

Naples is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and has alſo an univerſity, founded in 1224. The cathedral is a fine Gothic ſtructure; but the moſt remarkable thing in it is the rich chapel, called Il Teſoro, where the head and blood of St. Januarius are kept, and annually exhibited for liquefaction of the latter, as is pretended.

This kingdom has been alternately governed by German and Spaniſh Viceroys, till Don Carlos was, in the year 1734, placed on the throne of the Two Sicilies by the united powers of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Sardinia; a ſtrong ſquadron of the firſt nation under Admiral Sir Charles Wager having been pitched upon as carriers to convey him ſafely thither. Now that Don Carlos has ſucceeded on the demiſe of his half-brother Ferdinand, in 1759, to the crown of Spain, he, before his departure from that kingdom, ſettled the crown of Naples on his ſecond ſon, the eldeſt having been adjudged naturally incapable, and on a long train of ſucceſſors, in caſe of failure of heirs, if ſuch a ſettlement can hold good amidſt powerful claimants of different nations. But as this crown has been obtained by force, the poſſeſſion of it muſt be maintained by the ſame method, unleſs, by a wiſe and gentle adminiſtration, the affections of this people ſhould be ſecured to the preſent government.

The crown claims a right of taxing the nobility and gentry, and of raiſing what forces they think neceſſary. The clergy grant a free gift, which is commonly proportionable to the taxes laid on the laity.

In the arſenal of Naples are ſaid to be arms for 50,000 men. It lies 146 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 51 min. N. long. 14 deg. 45 min. E.

NAPLOSE, a town of Judea, in Aſia. It has riſen out of the ruins of Samaria, and on the ſite of Sichem, in a valley between the Mounts Garizzim and Ebal, and in the mid-land between the Mediterranean and the Jordan. This is the ſeat of a Sangiac, with a territory conſiſting of 100 villages.

NAPO, a river, with that of Coca, in the government of Maynas, in South America. Both theſe, though their ſources are at no remarkable diſtance in the Cordillera of Cotopaxi, run to a great extent before they join; and, retaining the name of Napo, fall into the Maragnon, after a courſe of above 200 leagues from E. to W. with ſome inclination to the S.

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, a town of the Morea, in European Turkey, with a harbour at the mouth of the gulph of Napoli di Romania, forty-four miles S. E. of the latter city. Lat. 36 deg. 55 min. N. long. 23 deg. 36 min. E.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, the ancient *Naupulia*, a ſtrong town and fortreſs of the Morea, in European Turkey, which extends into the bay or Golfo di Napoli. It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, with a good harbour; and is ſaid to contain 60,000 Greeks, beſides Turks. It lies ſixty-four miles S. W. of the city of Athens. Lat. 37 deg. 36 min. N. long. 23 deg. 31 min. E.

NARAGAUSET, the ancient name of a country in New England, North America, lying on the E. of Connecticut river, and now called the county of New London.

NARANJAL, a town of Guayaquil, in South America, on the coaſt of Tumbez. This is the landing-place of the river of the ſame name, called alſo the Suya, near which is a road leading to Cuenca and Alauſi.

NARBONNE, in Latin *Narbo*, the capital of the ancient Gallia Narbonenſis, a large and fortified city of Languedoc, in France, in a deep valley between mountains, and on a canal running through it, which joins the river Aude and the Royal canal with lake Robine, and alſo with the Mediterranean.

Here are the remains of a capital, marble amphitheatre, noble aqueduct, a monument of white marble reſembling an altar, &c.

This is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, who is preſident of the States. Its cathedral of St. Juſtus or St. Paſtor, has admirable organs, with curious paintings, &c. beſides five other parochial churches, and ſeveral religious foundations. The dioceſe contains 140 pariſhes, and its annual revenue 90,000 livres.

The ſoil produces excellent wheat and oil, though but little wine: it lies ſixty-four miles W. of Montpellier. Lat. 43 deg. 22 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 min. E.

NARBOROUGH, an iſland of the Pacific ocean, and on the coaſt of Chili, in South America, where Sir Jo. Narborough refreſhed his crew in the reign of King Charles II. when ſent to ſettle colonies in Chili. It lies 112 miles S. of the iſland of Chiloe. Lat. 45 deg. 12 min. S. long. 86 deg. 10 min. W.

NARDEN (ſee NAERDEN) a ſtrong town of Holland, on the Zuyder-zee.

NARDO, the ancient *Neritum*, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Otranto, in Naples, and Lower Italy, and lies eighteen miles W. of Otranto. Lat. 40 deg. 41 min. N. long. 19 deg. 12 min. E.

NAREA, a kingdom of Abiſſinia, in Africa. It extends itſelf as far as lat. 6 deg. S. to the utmoſt ſouthern verge of that empire.

The inhabitants are the moſt honeſt, wiſe, and brave people in Ethiopia. The ſoil is fertile, though the climate is hot, and in ſome parts abounds in gold mines, eſpecially Bocka.

NARENTA, or NARENZA, the ancient Naro or Narbona, a town of Dalmatia, in European Turkey, with a harbour on a bay of the Adriatic ſea. It lies on a river of the ſame name. This was formerly the capital of Dalmatia, and one of its beſt fortreſſes. The Turks took it in 1479 from the Venetians, after poſſeſſing it 492 years, the latter having quelled the Sclavonian pyrates: it lies twenty-eight miles N. of Raguſa. Lat. 42 deg. 56 min. N. long. 18 deg. 26 min. E.

NARENTA, a river formed by the junction of the Viſera and Trebiſat, both which ſpring from the mountains of Boſnia, in Turkiſh Illyricum, with various directions in its courſe, till below the city of the ſame name; when dividing itſelf into two arms, it forms two iſlands before it falls into the ſea.

NARIM, the capital of a territory of the ſame name, in Siberia, and Aſiatic Ruſſia; a large and populous place, defended by a fortreſs, with a garriſon of Coſſacks. It lies on the river Oby. Here is no tillage, by reaſon of the extreme cold. The country around it abounds in foxes, beavers, ermines, ſables, &c. The river has plenty of ſturgeon, in the ſkins of which the natives are clad.

NARNI, the ancient *Narnia*, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Ombria, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It ſtands delightfully, on a high and rocky mountain. Here is a coſtly aqueduct, conveying the water hither from a ſpring fifteen miles off, and diſperſed about the place by neat fountains. Below the town, in a valley, where runs the Nera, are the ſtately ruins of a free-ſtone bridge, built by Auguſtus without cement, the middlemoſt

middlemoſt arch of which was 150 feet high, and 200 broad. It joined two mountains, lying on the oppoſite ſides of that river. It lies forty-ſix miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 41 min. N. long. 13 deg. 41 min. E.

NARSINGA, a city of a province of the ſame name, once the royal reſidence, in Biſnagar Proper, and the Malabar coaſt, in Aſia, partly on the aſcent of a mountain, near the river Nagundi: it lies 30 miles N. of Biſnagar, and 212 N. W. of Fort St. George. Lat. 14 deg. 54 min. N. long. 78 deg. 12 min. E.

NARVA, a ſea-port town of Livonia, on a rapid river of the ſame name, which iſſues from Peipus lake, and on the frontiers of Ingria, now ſubject to Ruſſia. The river falls into the Finnic gulph, two miles below the town.

It is pretty well fortified, and has a ſtrong garriſon. Charles XII. of Sweden entirely routed the Ruſſian army as they lay before this place, November 10, 1700, with the loſs of their baggage and cannon; their General, the Duke of Croy, and the other officers, &c. ſurrendering themſelves priſoners of war.

Here is an Engliſh factory: it lies 100 miles E. of Revel. Lat. 59 deg. 21 min. N. long. 27 deg. 41 min. E.

NARVAR, a midland province of Indoſtan, in Aſia. It is bounded on the W. by Malvray, Gualear, and part of Agra; on the N. by the river Semena, which divides it from Sambal; and on the E. and S. by Patna and Bengal. Its extent from S. W. to N. E. is 240 miles, and 180 from N. W. to S. E. It abounds with wool and cotton, with ſugar-canes and mangoes. Here are lions, tygers, elephants, &c.

Its capital city of the ſame name lies ſeventy-four miles S. of Agra. Lat. 25 deg. 12 min. N. long. 79 deg. 10 min. E.

NASCHOW, a large and well-fortified place, at the bottom of a bay on the W. ſide of the iſland of Laland, belonging to Denmark.

NASE, the headland below Colcheſter, in Eſſex, which runs out a great way into the ſea, S. and S. E. The N. E. point of Kent, near Margate, called the North-Foreland, and oppoſite to the other, form the mouth of the Thames and the port of London, though upwards of ſixty miles over.

NASE, a promontory of Norway, well known to ſailors, the moſt ſouthern cape of that kingdom, before entering the Skagerack, the oppoſite headland to which is the Skaw, in Alburg and Jutland.

NASEBY, a village near Rothwell, not far from Northampton, in the ſhire of the latter name, where the Parliamentarians gained a victory over the Royaliſts, June 14, 1645, after a good deal of bloodſhed. The tumuli of the ſlain are ſtill viſible, and on the plain ſtands a wind-mill.

NASENSTADT, or BISTRIS, a ſmall neat town on a river of the latter name, in Noſworland and Tranſylvania. It lies near the Carpathian mountains, and is ſurrounded with hills which bear vines. The air here is unhealthy, and the water bad; and is ſixty miles N. from Weiſſenberg.

NASSAU, a county or principality in the Wetteraw, and Upper Rhine, in Germany, with the ſeveral acceſſions of territory to it. This country is bounded on the N. by Weſtphalia, on the E. by Solms, on the S. by the dominions of Mentz, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers. Its name imports a moiſt country, as abounding with marſhes. In ſome parts are excellent baths and mineral waters. Its extent S. and N. is about ſixty miles, and fifty S. E. and N. W. It is ſubject to its own Princes, many of whom have been illuſtrious heroes; particularly the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. of England; and the late Prince of Orange, or Naſſau-Friezland, who, in 1734, married Anne, Princeſs Royal of Great Britain, &c.

Its capital of the ſame name is a ſmall town, with a caſtle on a detached hill, on the river Lohn. Here are very ancient ruins of cirques, aqueducts, &c. with a bridge of ten arches. It lies about eight miles E. of the Rhine, and thirty-one N. W. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E.

NASSAU, ſtreights ſo called by the Dutch, or Wygatz, which ſeparate Nova Zembla from Samojitia, in the northern parts of Ruſſia.

NASSAU, an iſland in the Indian ocean, in Aſia, fifteen leagues without that of Indrapour.

NASSAU, or SPIRITO SANCTO, a bay in Florida, North America, E. of the Miſſiſſippi, which is about a degree in length from N. to S. and in it are four iſlands in a line from S. W. to N. E. for fifty miles; the entrance of the bay is between the moſt northerly iſland and the continent.

NATA, a town on the Terra Firma of South America, in a plain on Panama-bay, with a harbour. Here hogs, fowls, &c. are bred for the ſupport of Panama: it lies ſixty-ſeven miles S. W. of this city. Lat. 9 deg. 12 min. N. long. 82 deg. 10 min. W.

NATAL, *Terra de*, a country on the S. E. coaſt of Caffreria, in Africa, where ſeveral European veſſels have touched, and agree that it is a plentiful country; but no colonies from Europe have hitherto been ſent to it.

NATOLIA, the modern name of Aſia Minor.

NATRA, a town of Angermannia, in Sweden Proper, on a bay of the Bothnic gulph; it lies forty-five miles N. of Hernoſand.

NAVAREINS, or NAVARRINX, a fortified little town of Bearn, on the Gave of Oleron, in France; but ſurrounded with hills, which command it: it lies ſixteen miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 41 min. N. long. 1 deg. 12 min. W.

NAVARINO, the ancient Pylus Meſzeniaca, a ſtrong and trading town of the Morea, in European Turkey, with a harbour, reckoned the beſt and moſt capacious in that country: it lies twelve miles N. of Modon, and ninety-ſix S. W. of Corinth.

NAVARRE, *the Upper*, a province of Spain. It is bounded on the W. by Old Caſtile and Biſcay, on the S. by Aragon, on the E. by another part of Aragon and the Pyrennean mountains, which divide it from Lower or French Navarre, and on the N. by the ſame mountains. It is 100 miles long, and ſixty broad; is mountainous, and colder than the reſt of Spain, producing very little corn, wine, or fruit; but has good paſture, with large herds and flocks, abundance of excellent timber, and ſome iron-mines.

It is ſubdivided into five diſtricts, Pampelona, Tudela, Eſtela, Olite, and Sangueſſa.

NAVARRE, *the Lower*, a province of France. It confines to the N. on Gaſcony, to the E. on Bigorre, being divided from Spain by the Pyrennean mountains, and bounded by Labord on the W. It is about thirty miles long, and half that in breadth; but it is one of the moſt barren countries in France.

This was a little kingdom before Henry of Albret, afterwards King Henry IV. or the Great, came to the crown of France, and is ſtill one of the titles of that monarchy.

NAVERN, an inland lough or lake in Strathnavern, to which it gives name, a ſubdiviſion of Sutherlandſhire, and north of Scotland: from it iſſues the water of Navern.

NAVIDAD, a town of Mechoacan, a province of Mexico, in North America, with a harbour on the Pacific ocean: it lies 156 miles W. of Mexico, and is ſubject to Spain. Lat. 18 deg. 51 min. N. long. 111 deg. 10 min. W.

NAUGRACUT (ſee NAGRACUT) is a city of India, in Aſia.

NAUMBURG, SAXE-NAUMBURG, or ZEITS, a ſecularized biſhopric of Upper Saxony, in Germany, twenty-five miles long, and fifteen broad. It lies between Saxe-Altenburg on the N. E. and Saxe-Gotha on the W. In 1718 it was ſeized by the Elector of Saxony, on the death of the laſt Duke of Saxe-Zeits.

Its capital of the ſame name lies at the junction of the Saal and Unſtrucht. The fairs here are the moſt conſiderable in Saxony, next to thoſe of Leipſick. The Lutheran canons of its cathedral muſt prove their nobility, by ſixteen deſcents on both ſides: it lies ſixty miles W. of Meiſſen. Lat. 51 deg. 15 min. N. long. 12 deg. E.

NAWORTH, an ancient caſtle of Cumberland, in the N. of England, a ſeat belonging to the Earl of Carliſle.

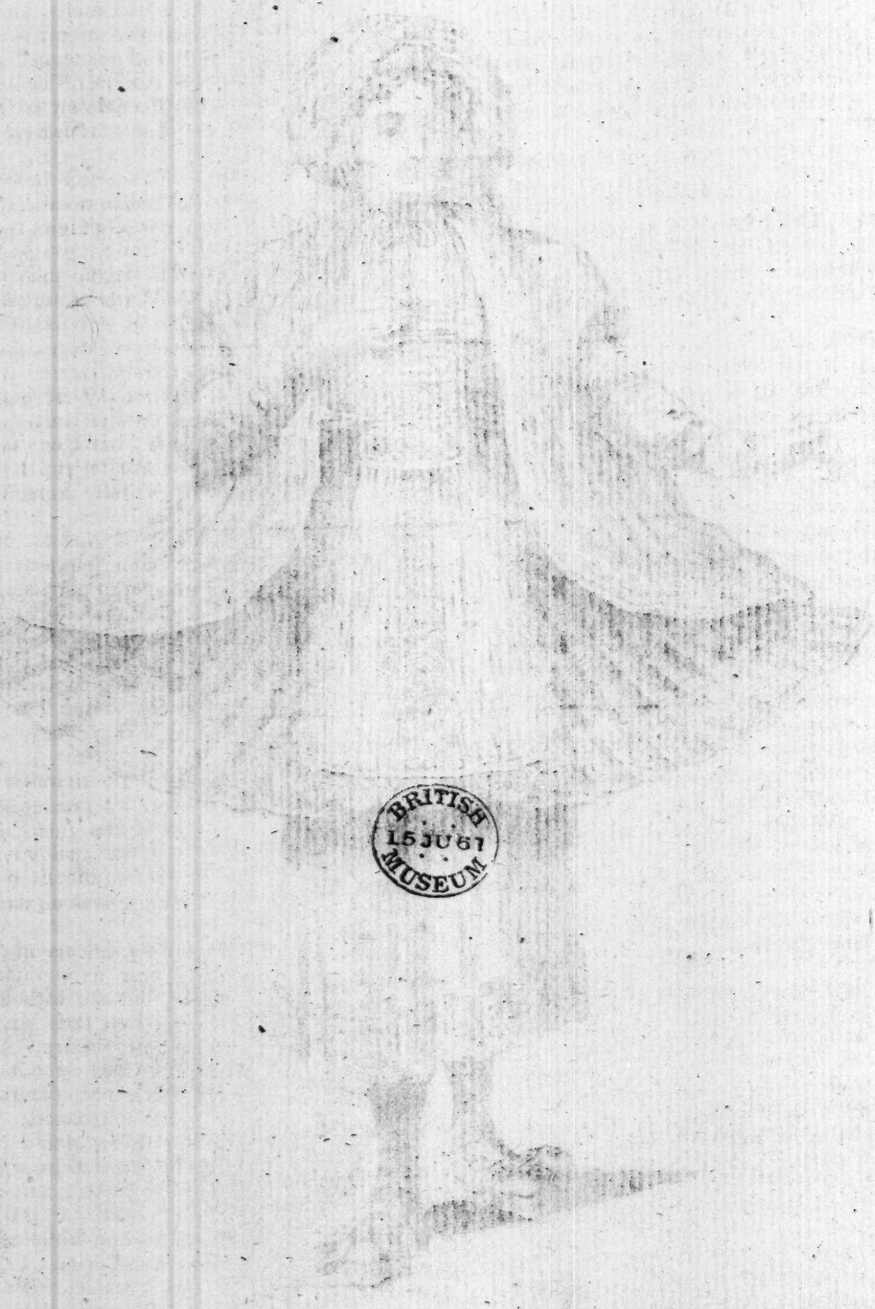
NAXIA, the ancient Naxos, a very fruitful iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is well watered, and has

Habit of a Young Lady of Naxis,

An Island in the Archipelago.

This singular Dress consists of a prodigious Quantity of Stuff, which is stretched to a most enormous Width, it reaches however no lower than the Knees, the Legs from thence to the bottom of the Calf are covered only by the Shift, the bottom of which is adorned with curious open work.

Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary.



BRITISH
15 JU 67
MUSEUM

has an agreeable intermixture of woods, hills, and valleys. The inhabitants, to the number of 8000, are Greeks and Latins, each having their own Archbiſhop. They are governed by their reſpective magiſtrates and laws; but a Turkiſh Cadi comes annually to levy the taxes, to whom they appeal when they think themſelves aggrieved. They live merrily on the good wines here, but can no more agree in converſation than in religious rites.

This iſland was anciently famous for a marble called Ophitus, from white and green ſpots in it, reſembling thoſe of a ſerpent's ſkin. On the mountains near the coaſt is the beſt emery found: whence the neighbouring promontory is called Capo Smeriglio.

On the S. ſide of the iſland is a town of the ſame name, defended by a caſtle; and about a gun-ſhot from it is a fine marble tower on a rock, in the midſt of ſtately ruins of marble and granate, probably the remains of the temple of Bacchus.

This iſland lies S. E. of Mycone, and E. of Paros, being about 100 miles in circuit. Lat. 36 deg. 41 min. N. long. 26 deg. 10 min. E.

NAXSIVAN, a city of Armenia, in Aſia, anciently a fine and very large place. It is under the Perſian dominions, but moſtly in a ruinous condition; though the middle of it has been rebuilt very elegantly.

Here reſides a Kan; it lies twenty-one leagues S. of Erivan. Lat. 39 deg N. long. 45 deg. 55 min. E.

NAZARETH, the modern Nozra, a ruinous town of Paleſtine, in Aſia, on a hill, though formerly a good city, where our Saviour was brought up by his Virgin mother: it lies about thirty leagues N. of Jeruſalem.

NAZEPOINT (ſee NASE) a promontory of Eſſex.

NAZIANZUM, an archiepiſcopal city of Cappadocia and Aladulia, in Aſiatic Turkey. Of it St. Gregory the eldeſt, and father of Gregory Nyſſa and Nazianzen, was prelate. This was once a famous place, and ſtood in the neighbourhood of Ceſarea.

NEAGH, LOUGH-NEAGH, or SIDNEY LAKE, an inland collection of water in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland. It is thirty miles long, abounds in fiſh, and its banks variegated with groves, meadows, corn-fields, gentle hills, and rills.

NEAPOLIS (ſee NAPLOSE) the ancient Schechem, of Paleſtine.

NEATH, the Britiſh *Nedh*, an inland market-town of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales, on a river of the ſame name, over which is a bridge. To it ſmall veſſels come up from Burton-ferry, in the Severn, for coals. It is governed by a portreve. Its market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on Trinity Thurſday, July 13, and September 12, for cattle, ſheep, and hogs; and lies twenty-nine miles N. W. of Llandaff.

NEAU, or EUPIN, a borough of Limburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Its inhabitants are about 4000, with a conſiderable trade in woollen cloth, as ſcarlet, blue, and black. It lies near the Weſer: the country here ſtands high; and it is ſix miles N. of Limburg, and nine S. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

NEBIO, though a biſhopric under Genoa, is reduced to the ſtate of a village in the Di quo gli Monti, in Corſica and Upper Italy: it lies about eleven miles N. W. of Baſtia.

NECAUS, Ptolemy's *Vaga*, a city of Bugia and Barbary, in Africa, on the frontiers of Numidia. The territory about it is very fertile. Here is a ſtately moſque and college. The inhabitants are ſociable, but ſadly oppreſſed by the Turks: it lies twenty leagues S. of Stefa.

NECKAR, a river of Suabia, in Germany. It riſes not far from the ſource of the Danube, in the principality of Furſtemberg, and S. part of the circle; whence running N. through it, paſſes by Tubingen, Stutgard, Hailbron, and Morſbach; after which, turning W. it unites its ſtream with the Rhine at Manheim.

NEEDHAM, a market-town of Suffolk, and thoroughfare to Huntingtonſhire, on the Orwell. It had once a good woollen trade, but it has much declined: though here are ſtill ſome dealers. Its market is on Wedneſday, and annual fair October 28, for toys: it lies about nine miles from Ipſwich, and ſeventy-five from London.

NEEDLES, two capes ſo called, at the W. extremity of the Iſle of Wight, in Hampſhire; as the paſſage through them is difficult for ſhipping, by reaſon of rocks and ſhoals.

NEEFELLS, a pretty town of the canton of Glaris, in Switzerland, on the Lint. Here, April 9, 1308, about 350 Swiſs not only attacked 8000 Auſtrians (ſome ſay 15,000) but after a bloody battle obtained the victory, which is annually celebrated by a proceſſion to this place. It lies near Weſen. See GLARIS.

NEFTA, or NEPHTHA, a town of Zeb, in Africa. It is divided into three parts by a wall between each, with a Roman fort in one. The people are numerous, but without government, and inſolent. Near it runs a river of hot water.

NEGAPATAN, a town of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, with a harbour, not very commodious, on the Coromandel coaſt. It is populous, and well fortified. Its neighbourhood abounds with rice, but is poſſeſſed by brutiſh Pagans: it lies twenty miles S. of Trancabar, where is a Dutch fort and factory. Lat. 11 deg. 21 min. N. long. 79 deg. 12 min. E.

NEGOMBO, a town with a harbour on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. It belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 7 deg. 31 min. N. long. 78 deg. 10 min. E.

NEGRAIS, a cape and town of Pegu, and the Further India, in Aſia. It has a good harbour on the E. ſide of Bengal-bay, but a bar renders its entrance difficult: it lies 240 miles W. from the city of Pegu. Lat. 17 deg. 10 min. N. long. 92 deg. 10 min. E.

NEGREPELISE, a ſmall town of Quercy, and dioceſe of Montauban, in France, on the river Aveiron. It was fortified by the Proteſtants; but it was taken, plundered, and its fortifications erazed in 1621.

NEGRIL POINT, the moſt weſterly promontory of the iſland of Jamaica, in the Weſt Indies.

NEGRO CAPE, an headland of Angola, on the W. coaſt of Africa, and the moſt ſoutherly country to which Europeans reſort in order to purchaſe ſlaves.

NEGROES ISLAND, as being moſtly inhabited by negroes or blacks, one of the Philippine iſlands in the Indian ocean, in Aſia: it lies between Punay on the W. and Cebu on the E. belonging to Spain. Here grows rice, and much cocoa in the lowlands, with bees-wax in the mountains. Lat. 10 deg. 12 min. N. long. 120 deg. 10 min. E.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a country of Africa, through which the great river Niger runs from E. to W. lying between lat. 10 and 20 deg. N. and between long. 18 deg. W. and 15 deg. E. It is bounded on the N. by Zaara on the Deſert, on the E. by unknown countries, on the S. by Guiney, and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean.

Here are ſeveral European ſettlements on the branches of the Niger, particularly near its mouths. Moſt of the inhabitants are blacks, but not without an intermixture of a tawny race, who are both Mahometans.

This is a very fruitful country in rice, Guiney grain, and Indian corn, where cultivated; and it is not without cattle. They have cocoa-nuts, plantains, and all the tropical fruits in great abundance. The Europeans traffic with them for ſlaves, gold, ivory, bees-wax, and drugs; eſpecially gum-ſenega.

NEGROPONT, the ancient Eubæa, an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is ſeparated from the continent of Achaia or modern Livadia, by a narrow channel, called the Streight of Euripus, or Negropont; over which there is now a bridge, and was formerly joined to the continent by a neck of land.

The iſland is about ninety miles long, and from two to twenty-five in breadth; its plains abounding greatly in corn, oil, wine, and all kinds of ſavoury fruit; with fiſh, fleſh, and fowl.

In it are ſeveral high mountains, which are covered with ſnow for a great part of the year; among which Mount Oche is the higheſt.

Here are many remarkable promontories, as Capo d'Oro or Figuera, the ancient Caphareus; and Capo Liter, the ancient Cenæum.

The greateſt curioſity about this iſland, is the variable tides in the ſtreight of Euripus: the difficulty of explaining of which phænomenon became proverbial among the Greeks; for in the firſt eight days of the moon,

moon, alſo from the fourteenth to the twentieth, each inclusive; and in the three laſt days the ebb and flood in it are regular, but all the other days irregular; having within the ſpace of twenty-four or twenty-five hours, ſometimes eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen different ebbings and flowings. But all theſe never riſe or fall much above a foot.

NEGROPONT, or EGRIPOS, the capital city of the laſt-mentioned city of the ſame name. It lies on the Euripus, and probably on the ſite of its ancient capital Chalcis, and on the W. ſide of the iſland; and thirty-four miles N. of Setines or Athens, and ſeventy of Corinth. The walls of the town, where the Turks reſide, are two miles in circuit; but the ſuburbs, where the Chriſtians live, are much larger.

The Turkiſh Admiral, who is Begleberg or Governor of this iſland, and of the neighbouring parts of Greece, has his reſidence here; and this port is commonly a ſtation of Turkiſh galleys. It is alſo the ſee of a Greek metropolitan.

This iſland is by much the largeſt of all thoſe in the Archipelago or Ægean ſea, and with all the reſt ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min. N. long. 24 deg. 36 min. E.

NEIDENBURG, a fine town in the county of the ſame name, and circle of Ortelſburg, in the kingdom of Pruſſia. It has a mountain-caſtle, and is ſituated in a very delightful country.

NEIS, a town of Sileſia, in the kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany, on a river of the ſame name. It carries on a great trade in bed-ticking; is handſomely built, and moſtly of free-ſtone, with grand public ſtructures, and a college of Jeſuits, richly endowed

It is ſubject to the King of Pruſſia, and in April 1742 he won a battle of the Auſtrians at Molwitz, juſt by, but dear bought: it lies forty-ſix miles S. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 10 min. E.

NIEVA, a river of Ruſſia, which divides Carelia from Ingria. On it ſtands the city of Peterſburg. It iſſues from the lake of Ladoga, and after running W. falls into the gulph of Finland.

NELLENBURG, a landgravate or lordſhip of Suabia, in Germany, E. of the foreſt-towns, between the biſhopric of Conſtance on the E. Schaffhauſen on the S. and Furſtenberg on the N. It was formerly larger and belonged to its own Prince; but is now not above twenty-ſeven miles long, and twelve broad, being ſubject to Auſtria. The inhabitants are Calviniſts, and under the protection of the Swiſs.

Its principal town of the ſame name is fifteen miles N. of the city of Conſtance. Lat. 47 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. E.

NELSON'S-FORT, a ſettlement on the W. ſide of Hudſon's-bay, in Canada, North America, at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, and on a bay of the ſea. It lies 250 miles S. E. of Churchill-fort, and 600 N. W. of Rupert-fort, being ſubject to Great Britain, and in the poſſeſſion of the Hudſon's-bay company. Lat. 57 deg. 12 min. N. long. 91 deg. 12 min. W.

NEMÆA, now TRISTENA, a village of the Morea, in European Turkey, famous for the games of the ſame name, anciently celebrated here by the Greeks, in honour of Hercules. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of Corinth.

NEMI, a village of the Campagna di Roma, in the Eccleſiaſtical dominions, and middle diviſion of Italy, with a caſtle. It has its name from Nemus Dianæ, or Diana's grove, where is a lake of the ſame name, lying in a deep bottom, and ſurrounded on all ſides with mountains and woods, ſo as to be ruffled by not a breath of wind; from which, and the clearneſs of its waters, Addiſon imagines it anciently got the name of Diana's looking-glaſs.

NEMOURS, the ancient *Nemox* in Latin, and *Nemoux* in French, a ſmall city of Gaſtinois, in the Iſle of France, on the Loing, between two hills, and on the ſite of Cæſar's Grex. It gives title of duchy-peerdom, and belongs to the houſe of Orleans.

Its trade, and that of the neighbouring country, conſiſts in corn, flour, wine, and cheeſe. It has two parochial churches, beſides religious houſes, &c. and lies forty-four miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 min. E.

NEO, the ancient *Jos*, an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It produces plenty of wheat, but oil and wood are ſcarce. It is forty miles in circuit, and famous for Homer's tomb. It is nine miles S. of Naxia.

NEOTS, ST. a market-town of Huntingtonſhire, with a good ſtone-bridge over the Ouſe. Its church-ſteeple is curious. To this place coals are conveyed by water. Its annual fairs are on Aſcenſion-Thurſday, June 13, Auguſt 1, and December 17, for cattle of all ſorts.

Of the ſame name is a place in Cornwall.

NEPHELIS, a city of Cilicia, in Aſia Minor, famous for the promontory of Nephelida, on which it anciently ſtood.

NEPI, the ancient *Nepete*, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of St. Peter's Patrimony, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy, on the Triglia. It lies fourteen miles N. W. of Rome, between it and Viterbo.

NERA, or *Fort Naſſau*, in the iſland of Banda, in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. It is the chief factory of the Dutch here, and one of thoſe forts by which they command the navigation of the neighbouring ſeas. It lies 64 miles S. of the iſland of Ceram, and 131 S. E. of Amboyna.

NERAC, the capital of Albret, in Guyenne, in France, on the Baiſe, which divides the town into two parts. Here, the river beginning to be navigable, the inhabitants carry on a good trade. Moſt of theſe, having been Proteſtants, were obliged to ſurrender it to Lewis XIII. in 1621.

On the banks of the Baiſe ſtands a caſtle built by the Engliſh. It lies twelve miles W. of Agen. Lat. 44 deg. 12 min. N. long. 14 min. E.

NERICIA, a ſubdiviſion of Sweden Proper. It is bounded by Weſtmannia on the N. Sudermannia on the E. and Gothland on the S. and W.

NERIS, once an ancient city, now only a village, on the confines of Bourbonois and Auvergne, in France. It ſtands upon rocks, ſurrounded with arable lands, producing nothing but rye. The ſprings gathered here into a canal turn thirteen mills.

NESLE, or NELLE, a ſmall city of Santerre and Middle Piccardy, in France, on the rivulet Lingon. This is the firſt Marquiſate in the kingdom.

Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, took it by ſtorm in 1472, when unheard-of cruelties were committed. It lies four leagues S. of Peronne.

NESS-LAKE, or LOUGHNESS, an unfathomable collection of inland waters in the ſhire of Inverneſs and North of Scotland. It is twenty-four miles long, lying N. E. and S. W. and near a mile broad throughout. It never freezes, and has excellent fiſh. At the head of it lies Fort Auguſtus, and it is continued further N. W. by the communication of Lochoigh with it; and only a narrow ſpace of ground parts that from Lochlochy and Lochairkack, which runs into the Weſtern or Deucaledonian ſea; ſo that here it forms Scotland into two peninſula's. In a weſtern direction Loughquey and Garloch join Lochoigh. From the other extremity of Loughneſs northwards, iſſues the water or beautiful river of Neſs, which falls into the Murray-firth a little below Inverneſs, about ſix miles from its exit, and likewiſe never freezes.

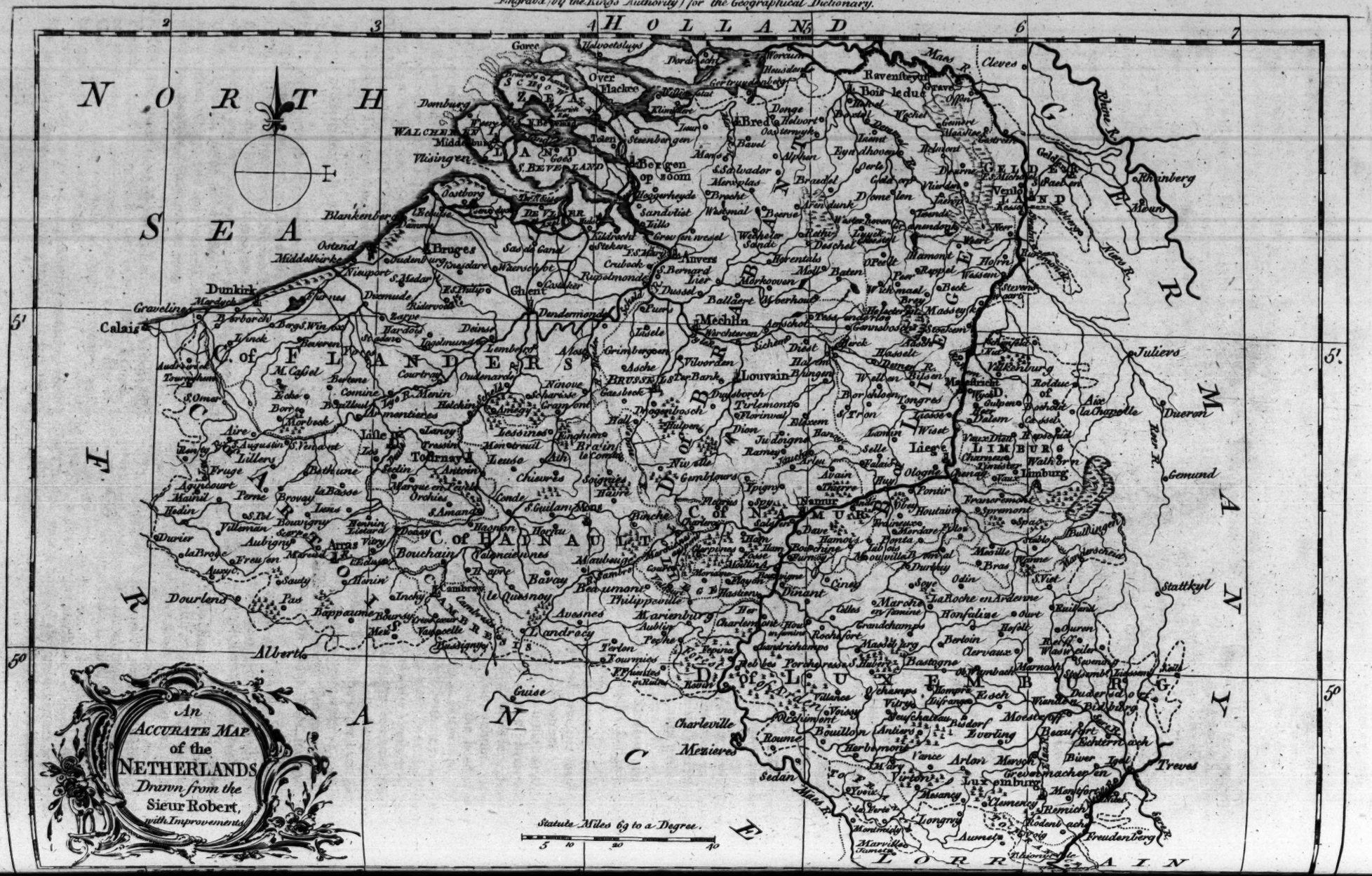
A very little way above the town, there is formed in the river, a moſt delightful iſle, covered with extremely tall trees, curious ſhrubs, and herbs, being very thick ſet.

Here ſtrangers of diſtinction are uſually entertained in ſummer by the magiſtracy with freſh ſalmon and wine, at a table and ſeats made of green ſod, under the umbrella of a large tree.

This ſweet iſle is ſurrounded with cheſts and coſacks, which are contrivances for entrapping the fiſh; and in theſe, from whence there is no returning again, they are ſpeared and taken.

NESSON, a place by the marſhes of Dee, below the city of Cheſter, where moſt of the embarkations were made for the expedition into Ireland at the revolution. Hence veſſels

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM


Engravd by the Kings Authority for the Geographical Dictionary.
An ACCURATE MAP of the NETHERLANDS Drawn from the Sieur Robert, with Improvements.
HOLLAND
NORTH SEA
SEA
Statute Miles 69 to a Degree.
C. of FLANDERS
C. of HAINAUT
Dutchy of LUXEMBURG
Dutchy of BRABANT
Dutchy of GUELDERLAND
Dutchy of LIMBURG
Dutchy of JULIERS
Dutchy of LORRAIN
Dunkirk
Calais
Bruges
Ostend
Ghent
Antwerp
Mechlin
Louvain
Brussels
Namur
Liege
Maestricht
Venlo
Ruremonde
Arnhem
Nimeguen
Cleves
Rhinberg
Juliers
Dueren
Gemund
Stattkyl
Treves
Luxemburg
Arras
Tournay
Lille
Valenciennes
Mons
Charleroy
Dinant
Marienburg
Philippeville
Landrecy
Avesnes
Bouchain
Bavay
Le Quesnoy
Cambray
Bapaume
Peronne
Albert
Guise
Charleville
Mezieres
Sedan
Rhine R.
Maes R.
Moselle R.

veſſels ſail away to Highlake, where they ride ſecure, as ſhips do in the Downs.

NESWICZ, a town on the eaſtern confines of Novogrodeck palatinate, and Lithuania, in Poland, near the junction of the Oſza with the Niemen. It lies fifty-five miles S. of Minſki.

NETHERBOW-PORT, the principal gate of the city of Edinburgh, magnificently built with towers, and a ſpire at top. This is the entrance from the palace of Holy-Rood-Houſe in the Canongate, and opens into that noble and ſpacious ſtreet called the High-ſtreet. See EDINBURGH.

NETHERLANDS, or *Low Countries*, from their low ſituation near the out-lets of ſeveral large rivers, anciently called *Belgium*, or *Gallia Belgica*; but, as Cæſar tells us, of much greater extent at that time than at preſent, having the Britiſh channel on the N. W. part of the German ocean and the Rhine on the N. the ſame river on the E. and the Marne and Seine on the S.

This country is now bounded by the German ocean on the N. Germany on the E. Lorrain and France on the S. and by another part of France and the Britiſh channel on the W. its extent being nearly 300 miles from N. to S. and 200 from E. to W. The maritime parts of the Netherlands were formerly a moraſs, partly occaſioned by its rivers, till at length it was drained by the induſtry of the great numbers of people who retired hither from the oppreſſion of the Spaniards and other bigotted powers.

Theſe diſtricts are principally ſeventeen, having formerly enjoyed ſeveral conſiderable privileges, and governed by as many Princes, under the title of Dukes or Counts; but became at length united by marriage, compact, or conqueſt, in the houſe of Burgundy, about the year 1430. They fell under the Spaniſh dominion in 1506, by virtue of a marriage between the heireſs of Burgundy and Spain. This Charles V. Emperor of Germany and King of Spain made part of the circle or duchy of Burgundy. His ſon Philip II. who ſucceeded his father in the crown of Spain, by cruelly oppreſſing his ſubjects in the Low Countries, either on account of their withſtanding his incroachments on their liberties, or for embracing the reformation, gave riſe to a civil war. The conſequence of which at length was, that ſeven of the ſeventeen provinces threw off the Spaniſh yoke, and under the Prince of Orange formed an alliance at Utrecht in the year 1597, hence called the union of Utrecht: ſo that theſe provinces have ever ſince had the name of the United Netherlands.

The other ten provinces were reduced to the obedience of Spain; and continued ſubject to that crown, till conquered by the Allies in Queen Anne's wars, and reſigned to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, under whoſe dominion moſt of the ten provinces ſtill continue; and are now, by way of diſtinction, called the Auſtrian Netherlands: but the province of Artois, part of Flanders, Hainault, and the Cambreſis, are in the hands of the French, and called the French Netherlands. The Dutch likewiſe poſſeſs the N. part of Brabant and Flanders, and from them are denominated Dutch Brabant and Dutch Flanders.

The Auſtrian and French Netherlands contain theſe following ten provinces, Flanders, Brabant, Antwerp, Mechlin or Malines, Limburg, Luxemburg, Hainault, Cambreſis, Namur, and Artois.

The ſoil is for the moſt part fruitful, producing corn and good paſture; and the lands, which are generally light, are as valuable as the rich heavy grounds, for ſowing of graſs, turneps, &c. but principally for flax and hemp.

Their linen and lace manufactures, as lawns, cambrics, Mechlin and Bruſſels laces, are brought to great perfection. Their tapeſtry is very rich, and they have ſtill a good woollen manufacture, eſpecially of camblets and light ſtuffs.

To the free admiſſion of artiſts from the Netherlands, and the encouragement of them by acts of parliament in the ſeveral reigns for ages paſt, the woollen manufactures in England owe their origin, and the high perfection to which they have arrived at this day.

Flanders is a level country, with ſcarce an hill or a ſtone to be met with in it. The richeſt land lies between Dunkirk and Bruges, a tract of about forty miles long, which abounds in wheat, barley, and has as good meadow-grounds as any part of Europe. But between Bruges and Ghent, and between Ghent and Antwerp, is a gravelly ſoil: and that part of Brabant lying between Antwerp and Holland is equally unfit for corn; but has rich plantations of flax, hemp, and hops. The remainder of the Auſtrian Low-Countries conſiſts of little hills and valleys, woods, incloſed grounds, and champaign fields, as in England; and their numerous rivers and navigable canals running through the whole country, give them an advantage in the cheap conveyance of the produce of the lands from one part to another.

The Netherlands had the greateſt woollen manufacture in the world, while Bruges was the ſtaple for Engliſh wool: ſo that the foreign trade of Antwerp was then much ſuperior to that of any European port, till the Dutch built forts at the mouth of the Scheld, and turned the channel of commerce into Holland.

No country of its magnitude has more large towns or fine fortifications; and it has been the ſeat of war upwards of 200 years paſt, the French and Spaniards with their allies contending for this rich country, and the Engliſh, with the Auſtrians and their confederates, oppoſing their deſigns: ſo that it has been the ſcene where a deluge of Chriſtian blood has been ſpilt.

The legiſlative power of the reſpective provinces in the Netherlands is lodged in the ſovereign and the ſtates of each; the latter conſiſting, in the firſt place, of the Biſhops, Abbots, and dignified clergy; next, of the nobility and gentry; and laſtly, the burgeſſes of their large towns, who aſſemble at Bruſſels in ſeparate houſes, and make laws for their provinces.

The civil and cannon laws are in force here, where they do not interfere with the municipal. By the ancient laws of this country no foreign forces ought to be introduced into it: but this, no more than ſome of their other privileges, are now regarded, either by the Auſtrians or French.

By the treaty of Utrecht the barrier towns were to be garriſoned by 25,000 Dutch, who, in the late war conducted by Marſhals Count Saxe and Lowendahl, made but a very poor reſiſtance, and tamely gave them up to the French ſucceſſively. The inhabitants are moderate Roman Catholics; and the inquiſition does not prevail here.

The principal rivers which water the Netherlands are the Rhine, the Leck, the Waal, the Iſſel, the Maeſe, and the Scheld.

NETLEBED, a ſmall town of Oxfordſhire.

NETTUNO, a ſmall, but well-fortified town of the Campania di Roma and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy, on the Loracina. Here is a citadel, governor, and garriſon. The ſtreets and houſes are neat. Here is a collegiate and well-endowed church; but the country about is unhealthy. It lies about forty miles S. E. from Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N. long. 13 deg. 32 min. E.

NEUENBURG, or NEUBURG, a ſmall town of Little Pomerania, in Poliſh Pruſſia. It has the Viſtula on one ſide, and moraſſes on the other.

In 1458 the burghers drove out the Poliſh garriſon, upon which the Knights of Jeruſalem poſſeſſed themſelves of the place; but the Poles took it from them in 1464.

NEUENSTADT, a town of Wirtemberg, and circle of Suabia, in Germany, on the Kocher, fourteen miles N. E. of Hailbron. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9 deg. 13 min. E.

NEVERN, a river of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales. See NAVERN in Scotland.

NEVERS, the ancient *Noviodunum* and *Neomagus*, the capital of Nivernois, in France, on the Loire, near its confluence with the Allier and Nierre. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Sens. Here are eleven parochial churches,

churches, with 8000 inhabitants. Over the Loire is a bridge of twenty arches. The trade here is in glaſs, white-iron, and fine earthen ware. It lies eighty two miles S. E. of Orleans. Lat. 46 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 21 min. E.

NEUFCHATTEAU, or NEUFCHATEL, a town of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, twenty-four miles N. E. of Sedan. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long. 5 deg. 31 min. E.

NEUFCHATEL, a ſmall town of Bray and Upper Normandy, in France, on the Arc. It lies twenty-five miles N. E. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 55 min. N. long. 1 deg. 26 min. E.

NEUFCHATEL, a principality of Switzerland, including the county of Valengin, in alliance with the cantons. They are bounded by the biſhopric of Baſil on the N. the lake of the ſame name on the E. the canton of Berne on the S. and by the Franche Comté on the W. being about forty miles long, and twenty broad. They both belong to the King of Pruſſia, yet free and independent. No laws are made but by the three eſtates, nor any taxes raiſed or magiſtrates appointed but by them. The inhabitants are reformed, except thoſe of the villages of Lauderen and Creſſy, who are Roman Catholics.

Its capital of the ſame name, is a well-built town, at the N. extremity of the lake of the ſame name. The place is governed by a council of ſixty, and incorporated or in co-burgherſhip with Berne, from which city it lies twenty-four miles N. W. Here are ſeveral antiquities. Lat. 47 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 41 min. E.

NEUHAUSEL, a ſubdiviſion of Upper Hungary. Its capital of the ſame name ſtands on the Neutra or Nitrach, with an important fortreſs, a bulwark againſt the Turks, who took it in 1663, but the Duke of Lorrain retook it by ſtorm in 1683. It lies ten miles N. of the Danube, and thirty-three E. from Preſburg.

NEVIL-CROSS, a place near the city of Durham, in the biſhopric, where a battle was fought in 1346, in which the Scottiſh army was deſtroyed, and their King David taken priſoner.

NEUIN, or NEFYN, a ſmall market-town of Caernarvonſhire, in North Wales, on the Iriſh ſea. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Caernarvon. Its annual fairs are on April 4, Saturday before Whitſuntide, and Auguſt 25, for cattle.

NEVIS, one of the Caribbee iſlands belonging to Great Britain. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, and in America, being ſeparated from the E. extremity of St. Chriſtopher's by a narrow channel. It is about ſix leagues in circuit, with only one mountain in the middle, covered with plantations and great trees from the ſea-ſide to the top. It is ſubject to violent rains and tornadoes. The ſoil in the valleys is fruitful, and it has about 5000 European inhabitants, with 10 or 12,000 African ſlaves.

NE ULTRA, a cape of New North Wales, in the northern countries of America. See WELCOME.

NEUSIDLER, a lake of Sopron, in Lower Hungary, twenty miles long, and nine broad. It abounds with fiſh.

At the N. extremity is a town of the ſame name, with a good caſtle and market-place, ſeven miles W. of Muſon. Near this place is a black earth, of which ſalt-petre is made.

NEUSOHL, SOL, or BISTRICZ, a county of Upper Hungary, E. of thoſe of Nitra and Bars, about twenty-eight miles each way.

Its capital of the ſame name is the beſt mine-town in all Hungary, on the Gran; famous both for its weekly market abounding with proviſions, and the richeſt copper-ore in that kingdom, from which ſilver is extracted. It lies ten miles N. of Cremnitz, and fifty-four N. E. of Neuhauſel. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 19 deg. 12 min. E.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town of Mentz, in Germany, belonging to a little territory of the Elector of the latter name.

NEUSTADT, a neat and fortified town of the Palatinate, in Germany, on the Spirebach, with plenty of freſh-water fiſh. Here was defeated a body of Germans coming to the relief of Landau in 1703 when beſieged by Marſhal Tallard. From the latter place it lies eleven miles N.

NEUSTADT, a territory and town of the ſame name, in Suabia, a circle of Germany. It belongs to its own Duke, and lies on the frontiers of Franconia, Weinſberg, and Mockmuhl.

NEUSTADT, the ſecond city of Lower Auſtria, next to Vienna, on a bog, near a branch of the Leyta. It is fortified with two walls and a ditch, is the ſee of a Biſhop, and has a garriſon. It lies twenty-ſeven miles S. of Vienna.

It reſiſted the main force of the Turks, who ſignifying that they would retreat, if the place would only give them ſome trophy, they ſent them out their whipping-poſt. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 21 min. E.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town of Wagria, a ſubdiviſion of Holſtein, and belonging to the Duke of the latter name.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town of Denmark, on a little river which falls into the Baltic oppoſite to Laland, ſixteen miles from Ringſted to the S.

NEUSTADT, or NYSTED, in Laland, an iſland of Denmark, once famous for a very noble and ſuperb monaſtery.

NEUSTADT, or NYSTADT, a ſmall town of North Finland Proper, in Sweden, on a bay of the Bothnic gulph. Here a treaty was concluded on April 30, 1721, between the Czar Peter and the King of Sweden. It is ſixty miles S. of Biorneburg.

NEUSTADT, or NAGIBANIA, in Upper Hungary, on the Zarzad, has a gold mine in its neighbourhood, a German mile S. of Crouſtadt, by ſome reckoned the capital of Zatmar, in Tranſylvania.

NEW-ABERDEEN, a city in the North of Scotland. See ABERDEEN.

NEW-ALBANY, a ſtrong ſtone-fort of New-York, in North America. It lies 143 miles up the Hudſon's or Iroquois, river on the N. of New-York, and five below the place where the E. branch ſeparates from the S. and runs up almoſt to the Iroquois lake, 200 miles inland. Here are between 2 and 300 families, moſtly inhabited by Dutch, who called the place Orange-fort. At this place the Governor of the northern provinces often confers with the Indian Sachems, and is the barrier of New-York againſt the French and the Hurons.

NEW-ALBION, the name given by Sir Francis Drake to California in New Mexico, in North America.

NEW-ANDALUSIA, a province of the Terra Firma, in South America. See TERRA FIRMA.

NEWARK, a great thoroughfare and well-built town of Nottinghamſhire, on the Trent, over which is a bridge. It had a ſtout caſtle, which held out for King John and Charles I. but was demoliſhed in the civil wars. Several antiquities have been found round this place. It is governed by a Mayor, &c. who ſends two members to parliament. Here is a noble market-place for corn, cattle, wool, &c. and a charity-ſchool. It lies 18 miles from Nottingham, and 118 from London. At Newark the Roman way croſſed the Foſſe.

NEWARK, a town of Eſſex county, in Eaſt Jerſey, in North America, with about 100 families, and 50,000 acres cultivated. It lies ſix or ſeven miles N. of Elizabeth town.

NEWARK, an iſland and fort belonging to the Hamburghers, on the Elbe, in Bremen, a duchy of Germany. It ſerves to ſtrengthen their harbour of Guxhaven on the land-ſide.

NEWBIGGING, a village S. of Edinburgh, in the pariſh of Invereſk, and in a continued line with Godſpeed-all, Muſſelburgh, and Fiſher-raw.

NEWBIE, a fine brick-ſeat of Sir Edward Blackett's, in Yorkſhire. Its park extends to the bank of the Eure. The deſign was Sir Chriſtopher Wren's, and he alſo choſe the ſituation. Its avenues and gardens are very fine. The houſe commands a proſpect over the country almoſt to York, and has a noble appearance to the N. at Boroughbridge road, within two miles of it.

NEW-BISCAY, a province of Guadalajara audience, in Old Mexico, in North America. It is bounded by New

New Mexico on the N. part of Florida and Panuco on the E. Zacatecas on the S. and Culiacan on the W. It is about 100 leagues from E. to W. and 120 from N. to S. This is a fruitful and pleaſant country, being a little above the tropic of Cancer.

NEWBOTTLE, a fine old ſeat and gardens of the Marquis of Lothian, to whom it gives title of Baron. It lies in Midlothian and South of Scotland, with a noble collection of pictures, ſtatues, and buſts, about a mile and a quarter from Dalkeith.

NEW-BRITAIN, an iſland of the ſouthern regions, forty miles E. of the eaſtermoſt point of New-Guiney. The body of the iſland has two degrees of latitude, the northernmoſt part is in lat. 2 deg. 30 min. and the ſouthernmoſt in 6 deg. 30 min. S. It has about 5 deg. 18 min. long. from E. to W.

NEWBURG, or NEUENBURG, a town of the Briſgaw and circle of Suabia, in Germany, on the Rhine, fourteen miles N. of Baſil. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 34 min. E.

NEWBURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the river Inn, four miles S. of Paſſaw, as Moll ſays; but this our maps have not: though they have another town of the ſame name on the S. ſide of the Danube, over which is a bridge. It lies eight miles S. of Ingolſtadt, and thirty N. E. of Augſburg. The place, though ſmall, is well-built and fortified. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 11 deg. 20 min. E.

The laſt-mentioned town is the capital of a duchy belonging to the houſe of Newburg. It produces good wine, ſold at the weekly market in the town.

NEWBURG, NYBURG, or NEWBORGH, a well-built town of Funen, in Denmark, on the narroweſt paſſage of the Great Belt, with an excellent port. Here people embark to paſs into Seeland. In this neighbourhood the Swedes were beaten in 1659, and driven out of Funen, which they had ſeized. It lies twelve miles E. of Odenſee. Lat. 55 deg. 27 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

NEWBURG, a town of Wirtemburg, and Suabia, in Germany, twenty-ſeven miles W. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 27 min. E.

NEWBUROUGH, a ſmall market and mayor-town of Angleſey, in North Wales, near the S. headland between the rivers Keveny and Brant. Its weekly market is on Tueſday; and annual fairs on June 22, Auguſt 10 and 21, September 25, and November 11, for cattle. It lies about eighteen miles S. W. of Beaumaris.

NEWBUROUGH, a village near Burlington in Yorkſhire, where reſided William of the ſame name, one of the Engliſh hiſtorians and a canon regular.

NEWBUROUGH, a town in the county of Wexford and province of Leinſter, in Ireland. It gives title of Baron to the Earl of Cholmondeley. It lies twenty miles from Wicklow.

NEWBURY, a mayor and market-town of Berkſhire, on the Kenet. Here flouriſhed John Winſchcomb, or Jack of Newbury, one of the greateſt clothiers in England; who, in the reign of King Henry VIII. maintained 100 of his own men in the expedition to Flodden-field: as alſo the birth-place of Mr. Kenrick, a merchant of London, who left very conſiderable ſums for encouraging the cloathing trade in this town and Reading, &c. It lies ſixteen miles from the latter, and fifty-ſix from London. Its market is on Thurſday; and annual fairs on Holy Thurſday, July 5, St. Bartholomew Auguſt 24, and St. Simon and Jude October 28, for horſes, cattle, hogs, and cheeſe.

Almoſt on the ſame ſpot near this town were fought two obſtinate battles between the King's army and the Parliament's, on September 20, 1643, and October 27, 1644, at both which his Majeſty was preſent.

NEWBURY, a pleaſant town of Eſſex county, in New England, in North America, at the mouth of the Merrimack, where abundance of Sturgeon are caught and pickled.

NEWCASTLE *upon Tyne*, over which river, yielding excellent ſalmon, is a ſtately bridge of ſeven wide arches, with houſes on it; it is a mayor-town, and the capital of Northumberland. The ſituation is uneven, as being upon hillocks, and the declivity of them. It is cloſe built and populous; has a good quay between the town-wall and the river, and a vaſt trade in coals ſent to London, other parts of England, and abroad; as alſo in making of glaſs-bottles, ſalt, and excellent ale, with hard-ware and wrought iron; beſides no contemptible foreign traffic. The keelmen, or thoſe who navigate the lighters for loading of the coal-ſhips that lie generally below the town or at Shiells, are reckoned at 6000. Here is a fine exchange, manſion-houſe, town-hall, &c. with ſix churches or chapels, beſides that of St. Nicholas, a handſome library, ſurgeons-hall, and a Newgate or priſon.

The town revenue is conſiderable, and the houſes are moſtly of ſtone, with a few of brick or timber. In the upper or N. part of the town reſide the polite inhabitants, with three genteel ſtreets, the principal of which is Pilgrim's.

The river, all the way from Shiells to Newcaſtle, has a wide and ſafe channel, and the tide flows ſtrongly up far beyond the town.

At the S. end of the bridge is a large ſuburb called Gateſide, but in the biſhopric of Durham. Newcaſtle is walled, but is of no great ſtrength, and has ſeven gates with turrets. The grindſtones of this place are famous, heaps of which, of every dimenſion, may be ſeen along the river-ſide, as you come up. The coals are dug both on the Northumberland and Durham ſides. It gives title of Marquis and Duke to the Pelham family, the Lord Clare having been ſo created by King George I. in 1715, ſoon after his acceſſion.

The corporation ſends two members to parliament; lies about 6 miles above Shiells, 65 from Berwick, and 276 from London. Its markets are on Tueſday and Saturday, which are extremely well-ſtored with all ſorts of proviſions, and reaſonably cheap.

The ſpeech here is remarkably rough and guttural, and their cuſtoms, if not the bulk of the people, ſeem generally Scottiſh.

NEWCASTLE *under Line*, a mayor-borough, of Staffordſhire, upon a branch of the Trent, with large and well-paved ſtreets.

Here is a manufacture of hats; the cloathing trade flouriſhes alſo, and the place is ſurrounded with coal-pits, the coals of which are called Peacock-coals, from their variegated luſtre. In the neighbourhood are made vaſt quantities of ſtone and earthen-ware, black tea-pots, &c.

A ſhrew is tamed in this town by putting a bridle in her mouth, and leading her about the ſtreets: it lies 12 miles from Stafford, and 149 from London. It returns two members to parliament.

NEWCASTLE *County*, in Penſylvania, in North America, S. of Cheſter-county.

NEWENDEN, the ancient city of Anderdia, ſays Camden, with a harbour then; but is now reduced to a village, and has but an indifferent bridge over the Rother, here dividing Kent from Suſſex; and a ruinous church.

NEW ENGLAND. See ENGLAND, NEW. It lies in North America, and is alſo called Maſſachuſet province.

NEWENT, no inconſiderable market-town of Glouceſterſhire, W. of the Severn, on a river navigable by boats.

Here is a handſome church, and its pariſh is about twenty miles in circuit, having ſeveral ſeats and good eſtates. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs on Wedneſday before Eaſter, Wedneſday before Whitſuntide, Auguſt 1, and Friday after September 8, for cattle, horſes and cheeſe: it lies 17 miles from Glouceſter, and 104 from London. See NEUIN.

NEW-FOREST, a large tract of Hampſhire, which William the Conqueror diſpeopled and diſforeſted, for the ſpace of thirty miles together. It lies on the Engliſh channel, oppoſite to the Iſle of Wight; has ſince been appropriated by act of parliament for the growth of oaks, to the uſe of the royal navy of Great Britain.

Of the ſame name is a foreſt near Richmond, in Yorkſhire, with ſome others contiguous, but of no great extent.

NEW-

N E W

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large iſland of North America, in the Atlantic ocean, diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabot, whom Henry VII. of England ſent out for that purpoſe in 1497; but John, the ſaid Cabot's father, had actually ſeen Newfoundland in 1494, and called it Prima Viſta, or the Firſt Seen. It is parted from New Britain or Eſkimaux, by the narrow ſtreight of Belleiſle on the N. having the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. and the bay of St. Laurence on the W.

This iſland is of a triangular figure, 348 miles long from E. to W. and above 200 in breadth. The cold is more intenſe here than it is in England, the ſnow covering the ground five months in the year; but it is much hotter in ſummer.

This is a mountainous, rocky, and barren country, but well furniſhed with water and wood: it has alſo ſeveral convenient bays and harbours. The fiſhing-banks on this coaſt are frequented by moſt European nations, ſeldom leſs then 600 veſſels being annually laden with cod-fiſh, the fiſhing ſeaſon laſting from ſpring to autumn, on thoſe ſhoals called the great bank and leſſer ones, to the E. and S. of this iſland: and not only cod, but ſeveral other ſpecies of fiſh, are there in abundance.

Formerly the French had ſettlements in this iſland; but the property of it was yielded to the Engliſh by the treaty of Utrecht, only that the French are allowed the liberty of curing their fiſh on the northern coaſt.

This is ſo cold and comfortleſs a country, that not above 500 Engliſh families remain here all the year, beſides the garriſons of St. John, Placentia, and other forts. But at the time of the fiſhery the number of people on the iſland is not leſs then 10,000. It yields plenty of veniſon, freſh-water fiſh, and fowl; though but little corn, fruit, or cattle. Proviſions, cloathing, and furniture, are annually brought to our people from England, upon their return hither in the ſeaſon.

The Spaniards, but eſpecially the French, have a large ſhare in this fiſhery; and our part of it is computed to increaſe the national ſtock by 300,000 a year in gold and ſilver, for the cod which we ſell in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant. The capital of this iſland is Placentia.

NEW-GALLOWAY, a royal burgh of Kircudbright, in the W. of Scotland, in the diſtrict with thoſe of Wigtown, Whithorn, and Stranrawer, which ſend alternately one member to the Britiſh parliament. It lies on the Ken, the lake of which latter name has a good ſalmon-fiſhery. Its weekly market is well frequented for corn and other proviſions; it lies fourteen miles from Kirkcudbright, and ſeventy-ſix from Edinburgh.

NEW GRANADA (ſee GRANADA) a province of Terra Firma, in South America.

NEW GROUNDS, a large tract of land gained in Glouceſterſhire from the Severn, by a large bulwark at Frampton, made by the Earl of Berkley.

NEW GUINEA, the ſame with *Terra de Papous* or *Papuas*, in the antartic countries. See PAPOUS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, a government of New England, immediately dependant on the crown, which appoints the Governor, Deputy-governor, council, and magiſtrates.

NEWHAVEN, a ſmall town of Suſſex, at the mouth of the Ouſe. Its harbour is choaked up; but to remedy this inconvenience, an act of parliament paſſed in 1731. Small craft bring coals, deals, &c. from Lewes, and load from hence with corn, timber, tan, &c. Here is a fair on October 10 for pedlary: it lies eight miles from Lewes, and fifty-ſix from London.

NEWHAVEN, a maritime country of Connecticut and New England, in North America.

Its capital of the ſame name is a flouriſhing town, with a well furniſhed college called Yalehall, and a library. Lat. 41 deg. 18 min. N. long. 72 deg. 42 min. W.

NEWHAUSEL, a town of Hungary, on the Nitra, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It lies thirty-four miles E. of Preſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 18 deg. 10 min. E.

NEW HOLLAND, a country S. of the Oriental iſlands in Aſia, to which the Dutch have given this name; but have no ſettlements in it, only a ſmall part of it being yet known.

NEW JERSEY, a province of North America, having Delaware river on the S. and W. the Atlantic ocean on the E. and New York on the N. It lies about 140 miles along the coaſt, and Hudſon's river, from S. to N. and eighty where broadeſt; between lat. 39 deg. 10 min. and 41 deg. 35 min. N. and between long. 73 deg. 46 min. and 75 deg. 15 min. W. It is ſubdivided into Eaſt and Weſt Jerſey. See JERSEY, NEW.

NEWINGTON-BUTTS, a ſuburb almoſt joining Southwark, in Surry, and neighbourhood of London.

NEWINGTON, or NEWINGTON-GREEN, a village lying N. of the city of London, which is greatly increaſed in new buildings and faſhionable inhabitants, not far from Tottenham-high-croſs, in Middleſex.

NEWKERK, a village belonging to the Iſle of Duyvenland, and province of Zealand, in the United Netherlands.

NEWMARCK, a town of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Saltz, in a fruitful country. Its principal commodity is iron: it lies twenty-eight miles N. W. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 11 deg. 41 min. E.

NEWMARCK, a town of Trent, and ſubject to Auſtria, in Germany. It lies N. in the midway between the city of Trent and Bolſano.

NEWMARCK, a town of Tranſylvania on the Meriſch, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains: it lies thirty-eight miles N. of Clauſenburg, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 47 deg. 41 min. N. long. 23 deg. 31 min. E.

NEWMARKET, a well-built and handſome market-town of one fine ſtreet; its N. ſide in Suffolk, and S. in Cambridgeſhire. It is famous for horſe-races, eſpecially for the King's plate in Eaſter and October annually. Its ſpacious heath is the fineſt courſe in England, and here the King has a houſe. At the races is an incredible concourſe of people of all ranks, who ſeem all on a level from the Lord to the groom; and vaſt wagers are laid on horſes, &c.

Here are two charity-ſchools: it lies twelve miles from Cambridge, ten from St. Edmund's-Bury, and ſixty from London.

NEWMUHL, a town of Alſace, through which goes a way into Suabia and Wirtemberg.

NEWNHAM, an old market-town of Glouceſterſhire, on the W. bank of the Severn: it lies 8 miles from Glouceſter, and 106 from London. Its annual fairs are June 11, and October 18, for horſes and ſheep.

Of the ſame name is a place in Kent, with an annual fair on the 29th of June, for linen and toys.

NEWNHAM-REGIS, a place in Warwickſhire, near the Swift, with three medicinal ſprings, the water of which drank with ſalt is laxative, and with ſugar aſtringent. It is oppoſite to Rugby.

NEW NORTH-WALES, one of the arctic countries of America, has Prince William's land on the N. part of Baffin's-bay on the E. New Denmark on the S. and an unknown land on the W. It is ſaid to lie beyond the polar circle: but all the knowledge we have of it is from Middleton's voyage in 1742, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, between the eaſtern ſhore of the Miſſiſſippi and the Fiſh river, near the lakes Pout-chartrain and Maurepas, in Louiſiania and Canada, North America, now ſubject to Great Britain: it is about ten or twelve leagues above the Oumas, and eighteen from the ſea. The ſoil is ſaid to be fertile, yet hitherto but ſlowly improved. Lat. 29 deg. 55 min. N. long. 89 deg. 46 min. W.

NEW-PARK, in Surry, incloſed with a brick-wall, ſaid to be eleven miles round. It lies oppoſite to Combe. Here is a little hunting-ſeat of Lord Walpole's, with a mount in the middle of the park, from which there is a proſpect into ſix counties, with London nine miles diſtant, and Windſor fourteen.

NEW-PORT, in Cornwall, though never incorporated nor ſtyled a borough, it ſends two members to parliament, who are returned by two perſons called Vianders, appointed by the Morrice family, Lords of the manor.

NEW-PORT, a mayor-town in the middle of the Iſle of Wight, and county of Hampſhire. It ſends two members to parliament, and is a populous place on the river

river Cowes, to the quay in which ſmall veſſels and barges come up. The houſes are of ſtone, and the ſtreets clean. Here is a well-endowed charity-ſchool. Its markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday, and fair on Whitſun-Monday, for old horſes and toys: it lies ſeven miles from Cowes, and thirty-five from London.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a large and well-built town of Buckinghamſhire, on the Ouſe, over which are two ſtone-bridges, with a conſiderable trade in bone-lace. In the neighbourhood are frequent horſe-races: it lies three miles from Oulney, ſeventeen from Aileſbury, and fifty-four from London. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on April 22, June 22, October 22, and December 22, for cattle.

NEWPORT, a market-town of Shropſhire, with a richly endowed free-ſchool, to the amount of 7000 l. with a library, and handſome ſalary to the maſter and uſher: all given by a native, William Adams, Eſq; haberdaſher, of London, &c. Here is alſo an Engliſh free-ſchool for all the town-children. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 28, and July 27, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep; alſo on December 10 (which falling on a Sunday, is kept on the 9th) for ditto and fat cattle. It lies 15 miles from Shrewſbury, and 133 from London.

NEWPORT, or in Welch *Trendraeth*, i. e. a town on the ſtrand or ſhore; a market-town of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales, on the Nevern, with a good harbour and trade to Ireland, eſpecially by-paſſengers to and from that kingdom: it lies eighteen miles N. E. of St. David's.

NEWPORT, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the Iperlee, with a pretty good harbour. Its main ſtrength lies in its ſluices. The inhabitants ſupport themſelves by fiſhing, making of nets and cordage.

Here is but one parochial church, one of the fineſt in Flanders, &c. with a convent of Engliſh Carthuſians, founded in 1415, at Sheen or Richmond, in Surry, by King Henry V. from which they removed in Queen Elizabeth's time.

In the neighbourhood was fought a battle July 22, 1600, between the Spainards commanded by the Archduke Albert, and the army of the States under Prince Maurice; when the former had 2000 men killed, and 600 taken priſoners: yet the latter were obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Newport.

This place is garriſoned ſtrongly at preſent by the French, who have had both it and Oſtend put into their hands by their late alliance with the houſe of Auſtria: it lies eight miles N. E. of Furnes, and ten S. W. of Oſtend. Lat. 51 deg. 14 min. N. long. 2 deg. 46 min. E.

NEWPORT, a market-town of Monmouthſhire, with a good harbour on the Huſk: it lies 18 miles from the town of Monmouth, and 151 from London.

NEWPORT, the capital of Rhode-iſland and New England, in North America, on its S. W. part, with a ſafe and commodious harbour, whoſe entrance is defended by a regular fort, with 300 pieces of cannon.

Here is a briſk trade, and about ſixty veſſels belonging to the town.

NEW-RUMNEY, one of the cinque-ports of Kent, which ſends two Barons to parliament; and lies three miles from Lydd, and ſeventy-three from London.

NEWRY, a handſome borough and market-town in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, on the ſide of a hill, at the foot of which runs the water of Newry, with two ſtone-bridges over it.

Through this place runs the turnpike from Dublin to Belfaſt, &c. and the loweſt lock of the new canal for inland navigation. Here the linen manufacture is carried on, and in the neighbourhood is plenty of a hard gritty free-ſtone. It lies forty-four miles from Dublin.

NEW SCOTLAND, the ſame with ACADIA; which ſee.

NEW SEVERN, a place where in 1681 there was a ſettlement of the Hudſon's-bay company, in New South Wales, North America, with a conſiderable trade.

NEW RIVER. See AMWELL.

NEW SOUTH WALES, or the WEST MAIN, a country of vaſt extent on the S. part of Hudſon's-bay. It has Canada on the E. and S. with unknown tracts on the W. the Engliſh ſettlers living near the coaſt.

NEWSTADT (ſee NEUSTADT) a town of Sileſia, in Bohemia: it lies forty-eight miles S. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 49 min. E.

NEWTON, a mayor-borough of the Iſle of Wight, in Hampſhire; it ſends two members to parliament. It lies at the end of a ſmall creek on the ſame ſide with South Yarmouth, namely, N. W. and has a convenient haven: it lies twelve miles from Southampton.

NEWTON, a borough of Lancaſhire, governed by a ſteward, &c. who returns two members to parliament.

Here is a charity-ſchool, endowed by one Hornby, a yeoman, with 2000 l. alſo a free hoſpital for twenty children: it lies 37 miles from Lancaſter, and 187 from London.

NEWTON, a town of about forty houſes in Cheſter-county, in Penſylvania, North America.

NEWTON-BUTLER, a town in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland; where the Inniſkilliners obtained a ſignal victory over the rebels in 1689, when they turned their cannon upon them: it lies four miles from Liſnack.

NEWTON, a village on the W. ſide of Ogmore, and near Cowbridge, in Glamorganſhire, South Wales, noted for a well which is almoſt empty at high tide, but flows at ebb very plentifully.

NEWTON-LAMNEVADY, a ſmall, but thriving market-town of Londonderry, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, on the Ree-Water, near Lough-Foyle, ten miles from Colerain.

NEWTON, a pleaſant place in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, at the N. end of Lough-Strangford, noted for fine diaper; and it has an harbour, about a mile from Scraba-hill, and four from Bangor.

NEWTON, a market-town of Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales, on the Severn: it lies ten miles S. W. of Montgomery-town.

NEWTONBUSHEL, a market-town in Devonſhire, not far from Totneſs, and about twenty-two miles from Exeter.

NEW-WINCHELSEA, a declining place in Suſſex, and a member of Haſtings. It had formerly fine arched vaults for ſtowing of goods, and the ſtreets divided into thirty-two quarters. The ſea is now a mile from it.

NEWYEAR'S-POINT, the uttermoſt eaſtern headland of Belgia Auſtralis, an iſland in the ſouthern countries of America.

NEW YORK (ſee YORK, NEW) a province of North America.

NEW-ZEALAND, one of the ſouthern countries of America; the only account of which is from Captain Taſman, and that wants being aſcertained.

NEW ZEMBLA. See NOVA ZEMBLA.

NEYLAND, a market-town of Suffolk, on the Stour or Maningtree, over which there is a handſome bridge. Here is a manufacture of bays and ſays, with a charity-ſchool for forty boys: it lies fifteen miles from Ipſwich, and fifty-four from London.

NIAGARA, a famous cataract of Canada, in North America. It lies between the lakes Erie and Ontario, where the fall is ſaid to be 162 feet perpendicular from high rocks. And we are further told, that the miſt occaſioned by the water-fall may be ſeen above ſixteen miles off, forming a beautiful rainbow.

NIBANO, or NIBIANO, a town of Parma, in Upper Italy, on the Tidone, thirty-ſeven miles W. of the capital. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 57 min. E.

NICARAGUA, a province of Mexico, in North America. It is bounded by Honduras on the N. has the North ſea on the E. Coſtarica on the S. E. and the South ſea on the S. W. It is about 400 miles long from E. to W. and 124 broad from N. to S.

This is one of the moſt fertile provinces of New Spain, being well watered with lakes and rivers; ſo that it is cooler than could be expected, as lying within twelve degrees of the equator. It is alſo very woody, produces good hemp and flax, with Nicaragua wood for dying, but little wheat, &c.

The lake of the ſame name running through the middle of the province is very long; its W. extremity is within five leagues of the South ſea, and the river which iſſues from it falls into the North ſea at port San Juan; but in many places it is not navigable, on account of ſeveral dreadful water-falls in it: otherwiſe this would be a nearer paſſage into the South ſea than by Panama. At its N. E. end is the volcano Maſſagatan.

NICARIA, the ancient *Icaria*, an iſland on the coaſt of Aſia Minor, W. of Samos. It is the leaſt and moſt barren of all the Greek iſles, being very rocky and mountainous. Lat. 37 deg. 12 min. N. long. 26 deg. 14 min. E.

NICASTRO, a ſmall Epiſcopal city in the Further Calabria of Naples, and Lower Italy, on the confines of the Hither Calabria, under the ſee of Reggio. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1638: it lies ſeventeen miles S. of Coſenza. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 16 deg. 35 min. E.

NICE, a county of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It is bounded by the marquiſate of Saluzzo on the N. the county of Tenda and the Genoeſe territories on the E. has the Mediterranean ſea on the S. with the county of Boglio or Bevil, and Provence, on the W. from which latter the river Var ſeparates it.

This is a mountainous country, producing wine and oil, with grain, &c.

Its capital of the ſame name, at the mouth of the Var, is well fortified, and has a good harbour on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Paulon, which is the only one capable of admitting ſmall veſſels, though endeavours have been uſed for improving it, and declared alſo a free port.

This is the ſee of a Biſhop, and here are the remains of ſeveral Roman antiquities. The French have often taken it, but it is now ſubject to the King of Sardinia: it lies twelve miles N. of Antibes, thirty-eight S. of Coni, and ſixty-ſeven from Turin. Lat. 43 deg. 51 min. N. long. 7 deg. 21 min. E.

NICE, the modern *Iſnich*, once the capital of Bithynia, in Aſia Minor, and the ſeat of the firſt general council convened by Conſtantine the Great, in 325, againſt the Arian hereſy, afterwards the reſidence of the Greek Emperors. It hath ſtill a convenient harbour on the ſea of Marmora, with about 10,000 inhabitants: it lies fifty-four miles S. E. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 41 deg. 12 min. N. long. 30 deg. 10 min. E.

NICHOLAS, St. a town of Lorrain, in Germany, now ſubject to France, on the Meurte, with a fine church, where are preſerved the relicts of that ſaint, who vigorouſly oppoſed Arius in the council of Nice: it lies twelve miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. E.

NICHOLAS, St. a town of Dwina, in Ruſſia, with a harbour on the White ſea, at the mouth of the Dwina, eight miles below Archangel. Lat. 63 deg. 56 min. N. long. 41 deg. 5 min E.

NICLASBURG, the ſame with the above-mentioned St. Nicholas, in Lorrain.

NICLASHAUSEN, a place in the county of Wertheim, and circle of Franconia, in Germany, where one John Behem, a peaſant and viſionary, was born and brought up, but burnt as an heretic by the Biſhop in 1476.

NICOBAR, the name of ſeveral iſlands in the Indian ocean, in Aſia, N. of Sumatra, at the entrance of the bay of Bengal, between lat. 7 deg. 40 min. and 10 deg. 15 min. N. and between long. 93 and 95 deg. 5 min. E. The largeſt of theſe of the ſame name, and furtheſt to the S. is thirty-eight miles long, and eighteen broad.

The natives live in huts, have no towns, and go almoſt naked. The country is woody, and they make their bread of a particular fruit. Here are cocoa-nuts, plantains, and other fruits particular to the torrid zone. They ſlight fleſh, though they have plenty of hogs and poultry, with which they ſupply the ſhipping which touch here.

They have no temples nor images; but ſeem to worſhip the moon, as their principal, if not only, deity. See Dampier.

NICOMEDIA, the ancient *Olbia*, now *Iſmia*, a city of Bithynia, in Aſia Minor, at the bottom of a bay of the Propontis, a populous and trading place, in a delightful and fertile country in corn, wine, and fruit. Their principal manufactures are ſilk, cotton, glaſs, and earthen-ware. Here are ſeveral curious inſcriptions: it lies thirty-two miles S. E of Conſtantinople. Lat. 41 deg. 15 min. N. long. 30 deg. 41 min. E. Weſt of the town is a mineral ſpring and moſque much reſorted to.

NICOPOLIS, a town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the Neſſo, ſome few leagues above its mouth, and near the confines of Macedonia, with a pretty good trade.

NICOPOLIS, a large city of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, on the Danube, at the mouth of the Jatrus. It is defended by a caſtle. Near it was the firſt unfortunate battle fought in 1396, between the Chriſtians and Turks, who were commanded reſpectively by the Emperor Sigiſmund and Bajazet: the former loſt 20,000, and the latter 60,000: it lies ninety-ſix miles N. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 24 deg. 56 min. E.

NICOPOLIS, the modern name of a city called Emmaus, in Paleſtine, and Aſia Minor; not that eight miles from Jeruſalem, but another twenty from Lydda.

NICOPPING, a large city, and the capital of Sudermanland, in Sweden Proper, the oldeſt in the kingdom, and formerly the reſidence of the Kings and Princes of this province. It has a pleaſant and healthy ſite. The Ruſſians deſtroyed its famous caſtle in 1719: it lies fifty-four miles S. of Stockholm. Lat. 58 deg. 48 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.

NICOPPING, the capital of the Iſle of Falſter, in the Baltic: it lies forty-ſix miles S. of Copenhagen, and ſubject to Denmark. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 48 min. W.

NICOSIA, the ancient *Leucoſia*, and the capital of the Iſle of Cyprus, in the Levant, and Aſiatic Turkey, in the plain of Maſſarea; formerly very conſiderable, but ſtill a handſome place, and well fortified: it lies ninety-eight miles W. of Tripoli, in Syria. Lat. 34 deg. 56 min. N. long. 34 deg. 46 min. E.

NICOTERA, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of the Further Calabria, in Naples, and Lower Italy, greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1638. It has a harbour on the Tuſcan ſea: it lies twenty-eight miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 38 deg. 56 min. N. long. 16 deg. 20 min. E.

NICOYA, a pretty town of Coſtarica and Mexico, in North America, on the Cipanſo. From hence the Spaniards trade to Panama, in ſalt, honey, maize, &c. alſo with the purple juice of a ſhell-fiſh: it lies thirty miles W. of the gulph of Salinas.

NID (ſee Nith) a river in the S. of Scotland.

NIEMEN, or BEREZINA, a river of Poland, riſing in Lithuania, whence it runs W. by Novogorod, and then turning N. paſſes by Grodno and Kowno, where it joins its ſtream with the Wilia, and afterwards running W. falls into the Baltic near the Memel.

NIENBURG, a bailiwic of Anhalt-Cothen, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Sala.

NIENBURG, a well fortified town of Hoye and Weſtphalia, in Germany, on the E. bank of the Weſer, with a fruitful territory and ſtout caſtle on the W. ſide. It trades with Lower Saxony by means of ferry-boats, chiefly in corn, wool, flax, cattle, &c. and has a fine pariſh-church, and the monuments of the Counts of Hoye in it.

NIENHAUS, a town of Letten and Livonia, in Sweden, near the Peddes, and confines of Ruſſia: it lies 180 miles from Riga to the E.

NIENHUIS, a town of Paderborn and Weſtphalia, in Germany, on the Lieppe: it lies twenty-two miles E. of Lipſtadt. Lat. 51 deg. 44 min. N. long. 8 deg. 30 min. E.

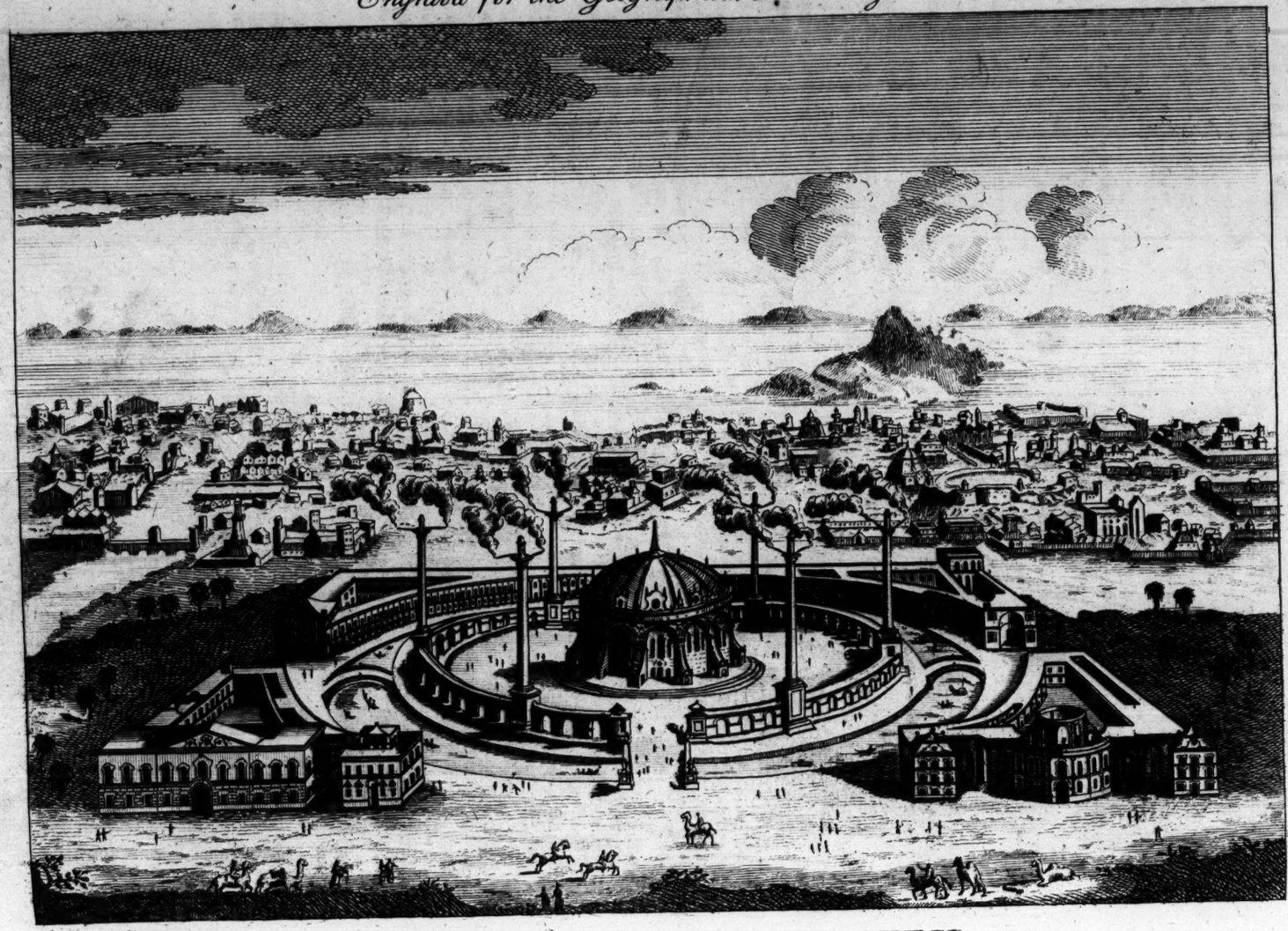
NIEPER, the ſame with Boristhenes; which ſee.

NIESLOT, a ſtrong modern fort of Eſthonia, a diſtrict of Livonia, in Sweden, on the W. bank of the Narva, near its exit from the lake Peibus.

NIESTADT, a town of Mecklenberg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany: it lies eighteen miles S. of Schwerin,

BRITISH
15 JU 67
MUSEUM

Engravd for the Geographical Dictionary.



The TEMPLE of the SUN in NINEVEH

Schwerin. Lat. 53 deg. 42 min. N. long. 11 deg. 40 min. E.

NIESTADT, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies twenty-seven miles N E. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 51 min. N. long. 14 deg. 20 min. E.

NIGER, a large river of Africa, the source of which is not known with certainty. It has a western course through the middle of Negroland, and empties itself into the Atlantic ocean by three channels: the most southerly of which is called Rio Grande; that in the middle, the river Gambia; and the third to the N. the river Senegal. The distance between the N. and S. channels is 315 miles. The low country between these is annually overflown at the close of the summer, as Egypt is by the Nile, about the same time. Both inundations proceed from the periodical rains which fall within the tropics. But whether these three branches issue from one and the same river, or are three distinct rivers, is a matter still uncertain.

Near their outlets there are Portuguese, English, and French settlements, which trade with the natives for slaves, gold, ivory, gum senega, wax, and other drugs.

NIGRITIA, the same with NEGROLAND, which see. It is a large tract of Africa.

NILE, the famous large river of Egypt, in Africa. It rises in Abyssinia or Upper Ethiopia, from two sources twenty yards asunder, at the foot of a mountain, in lat. 12 deg. 5 min. N. long. 30 deg. 28 min. E. Its course is from S. to N. through Abyssinia into Egypt, continuing in one stream to the Delta, where it divides into two arms, the one discharging itself into the Mediterranean sea at Damietta, and the other about 100 miles to the westward into the same sea at Rosetta. Every year there are great rejoicings when the Nile rises to a certain height, their future harvest depending entirely upon it. The just height of the inundations Pliny reckons at twenty-six cubits; when these rise only to twelve or thirteen, a famine is expected; and when they exceed sixteen, danger is apprehended.

This river begins to rise annually in May or June; and upon an island opposite to Old Cairo, stands a pillar which is divided into pics, a measure of two feet, to observe the rising of the water: and when it is at a sufficient height, the khalis or great canal is cut, from which it is conveyed into other reservoirs, in order to be distributed into their fields and gardens.

The Delta or Lower Egypt is all overflown; for which reason it is sown with rice, a plant which flourishes in water. Their towns are built on small eminences, and during the inundations look like so many islands. This inundation is occasioned by the periodical rains annually falling within the tropics, where the source of the Nile lies. The flood is also increased from the very high mountains of Ethiopia or Abyssinia, the waters shooting from thence in torrents thereby swell the river beyond its usual dimensions.

In the Nile are about seven cataracts or water-falls, all very astonishing to behold. One is under lat. 23 deg. and long. 48 deg. 50 min. issuing from several huge chops of a high rock, said to be the height of 200 feet, and with a very stunning noise. In its fall the water resembles a white sheet about thirty feet broad, raising such thick mists, as afar off appear like clouds; and yet we are told that the native shoot them with rafts.

In this river are vast number of crocodiles, sea-horses, and other voracious creatures which infest it, and probably diminish the quantity of its fish.

NIMEGUEN, a city of Guelderland, one of the united provinces, on the left bank of the Waal. Here the famous treaty of the Dutch and their allies with the French was concluded in 1679. This is a large, pleasant, and fortified city: it lies twelve miles S. of Arnheim, and fifty-four S. E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51 deg. 52 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E. Here are found several Roman antiquities.

NIMES, or NISMES, an ancient, elegant, and populous city of Languedoc, in France, near the source of the Vista, in a very delightful country. It has a citadel consisting of four bastions. Its streets are narrow but clean, and the houses are of stone.

This is an Episcopal see, and contains above 12,000 families; the third part of which profess the reformed religion. Besides many other remains of antiquity, there is without the city a Roman amphitheatre, the most curious, and the least damaged of any in Europe: it lies thirty miles N. E. of Montpellier. Lat. 43 deg. 42 min. N. long. 4 deg. 28 min. E.

NIMPO, a large and well-built city of Chekiam, one of the provinces of China, in Asia, with free-stone walls, 5074 geometrical paces in circuit: it lies 248 miles S. E. from Japan, with which this port carries on a very considerable trade. They also drive a great traffic in salt-fish or flesh. Besides both town and suburbs are furnished with every other necessary.

NINEVEH, or NINUS, a famous city of Assyria, in Asia, with walls sixty miles in compass, or three days journey, on the river Tigris, and opposite to the Mousul. Hither the prophet Jonah had been sent. At this day there remains nothing of its ancient splendor, being all a heap of rubbish. In the neighbourhood is a mosque much resorted to, where it is pretended Jonah was buried.

NINOVE, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Dender. It lies fourteen miles W. of Brussels, and often taken and plundered during the wars in this country. Here is an abbey of Præmonstrateusian monks, with a very fine church.

NIO, a small island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, N. W. of Santorini. Here are several commodious harbours, and remarkable only for Homer's tomb, who is said to have been buried here.

NIONS, the capital of Montauban, a district of Dauphiny, in France. It is a small town on the Aigues, over which there is a bridge, said to be a Roman piece of work.

NIORT, a town of Poictou, in France, on the Seure. It drives a great trade in cattle, horses, and mules; also manufactures of shamoy, druggets, serges, &c. It lies thirty miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 46 deg. 46 min. N. long. 34 min. W.

NIPHON, the largest of the Japan islands, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It is about 620 miles long, and between 100 and 150 broad, containing 55 provinces. It lies 134 miles E. of China. Its capital is Jeddo.

NIRUNDA, a sea-port town of Medelpadia, in Sweden Proper, on the Nisarund.

NISBIN, the ancient *Nisibis*, a midland town of Diarbeker, in Asia, on the Mygdonius.

It was formerly very considerable, but at present only feint vestiges of its grandeur appear. It is the residence of a Sangiac; and lies in a very fruitful and well-cultivated neighbourhood, about two miles from a considerable river on the E. with a very noble stone-bridge, and about five days journey from Mousul.

NISIDA, an island of the Lavoro, in Naples, and Lower Italy, not far from the continent. It resembles a large garden, yielding a revenue of 8000 ducats. It has a small harbour on the S. side, called Porto Pavone, with a Lazaretto, where ships bound to Naples must perform quarantine.

NISMES. See NIMES in France.

NISNA, or NISE NOVOGOROD, a large inland town of Russia, at the confluence of the Oka and Wolga. It is the see of an Archbishop, and lies 205 miles E. of Moscow. Lat. 56 deg. 19 min. N. long. 45 deg. 5 min. E.

NISSA, or NIZZA. See NICE.

NISSA, or NISSA DE LA PAGIA, a territory of Montferrat, in Upper Italy.

NISSA, the ancient *Naissus*, a strong city of Servia, in European Turkey, on the Nassawa, which a little lower falls into the Morawa.

In the neighbourhood the Prince of Baden, with 15,000 men, beat 80,000 Turks in 1689. It lies 128 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. 25 min. E.

NISSA, or NYSSA, once a considerable city of Cappadocia, in Asia Minor, and the see of the celebrated Gregory

Gregory Nyſſen, about twenty-four miles from Parnaſſus.

NITH, or NID, a river of Dumfries-ſhire, in the South of Scotland, which iſſues from Lough-Cure, and paſſing into the Solway firth, gives name to

NITHSDALE, or NIDISDALE, a ſubdiviſion of the laſt-mentioned ſhire. It is bounded by Clydeſdale on the N. Annandale on the E. the Solway firth on the S. and Galloway on the W. Its capital is Dumfries.

This diviſion is pretty well furniſhed with paſture and arable lands, and gave title of Earl to a branch of the Maxwell family, the laſt of whom forfeited it in 1715, and made his eſcape out of the Tower.

Nithſdale is further ſubdivided into the Overward, containing the preſbytery of Pentpont, and the Netherward, or that of Dumfries.

NITRACHT, or NEYTREYA, a populous town and ſee of a Biſhop, in Hungary, on the Neytra, forty-two miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 18 deg. 31 min. E.

NIUCHE, a kingdom of Chineſe Tartary, N. of Laotung, the King of which conquered China above a century and an half ago, eſtabliſhing his family on that throne. Its capital is of the ſame name.

NIVELLE, a pretty conſiderable city of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Here is a Jeſuits college, a manufactory of cambrics, and a nunnery, where young ladies of the firſt quality reſide, who are not confined to the cloiſter, but may quit it and marry whenever they pleaſe. The nuns alſo chuſe their own governors. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 4 deg. 20 min. E.

NIVERNOIS, a government of France. It is bounded by Burgundy on the E. Bourbonnois on the S. Berry on the W. and Gatinois on the N. It yields plenty of corn, wine, and fruit. Its principal rivers are the Loire, Allier, and Yonne.

This province gives title of a duchy-peerdom, and its capital is Nevers.

NIXABOUR, or NISABOUR, a city of Choraſſan, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. It lies thirty-four miles S. E. of Meſched. Lat. 35 deg. 36 min. N. long. 37 deg. 41 min. E.

NOAILLES, a duchy-peerdom of Lower Limoſin, in France; the firſt of whom ſo created was Anne de Noailles, premier Captain of the King's life-guards, and grandfather to the preſent Duke and Marſhal, who commanded the French at the battle of Dettingen, in which his preſent Majeſty headed the Britiſh troops with their allies, and almoſt cut the enemy to pieces.

The celebrated Cardinal Noailles was alſo of this family. They take their name from a town and abbey in Poictou, three leagues from Poictiers.

NOBOTTOM, a bay in the Magellan Streights, South America, ſo called by Captain Clipperton from its depth.

NOCERA DE PAGANI, an Epiſcopal town of the Hither Principate and Naples, in Lower Italy, ſixteen miles S. of the capital. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 15 deg. 16 min. E.

NOCERA, the ancient *Nuceria*, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Spoleto, in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate and middle diviſion of Italy, at the foot of the Appenines, and near one of the ſources of the Topino.

In 1751, the place and its warm baths were much damaged by an earthquake. It lies twenty-two miles N. E. of Spoleto city. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. E.

NOGAIAN *Tartars*, a nation of them inhabiting that part of Circaſſia, in Aſiatic Turkey, which lies between the Palus Mœotis and the Caſpian ſea.

NOGENT LE ROI, a ſmall town of Chartrain and Orleanois, in France, on the Eure. It lies thirty-eight miles N. E. of Mans. Lat. 48 deg. 25 min. N. long. 56 min. E.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, a populous borough of La Perche and Maine, in France, on the Huiſne.

NOGENT, a ſmall town of Lower Champagne, in France, on the Seine. It lies ten miles N. W. of Troyes. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

NOIRMONTIERS, an iſland on the coaſt of Poictou, in France, where it confines on Britany, near the mouth of the Loire; it is three leagues long, and ſeven in circuit.

In the town of the ſame name are 2500 inhabitants. In this iſland are ſeveral ſalt-pits and arable land.

NOLA, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of the Lavoro, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, with the title of a principality. It lies eighteen miles E. of the capital. Lat. 41 deg. 12 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

NOLI, the ancient *Naulum*, a ſmall city of the Genoeſe territories, in Upper Italy, on the bay of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It lies thirty-ſeven miles S. W. of the capital. Lat. 44 deg. 24 min. N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. E.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a town in the iſthmus of Darien, in the Terra Firma of South America, a little to the eaſtward of Porto Bello, and on a bay open to the ſea, called the Baſtimentos. It has been deſerted by the Spaniards for Porto Bello. Lat. 9 deg. 43 min. N. long. 78 deg. 35 min. W.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a large populous town of the Zacatecas, in the audience of Guadalajara, and kingdom of Mexico, in North America. It lies a little N. of the tropic, and ſixty leagues from Guadalajara in the ſame direction.

NOMENES, a ſmall town and marquiſate of Lorrain, in Germany, now belonging to France on the Seille. It is a fief held of the empire ever ſince the 16th century.

NON CAPE, a promontory on the W. coaſt of Africa, lying oppoſite to the Canary iſlands. Lat. 28 deg. 4 min. N. long. 10 deg. 32 min. W.

NONA, a ſmall town of Venetian Dalmatia, oppoſite to the Iſle of Pago, with a harbour on the Adriatic ſea, eighteen miles N. of Zara. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long 16 deg. 41 min. E.

NORCIA, the ancient *Nurcia*, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Spoleto and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate of Italy, near the Appenines. Their magiſtracy, called *gli quatre illiterati*, as they muſt underſtand neither reading nor writing, ſeem to ſuit very well their principal trade, which is the breeding of vaſt numbers of black hogs. It lies thirty miles E. of Spoleto. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 27 min. E.

NORDEN, a well-built open town of Embden and Eaſt Frieſland, on a ſmall gulph, with a harbour for veſſels of little burthen. It lies fourteen miles N. of Embden. Lat. 53 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 28 min. E.

NOREMBERG, a city of Franconia. See NUREMBERG.

NORFOLK, in contradiſtinction to Suffolk, as lying N. and S. of each other; a county of England divided from the latter by the Waveney and Ouſe the Leſs; from Cambridgeſhire by Ouſe the Greater, and is waſhed by the German ocean on the N. and E. It is ſeparated from a ſmall part of Lincolnſhire on the W. by the Æſtuarium or Waſhes. It is fifty-ſeven miles long, and thirty-five broad; containing 1 city, 32 market-towns, and 711 villages, with about 283,000 inhabitants.

The air is of various temperatures, as is the ſoil of diverſe qualities. The principal rivers are the Yare, Thyrn, Waveney, the Greater and Leſſer Ouſe, and the Bure. The Ouſe is remarkable for its overflowings, called Eagre, particularly at the equinoxes.

They have herring and mackerel in great plenty on the coaſts, and fiſh for them accordingly.

This county was formerly ſo litigious, that the number of attorneys was reſtrained by ſtatute in the reign of King Henry VI. Their manufactures are woollen and worſted ſtuffs, with ſtockings. They have plenty of honey, &c. It lies in the dioceſe of Norwich, and gives title of Duke to the elder branch of the Howards, who ſtill continue Roman Catholics. It ſends two Knights of the ſhire to parliament, and two members for each of the following places; namely, Norwich, which is the capital, Lynn-Regis, Great Yarmouth, Thetford, and Caſtleriſing.

NORFOLK, a county of Virginia, in North America. It lies on the N. of Carolina.

NORHAM,

NORHAM, one of the many ruinous caſtles in Northumberland. This county, being on the borders, induced the gentry of it to build their ſeats as places of ſtrength againſt the inroads of their neighbours the Scotch.

NORKOPING, a populous town in the N. part of Eaſt Gothland, in Sweden, on a large brook running from the Vetter-lake, called Motala, which falls into Braawikin-bay. Here they have a good trade in ſalmon. It lies eighty-ſix miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58 deg. 25 min. N. long. 15 deg. 29 min. E.

NORLINGEN, an imperial city of Suabia, and the capital of Œtingen, in Germany, on the Eger, and confines of Nordgaw. It has five gates, and was the firſt city that received Luther's doctrine in 1524. The church of St. George is ſupported by twenty-two columns, with a free-ſtone ſteeple, one of the talleſt in the empire, beſides other handſome ſtructures. It lies twenty-nine miles N. of Ulm. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. E.

NORMANDY, a government of France. It is bounded on the W. by Britany, on the S. by Beauſſe, Perche, and Maine, on the E. by Picardy and Iſle of France, and on the N. it is waſhed by the Engliſh channel. This province is nearly 200 miles long from E. to W. and 110 broad from N. to S. being one of the moſt fruitful countries in the kingdom. It is ſubdivided into Upper and Lower Normandy.

About the year 912, the Normans and Danes made a conqueſt of this country under Rollo their firſt Duke, who gave it the preſent name, having before that time been called Neuſtria or Weſt France.

William, the ſeventh Duke, ſurnamed the Baſtard, invaded England in 1066, as claiming the ſucceſſion under the will of Edward the Confeſſor, and after defeating Harold his competitor, who was ſlain in battle, and granting the Kentiſh men their ancient privileges, he poſſeſſed the crown with very little more oppoſition, and ſettled it in his family.

Thus Normandy became a province of England, and continued ſo for many years after, the only remains of which to that crown are the iſlands on the coaſt of Normandy and in the Britiſh channel.

This province may be ſubdivided into the ſeven following dioceſes; Rouen, Liſieux, Bayeux, Coutance, Avranche, Seez, and Evreux. The four firſt lie near the coaſt of the channel, and the other three are ſeen in returning from W. to E.

NORMOUTIER, an iſland of France. See NOIRMOUTIER.

NORONA, *Fernando de*, an iſland of the Braſils, in South America, belonging to the Portugueſe, and government of Fernambucco. In order to get into it, it is neceſſary to weather the iſland on the N. ſide, as the force of the current to the ſouthward is very conſiderable. Here are two harbours capable of receiving ſhips of the greateſt burthen. The one is on the N. ſide, and the other on the N. and W. The former is the moſt commodious; but both are entirely expoſed to the N. and W. At the time theſe, and even the eaſterly winds prevail, they are impracticable.

On this iſland, ſcarcely two leagues in length, are ſeven elegant forts, the principal of which ſtands on a ſteep rock waſhed by the ſea; and they are well-garriſoned, having alſo a Governor.

The barrenneſs of the iſland does not proceed from any defect in its ſoil, which produces grain and the fruits common in hot climates, but from the want of moiſture, two or three years often paſſing there without any rain.

The common food of the inhabitants here is the *Farina de pau*, or wood-meal, made of the root moniator. The harbours or roads abound in fiſh. During the ſeaſon in which the turtles lay their eggs, namely, from December to April, the ſhores of the whole iſland are covered with them; after which they retire into the ſea, and diſappear. It lies eighty leagues from the coaſt of Braſil. Lat. 3 deg. 53 min. S. and long. 33 deg. W. of the obſervatory at Paris.

NORTGAW, a name given to the palatinate of Bavaria, in Germany.

NORTH *River*, a large ſtream of New Mexico, in North America, which running S. E. divides that province from Florida, and empties itſelf into the W. end of the gulph of Mexico, in lat. 26 deg. 10 min. N.

NORTH *of Scotland*, one of the ſubdiviſions of that kingdom, in Great Britain, lying to the northward of the firth of Tay, as the other part to the ſouthward may be conveniently enough called the South of Scotland.

NORTH *Sea*, the gulph of Mexico, ſo denominated by the Spaniards, as from it they paſſed over the iſthmus of Darien into the South ſea; and this name has lately been given to all that part of the Atlantic ocean which lies N. of Terra Firma, in North America.

NORTH *Cape*, a promontory of the iſland of Maggeroe, and province of Wardhuys, in the N. of Norway, the moſt northerly point in all Europe. It lies 112 miles N. W. of Wardhuys. Lat. 71 deg. 27 min. N. long. 26 deg. 30 min. E.

NORTH *Foreland*, a cape in the iſle of Thanet, and on the E. coaſt of Kent, fourteen miles N. E. of Canterbury, and twelve N. of Deal. Lat. 51 deg. 28 min. N. long. 1 deg. 26 min. E.

NORTH, or *North-Eaſt Paſſage* to China and Cathay, though ſaid to have been firſt diſcovered by Sir Martin Frobiſher of Doncaſter, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with ſome ſtreights to which he gave his own name, and that of the Queen to a foreland; yet his attempt, and thoſe of fourteen or fifteen more afterwards, have moſtly failed in finding this very deſirable paſſage upon ſeveral accounts, particularly from the unſurmountable ice and intenſe cold of the northern regions, through which the adventurers are neceſſarily obliged to paſs in this reſearch, often to the loſs of both crew and veſſels.

The ſame may be obſerved of the N. W. paſſage into the Pacific ocean or South ſea through Hudſon's bay, the like number of adventurers having alſo miſcarried in this diſcovery: though there ſeems to be the higheſt probability for the reality of both theſe paſſages.

NORTHALLERTON, a borough in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, and ſmall territory of the ſame name, on the Wiſke. It conſiſts but of one ſtreet about half a mile long, and in the N. road to Berwick. It is governed by a bailiff, who returns two members to parliament.

Its market is on Wedneſday, and fairs on February 13, May 4, and October 2, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep; particularly the firſt article. It lies ſix miles from Thirſk, and twenty-four from York.

NORTHAM, a place in Devonſhire, in the neighbourhood of Biddiford, which is a nurſery for ſeamen, and its church-ſteeple a ſea-mark for ſuch as bear with the bar of that port.

NORTHAMPTON, a mayor-borough, and the county-town of the ſhire of the ſame name, in England. It ſends two members to parliament, and ſtands at the confluence of the Nen with another rivulet, over which are two bridges. Here are four churches, of which Allhallows is a handſome edifice, beſides ſeveral public ſtructures, as the George inn, built by John Dryden, Eſq; and given the poor, the county hoſpital, &c. Its markets are on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday; that for horſes eſpecially, there being ſeven annual fairs here, exceeding any in England. Its principal manufactures are ſhoes and ſtockings.

In this town the late Dr. Dodderidge kept an academy, which was alſo a nurſery for young diſſenting divines. His paraphraſe on the New Teſtament, and many other writings of his in defence of Chriſtianity, for elegance, moderation, judicious criticiſm, orthodoxy, and piety, do his memory a great deal of honour.

Northampton lies forty-four miles from Cambridge, and ſixty-ſix from London. Here ſeveral parliaments have been held formerly.

In this neighbourhood is the ancient royal palace of Holmby; but having belonged to the late Ducheſs of Marlborough, it is now occupied by a farmer.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of Virginia, in North America. It lies S. of Acamack county, and forms the S. part of the peninſula on the eaſtern ſhore of Virginia.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, one of the counties of England, and in the very center of the kingdom. It is bounded on the N. by the ſhires of Rutland, Lincoln, and Leiceſter, on the E. by thoſe of Huntington and Bedford, on the S. by Buckingham and Oxford, and on the W. by Warwickſhire.

The air here is extremely pleaſant and healthy: ſo that in it are numerous ſeats and parks of the nobility and gentry.

Its ſoil is very fruitful for agriculture and paſturage; but it is ſcarce of wood and coals. It abounds in ſheep, other cattle, &c. The country is level, and ſo populous, that from ſome places there is a view of no leſs than thirty ſteeples. Its principal rivers are the Nen, Welland, Ouſe, Leam, and Charwell.

Beſides two Knights for the ſhire, this county ſends two members to parliament each; namely, for Peterborough, Northampton, and Brackley, with one for Higham-Ferrers.

NORTHAUSEN, an Imperial city of Thuringia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Zarge or Hartz. The magiſtracy and people are Lutherans. It lies twenty-one miles S. E. of Goſlar, and fifty-ſeven S. W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 56 min. E.

NORTH-BERWICK, a market-town and royal burgh of Haddingtonſhire or Eaſt Lothian, in the ſouth of Scotland, with a harbour or pier for loading of ſalt, &c. and an handſome ſeat of the Dalrymples, belonging to the preſent Lord Preſident of that kingdom. This is in the diſtrict of burghs with Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, and Lauder, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56 deg. 3 min. N. long. 2 deg. 34 min. E.

NORTHBURG, a town on the N. part of the iſland of Alſen, belonging to the duchy of Sleſwick, in Denmark, and in the Baltic ſea.

NORTHCHURCH, a place about two miles from Berkhamſtedt, in Hartfordſhire, remarkable for its good rectory, and plenty of black cherries.

NORTH-CURRY, a market-town of Somerſetſhire, on the Tone. Here is an annual fair on Auguſt 1, for bullocks, ſheep, and toys: it lies 19 miles from the city of Wells, and 136 from London.

NORTHEIM, a town of Brunſwick, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Leine, fifty miles S. of Hanover, to the Elector of which it belongs. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 56 min. E.

NORTHEND, a pretty village of Middleſex, near Hammerſmith, and in the neighbourhood of the capital, with a fine ſeat and elegant gardens of Earl Brooke and the late Sir John Stanley.

NORTHESK, a river, on the edge of which ſtands the palace of the Duke of Buccleugh, at Dalkeith, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

NORTH FARA, in contradiſtinction to South Fara, juſt by one of the Orkney iſles, in the north of Scotland, five miles N. E of Egliſha, and three miles long. It is but thinly inhabited.

NORTH-HOPE, a harbour in the Iſle of Wayes and Hoy, in the Orkneys, and north of Scotland, one of the beſt in the world, and conſequently commodious for the fiſhery.

NORTHLECH, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire, on the Lech, with a large vicarage church, and tall tower. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, endowed with 80 l. ſalary; which place the founder afterwards ſolliciting, was denied by the truſtees. Its weekly market is on Wedneſday, and annual affairs on Wedneſday before April 23, for cows and ſheep; Wedneſday before September 29, for horſes and ſmall ware; and the third Wedneſday in May, for cheeſe and cattle: it lies ſeventeen miles from Glouceſter, and eighty from London.

NORTHLOUGH, or NORLOCH, a ſort of ſtanding pool or noxious ſink, on the N. ſide of the city of Edinburgh, between it and Leith: propoſals for draining of which, or making a channel for the water to run from it, has often been talked of.

NORTHMAIN, a country N. of Labrador on the other ſide of Hudſon's ſtreights in the northern regions. It has Davis's ſtreights on the W. leading into Baffin's bay, the latter bounding Northmain on the N. ſo that this ſhould ſeem to be an iſland ſtretching from lat. 62 deg. to 75 deg. N.

NORTHMYMS, a little E. of Colney, in Hartfordſhire, where is a ſeat with gardens of the Duke of Leeds, formerly belonging to the great Lord Somers, who lies buried in the chancel of the church, without any inſcription.

NORTHPETHERTON, a pariſh of Somerſetſhire, ſeven miles long, between Bridgewater and Taunton: it carries on a ſerge manufactory, with a very handſome church, lofty tower, good ring of bells, and an organ. Its weekly market is on Tueſday, and annual fair on May 1, for ſhoes and toys.

NORTHSTRAND, an iſland adjacent to the duchy of Sleſwick, in the German ocean. It lies oppoſite to Huſum, twelve miles long, and four broad, more or leſs. Its fertility has been much impaired by inundations from violent ſtorms, which have frequently happened, particularly in October 1634, when the banks and dykes were broken down, and 50,000 head of cattle drowned.

NORTH UIST, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, not far from South Uiſt. See UIST.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county in the N. of England. It formerly included all thoſe on the N. ſide of the Humber; and the ancient kingdom went a good way into Scotland. It is at preſent divided from Durham on the S. by the Derwent and Tyne, from Scotland on the N. and W. by the Tweed, the Cheviot hills, with part of Cumberland; and on the E. it is waſhed by the German ocean.

This county extends the furtheſt north of any part of England, containing about 136,000 inhabitants, 11 market-towns, 280 villages, and forty-ſix very large pariſhes. The air is healthy, but the ſoil various. The ſea-coaſt is very fruitful, and the W. parts mountainous, yet affording good paſture for ſheep.

It abounds more with coals, eſpecially about Newcaſtle, than any other county: from which article a vaſt trade is brought into it by the tranſportation of coals to all parts: ſo that London alone, before it had half the number of brewers and diſtillers as are now in it, conſumed annually 600,000 chaldrons. Its principal rivers are the Tyne and Tweed, Newcaſtle being the capital.

Through Northumberland paſſed the famous Picts wall to the Solway firth, extending from the German ocean to the Iriſh ſea, about eighty miles. See PICTS WALL.

The original natives of this county, as has been hinted under Newcaſtle, are diſtinguiſhed by a remarkable burr in their throats, particularly in pronouncing the letter R, hence called the Northumberland wharle; on which whirring ſound they value themſelves, it is ſaid, as it ſhews the antiquity of their blood.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia, in North America, lying at the mouth of the Patowmack.

NORTHWALTHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, not far from Hickling.

NORTHWICH, a market-town of Cheſhire, on the Weaver, with plentiful brine-pits, near the Dan, from which ſalt is made, alſo mines of rock-ſalt in the neighbourhood. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, and a charity-ſchool.

The weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs Auguſt 2 and December 6, for cattle, drapery, and bedding. It lies 18 miles from Cheſter, and 159 from London.

NORTON, a place near Wulpit, in Suffolk, where King Henry VIII. was induced to dig for gold, but was diſappointed: the diggings are ſtill viſible.

NORWAY, a northern kingdom of Europe. It lies between lat. 58 deg. and 72 min. N. and between long. 4 deg. and 30 min. E. being bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic ocean, on the E. by Swediſh Lapland and other provinces of that kingdom, on the S. by the ſea called Categate or Schaggerac, which parts it from Denmark.

The

The air is extremely cold and keen, eſpecially in that part of the country which lies within the polar circle, where the winter laſts about eight or nine months, during which time the ground is covered with ſnow.

This is a barren country, not affording corn ſufficient for the natives; and in ſome parts near Sluyshaven and Fleckery, not far from the Naas, the face of the country northwards for a conſiderable way appears chequered with bare grey rocks of equal height, and exactly reſembling an arrangement of ſugar-loaves: at the bottom of theſe are ſmall ſpots of earth, not ſix feet ſquare, where they ſow grain, or ſet greens; yet they have excellent mutton of their own in autumn, and very cheap, with plenty of other proviſions, and brandy, which are imported from other countries, and exchanged for their ſalt-fiſh, the ſeas here ſwarming with excellent ſorts; the fiſhing for which, and lobſters ſent to England, being the principal ſupport of the natives. Their horſes are ſmall, but very plump and hard, climbing their mountains like wild-goats. One of their capital diſhes, next to excellent freſh fiſh, is lamb ſalted and dried in the ſmoke, but not much bigger than a rabbit, and ſerved up whole, being wrapt in fried eggs.

Between Norway and Sweden there runs from S. to N. a high ridge of mountains, called the Dofrine; and the reſt of the country is encumbered with ſteep rocks and high hills, producing little or nothing for food. It however yields excellent oaks and firs, and alſo pitch and tar; and in their hills are mines of copper, iron, and ſome ſilver.

They dry their ling or ſtock-fiſh upon the rocks, generally without ſalting them, for which, and their other fiſh, as has been hinted already, they have all neceſſaries they want, in exchange from other nations.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, were formerly three diſtinct ſovereigns: but Denmark and Norway are now ſubject to the ſame Prince, who is abſolute in all his dominions; and he treats the latter like a conquered country, having commonly in it 10,000 of his beſt troops, and gradually removed their ancient nobility, to prevent any powerful factions ariſing againſt him.

The religion of Norway, as well as Denmark, is the Lutheran. In their churches is a ſmall crucifix to be ſeen, generally in a niche in the middle of the altar; but they pay no adoration to it: and whenever a King of Denmark dies, they toll their bells twice a day for a twelvemonth running.

The inhabitants are ſtrong and courageous, hardy ſeamen, dirty on board, and clowniſh, with ſome admixture of the churl: but their women are handſome, and generally leſs unpolite than their huſbands. The ſailors, while at ſea, are punctual at their devotions, ſinging of pſalms every morning and evening: they commonly mark every day and night's ſailing within circles made by chalk on their charts, by which method of reckoning they are often wide of their intended port; ſo that their ſkill in navigation does not ſeem very conſiderable, at leaſt in long voyages.

Norway is divided into four governments or prefectorſhips; Aggerhus, Berghen, Drontheim, and Wardhus; beſides that of Bahus, which is ſubject to Sweden; and the ſeveral iſlands depending on Norway.

The whole coaſt is rocky, and cannot be approached without a pilot from land; and upon a veſſel's arrival in any of their bays, a boat puts off with ſome men in it, who are rowed on board by the women, with coarſe ſtockings, &c. for ſale to paſſengers.

NORWOOD, a place in Surry, and neighbourhood of London, where was not long ſince a great reſort of thoſe cheating people called Gypſies; ſuppoſed to be a remnant of the vagrant Egyptians, who impoſed on the ignorant and credulous by fortune-telling, &c. of which there are ſtill ſome remains thereabouts to be ſeen, tho' the wood has been moſtly ſtubbed up.

Of the ſame name is another place in the pariſh of Southwell, in Nottinghamſhire.

NORWICH, built from the ruins of the Venta Icenorum, now Caſter, a large rich city, and the capital of Norfolk, at the confluence of the Winſden and Yare, which is navigable to Yarmouth, being about thirty miles by water.

This is the ſee of a Biſhop, and a county of itſelf. It is governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament.

Here is a very conſiderable woollen manufacture, eſpecially in Norwich crapes and ſtuffs, firſt eſtabliſhed by the Flemings in the reign of King Edward III. and afterwards brought to great perfection by the Walloons, who fled from the Duke of Alva's bloody perſecution in the Netherlands, and were ſettled here by Queen Elizabeth: ſo that this trade, and the ſilk manufactures of Norwich, are thought to employ about 120,000 people in the city and county, and produce annually 100,000 l.

The walls are reckoned three miles in circuit; but much of the ground is laid out in paſture-fields and gardens, with twelve gates. It contains thirty-two pariſhes, beſides the cathedral; and a great number of meeting-houſes, for diſſenters of all denominations. The public ſtructures here are numerous and handſome. The ſpire-ſteeple of the cathedral, next to Saliſbury and St. Paul's cupola in London, is the higheſt in England. For its antiquities and monuments, ſee Sir Thomas Brown.

Over the river, which runs through the city, are ſix large bridges. The north-wall of Bridewell is one of the greateſt curioſities in Norwich, as being a ſpecimen of the loſt art of breaking flints into exact ſquares of an even ſurface, the junctures in which are ſo cloſe, as not to admit the point of a knife; nor does it appear that the cement uſed here is lime.

This city has ſuffered greatly at different times, particularly by the famous rebellion of Kett the Tanner under King Edward VI. but its damages were repaired in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The meadows in the neighbourhood of this city feed vaſt numbers of black cattle, which not only ſupply Norwich, Yarmouth, &c. but the London markets in winter. Among theſe are reckoned to be about 40,000 head of Scottiſh cattle, which are firſt brought to St. Faith's N. of this city, where the Norfolk graziers go and buy them: ſo that by their manure meliorating the land, that which before was let under five ſhillings per acre, has by this means been let for twenty.

The city ſtands on the ſide of a hill N. and S. To Norwich are brought from Yarmouth vaſt cargoes of coals, wine, fiſh, oil, and all other heavy goods, by means of the river Yare. Here are four hoſpitals.

Norwich gives title of Earl to the Duke of Norfolk, and its ſee contains 1121 pariſhes in this county and Suffolk. Its weekly markets are on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. It lies about twenty miles from Yarmouth and the German ocean by land, and 108 from London.

NOTEBURG, or SLEUTELBURG, as being the key from Finland into Ingria, a ſtrong fortreſs and ſea-port town in the latter province, in Ruſſia, on an iſland formed by the Nieva, near the weſtern bank of the Ladoga-lake. The Czar Peter took it from the Swedes in 1702, and added a fort to it on the ſide of Peterſburgh, from which city it lies twenty-ſix miles to the E. Lat. 60 deg. 15 min. N. long. 31 deg. 46 min. E.

NOTO, the ancient *Netum*, on a craggy hill in the Val di Noto, in Sicily, and Lower Italy. About three miles S. of it is Noto Novo, built after Old Noto had been deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1693: it lies twenty-two miles S. of Syracuſe. Lat. 37 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

NOTO, *Val de*, the S. E. province of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It is bounded by Val di Demona on the N. by the Mediterranean on the E. and S. and by Val di Mazara on the W.

NOTTINGHAM, a mayor-borough and county of itſelf, the capital of the ſhire of the ſame name. It is one of the pleaſanteſt places in England, on the aſcent of a rock, cloſe by the Trent, which is navigable by barges to it from the Humber and Hull; and over this river is a large ſtone-bridge of nineteen arches, and about a mile long including the cauſeways; and near it

is caſtle of the ſame name, belonging to the Duke of Newcaſtle, but much neglected at preſent.

Here King Charles I. firſt erected the royal ſtandard in 1642. In it Count Tallard was confined for ſeven years, after having been taken priſoner at the battle of Blenheim.

The principal manufactures here are frame-knitting of ſtockings, ſome glaſs and earthen ware, particularly tea-pots and cups. As they brew very good ale here, ſo they make the beſt malt, great quantities of which is ſent by land-carriage into the neighbouring counties. Here are three neat churches; the principal of theſe is St. Mary.

This town has more gentlemen's houſes in it than any other of its bigneſs in Great Britain, particularly Mr. Plumtree's, which is admired for its elegant front. It ſends two members to parliament, has very convenient cellarage in the rocks, gives title of Earl to the Finch family, with that of Winchelſea; and lies 34 miles from Lincoln, and 122 from London. Its markets are on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

NOTTINGHAM, an iſland in the Streights of Hudſon's-bay, in North America.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England. It is bounded by Lincolnſhire on the E. Leiceſterſhire on the S. E. and S. by Derbyſhire on the W. and by Yorkſhire on the N. W. and N. It is forty-three miles long, and twenty-four broad. It contains nine market-towns, 168 pariſhes, 450 villages, with 95,000 inhabitants. The air is mild and healthy. It is watered by at leaſt twenty rivers, great and ſmall, the principal of which are the Trent and Idle. It lies in the dioceſe of York, and midland circuit, ſending two Knights of the ſhire, with two members each for Nottingham, Eaſt Retford, and Newark upon Trent.

In this county is the famous Sherwood-foreſt; the road through which is pleaſant, and a hard bottom for thirty miles together, and in fabulous tradition celebrated among the common people, as the reſort of Robin Hood, and the ſcene of ſeveral of his exploits, &c.

NOVA, the ancient *Novium*, a walled town of Galicia, in Spain. It lies between the rivers Tamar and St. Juſto. See NOYA.

NOVA SCOTIA (ſee ACADIE) in North America.

NOVA ZEMBLA, an iſland in the North or Frozen ocean. It is ſeparated from the northern part of Ruſſia by the Streights of Wygate, which the Dutch call the Streights Van Naſſau. It lies between lat. 70 deg. N. and the North-pole, and between long. 50 and 80 deg. E.

Several attempts have been made to find out a N. E. paſſage to China through this ſtreight, which the Dutch paſſed, and in 1596 wintered on the E. ſide of Nova Zembla; but could not penetrate further by reaſon of inſurmountable mountains of ice and ſnow, which will always be the obſtacle.

Here are no permanent inhabitants, but vagrant Samojeds and Oſtiacks, who at the proper ſeaſon climb over theſe mountains in the ſtreights, in order to hunt for elks, rein-deer, and white bears.

NOVALESA, a handſome town of Suſa and Piedmont, in Upper Italy, at the foot of Mount Cenis, on a rapid river of that name: it has a rich and noble abbey of Benedictines.

NOVARA, the ancient *Novaria*, once a conſiderable city of the Inſubres, in Novareſe, one of the ſubdiviſions of Milan, in Upper Italy; but now much reduced, though ſtill an Epiſcopal ſee, under Milan. It ſtands on an eminence, is a ſtrong place, but taken by Prince Eugene in 1706, after three days ſiege: it lies ten miles E. of Vercelli. Lat. 45 deg. 18 min. N. long. 8 deg. 40 min. E.

NOVARESE, a ſmall territory of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the E. by Milaneſe Proper, on the W. by Piedmont, on the N. by the valleys of Seſſia and Iſola, and on the S. by the Vigevaneſe. This is a fertile country.

NOUDBECK, a country of Indoſtan, in Aſia, one of the boundaries of the ceſſion of territories, made by the Great Mogul to Kouli Kan, in 1739, after the latter had defeated that Emperor in battle.

NOVELLARA, a ſmall town in the county of the ſame name, and duchy of Mantua, in Upper Italy: it lies twenty-four miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 14 min. N. long. 11 deg. 23 min E.

The county of the ſame name with the laſt-mentioned has Guaſtalla on the N. Reggio on the S. Ferrara on the E. and Buffeto on the W.

NOVI, a town of the Riviera di Ponente, in the Genoeſe territories, and Upper Italy, with a very ſtrong caſtle: in its neighbourhood there are elegant country-houſes of the nobility. It lies on the confines of the duchy of Milan, twenty-ſeven miles W. of the capital. Lat. 45 deg. 16 min. N. long. 9 deg. 20 min. E.

NOVIBAZAR, a town of Servia, in European Turkey. It lies 112 miles S. of Belgrade. Lat. 43 deg. 27 min. N. long. 21 deg. 56 min. E.

NOVIGRAD, a ſmall town and caſtle of Venetian Dalmatia, at the mouth of a bay of the ſame name. In 1646 the Venetians loſt the place, but recovered it the following year: it lies thirty-eight miles N. E. of Zara. Lat. 44 deg. 27 min. N. long. 17 deg. 33 min. E.

NOVIGRAD, a town of Croatia Proper, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It lies eighteen miles N. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. 19 deg. 10 min. E.

NOVOGOROD, a duchy of Ruſſia. It is bounded by Ingria and the Ladoga-lake on the N. by Jeriſlaw and Tarer on the E. Rezeva on the S. and Livonia on the W.

Its capital of the ſame name is a very old, large, and flouriſhing town for trade, on the Wolchow, at its exit from the Ilmen-lake. It has deep ditches and antique walls. The chief produce here is corn, flax, hemp, wax, honey; and the beſt Ruſſia leather is manufactured here.

This is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, having 180 churches and monaſteries. Lat. 58 deg. 10 min. N. long. 34 deg. 15 min. E.

NONIOGOROD NISI, or LOWER NOVOGOROD, a lordſhip or duchy of Ruſſia. It is bounded on the E. by Cazan, on the W. by Moſcow and Wolodimir, on the N. by Czaremiſe, and on the S. by the ſouthern part of the ſame and Mordva. Though in it there are large foreſts, the reſt is fruitful.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands on a rock with ſtone-walls, towers, and a citadel. Here is a noble cathedral with five cupolas, the archiepiſcopal palace, &c. In Niſi Novogorod one can live well and cheap, from the plenty of proviſions here. It lies E. of Moſcow, about 800 verſts or 60 German miles, on the confluence of the Occa and Wolga. Lat. 55 deg. 30 min. N. long. 41 deg. 50 min. E.

NOVOGRODECK, a town of Lithuania, a duchy of Poland, ſeventy-four miles S. of Wilna. Lat. 53 deg. 49 min. N. long. 25 deg. 36 min. E.

NOYA (ſee NOVA) a town of Galicia, in Spain, and in a fruitful plain, at the mouth of the Tamar: it lies eighteen miles W. of Compoſtella. Lat. 42 deg. 54 min. N. long. 9 deg. 50 min. W.

NOYON, a town of Noyonnois, in the Iſle of France, on an eaſy declivity, near the rivulet Vorſe, which a little lower falls into the Oiſe. It contains about 4500 inhabitants, and has a good inland trade for wheat and oats ſent to Paris.

This is the ſee of a Biſhop under Rheims, with a revenue of 15,000 livres and 450 pariſhes, alſo a fine Epiſcopal palace, &c.

This town gave birth to the famous reformer John Calvin, July 10, 1509. It lies fifty-four miles N. E. from Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 deg. 56 min. E.

NOYONNOIS, a territory in the Iſle of France. It is bounded on the N. by Vermandois, on the E. by Laonnois, on the S. by Soiſſonnois, and on the W. by Roye and Picardy.

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa. It is bounded on the N. by Upper Egypt, on the E. by the Red ſea, on the S. by Æthiopia, from which it is ſeparated, partly by the Nile, partly by a long ridge of mountains, and partly by the deſert of Gorham, and on the W. by the kingdom of Goaga. It lies between lat. 12 and 23 deg. N. and between long. 25 and 38 deg. E. Its productions are the ſame with thoſe of Abyſſinia, contiguous to it: but little is known

BRITISH
15 JU 67
MUSEUM

Habit of a Country Woman near Nuremberg.

This Woman's Head-Dress is a white Linen Cloth tied under the Chin, with a fur Cap over it: The Jacket in Summer is black glazed Linen, and in Winter Fustian turn'd up with Velvet: The Boddice is of Fustian, with a red Stomacher: Notwithstanding the shortness of this Petticoat, they wear no Drawers under it.

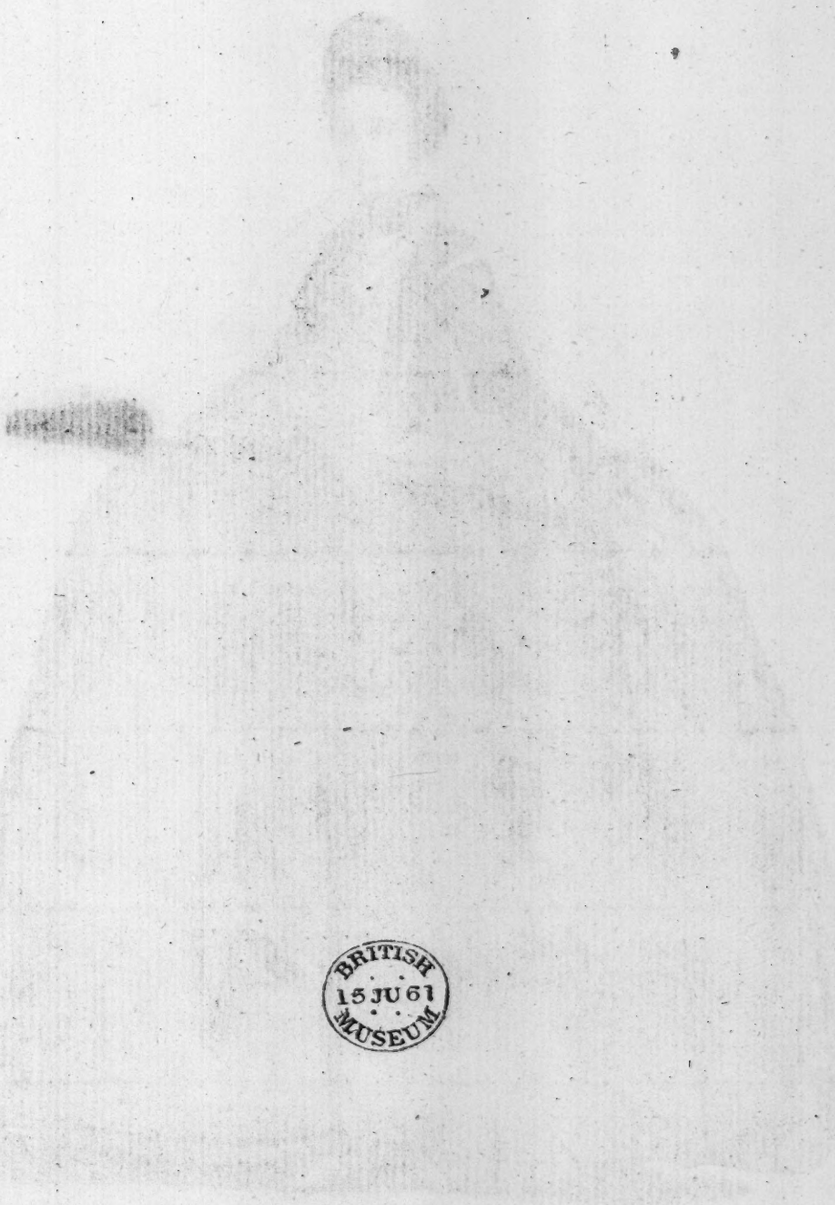
Engrav'd for the New Geographical Dictionary.

BRITISH
15JU61
MUSEUM

Habit of a Country Man near Nuremberg.

The Dress of this Man consists of a Coat of Fustian, and a Waistcoat of Scarlet Cloth trimmed with Green Ribbons, a pair of wide Breeches of Buckskin or Fustian, with a Belt and Gallows to keep them up, on which are wrought the Initial Letters of the Wearer's Name.

Engravid for the New Geographical Dictionary.



BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Full Dress of a Lady of Nuremberg, from Muller.

This Dress is generally of Velvet or Black Sattin, trimmed with a large Quantity of Black Lace: the Apron is sometimes of Tabby and sometimes of Paduasoy, richly trimmed with black Lace; the whole Head Dress also is black Lace, dispos'd in the Form represented in the Figure. This is the Habit of the Wives of Merchants or Citizens; the Ladies of Quality wear Sacks, which others are not permitted to do.

Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Full Dress of a Gentleman of Nuremberg.

This Figure represents both the Habit of a private Gentleman, and the Robes of a Magistrate. The Robe is of black water'd Tabby. — Lined with Sable. The rest of the Dress, except the Ruff and the Hat, is that commonly worn by Gentlemen. ———————

Engrav'd for the New Geographical Dictionary. —

known of this inland country, or indeed of any other in the middle of Africa.

NUMANTIA, anciently one of the moſt conſiderable cities of Spain. It lies in Old Caſtile, near the ſource of the Douro, ſeventy-two miles N. W. of Saragoſſa; but is at preſent in ruins.

Here the Spaniards aſſembled their forces, when oppreſſed by the Romans, and maintained a war againſt them with great bravery for ſeveral years: hence called the Numantine war.

NUMIDIA, the ancient name of Biledulgerid, a country of Africa. See BILEDULGERID.

NUNEATON, a market-town of Warwickſhire, on the Anker, with a woollen manufacture and a free-ſchool. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair on May 14, for horſes, cows, and ſheep: it lies 16 miles from Warwick, 7 from Coventry, and 100 from London.

NURENBERG, or NUREMBERG, the capital of Franconia, and of a territory of the ſame name, in Germany. It is an Imperial city, near the junction of the Regnitz and Pegnitz. It is about ſeven miles in circuit, ſurrounded by a wall, and defended by a caſtle, with other works: all which are of but inconſiderable ſtrength.

This is a populous place, the inhabitants being about 60,000, only in two pariſhes properly: the firſt is a very ſtately Gothic ſtructure. It has the beſt inland trade of any town in Europe, their clock-works, hardware, and toys, firſt called Dutch toys, are in great eſtimation, and cheap. The induſtry of the inhabitants procures them the flouriſhing trade which they enjoy, the country being otherwiſe barren.

The magiſtrates are choſen out of the nobility, and the capital burgo-maſter is changed every month, a council of 400 of the principal citizens having the legiſlative authority in their hands. The regalia uſed at the coronation of an Emperor are depoſited here.

The town-houſe is a beautiful fabric of hewn-ſtone, and the arſenal, which contains arms for 10,000 men, is one of the fineſt in Germany.

Lutheraniſm, which was received here in 1530, is the eſtabliſhed religion; no Papiſt is allowed the freedom of the city, and Calviniſts are obliged to go only a little way out of town to worſhip. The Jews live in a village without the city, and are not admitted without paying a florin per hour. The Roman Catholics are allowed the uſe but of one church, and that after the Lutherans have done.

The juriſdiction of Nuremberg extends thirty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, a ſpace containing ſeveral good towns and villages. The marquiſate is ſubdivided into many diſtricts, which belong to Princes of the houſe of Brandenburg. In Nuremberg are kept two annual fairs. To it belong two ſuburbs, Wehrd and Goſtenhoff.

This city has ever encouraged learning; for here is the college of St. Giles, with profeſſors in all faculties, beſides the univerſity frequented by Proteſtants: it lies forty-three miles S. of Bamberg, and fifty-two N. W. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 11 deg. 12 min. E.

NUTTUNO, or NETTUNO, which ſee; a fortified town of the Campania of Rome, and Eccleſiaſtical State, in Italy, with a harbour on the Tuſcan ſea: it lies thirty-three miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 51 min. N. long. 13 deg. 22 min. E.

NUYS, or NEUSS, a large and fortified city of Cologne, in Germany, near the Rhine on the W. with the Erp on one ſide, and a double wall on the other, almoſt oppoſite to Duſſeldorp. Here is a fair collegiate church, with other public ſtructures: it lies twenty-four miles N. of Cologne. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. E.

NUYTS *Land*, the moſt ſoutherly coaſt of New Holland, in the Antartic regions, as traced on the pavement of Amſterdam-ſtadthouſe.

NYBE, a town of Wyburg dioceſe, and province of Jutland, in Denmark, on the gulph of Lymford; where is a good breed of horſes: it lies eighteen miles N. E. of Wyburg.

NYBORG, or NIBURG, a fortified town on the E. extremity of Funen, in Denmark, on the Great Belt: it lies twelve miles E. of Odenſee. Lat. 55 deg. 27 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

NYD (ſee NITH, in Scotland) a river of Yorkſhire, on which ſtands Knareſborough, &c.

NYKOPING (ſee NICOPING) two places, the one of which is in Denmark, and the other in Sweden.

NYCOPING, a town of Aalburg dioceſe, and province of Jutland, in Denmark: it lies in the Iſle of Mors, which is formed by Lymford-gulph.

NYLAND, a ſubdiviſion of Finland, in Sweden, on the Finnic gulph, W. of Carelia. It is a level fruitful country.

NYMPHENBURG, a fine ſeat of the Elector of Bavaria, about three quarters of a mile from his capital. It ſtands in a plain, with fine ſtables, gardens, and parks, &c. The furniture of this palace is Indian, and the apartments ſplendid.

NYNE, a river of Northamptonſhire, on which ſtands the town of Northampton, and ſeveral others.

NYON (ſee NION) a town of Dauphiny, in France.

NYON, a bailiwic of Berne, between the lake of Gex and Jura.

Its capital of the ſame name is a very ancient town, partly on a hill, and partly on a plain near the ſaid lake. Here is a fine moſaic pavement, and ſeveral Roman inſcriptions, with fragments of Corinthian pillars in the houſes, &c. It has a harbour on the lake, by the navigation of which there is a great reſort to its fairs and markets: it lies about eleven miles N. E. of Geneva.

NYSLOT, a town of conquered Carelia, and Finland, in Sweden, and the only one of Savolaxia, on the lake Saima, with a caſtle on a rock in its river, and well-fortified, belonging to the Ruſſians: it lies fifty-eight miles N. of Wiborg. Lat. 62 deg. 10 min. N. long. 29 deg. 15 min. E. See NIESLOT.

NYSTADT, a town of North Finland Proper, in Sweden, on a ſmall bay of the Bothnic gulph, where a treaty of peace was concluded between the Czar Peter and the King of Sweden, Auguſt 30, 1721. It lies ſixty-two miles S. of Biorneborg.

O.

OAKHAM, or OKEHAM, the capital of Rutlandſhire, near which, and on the edge of Catmoſsvale, is the ancient ſeat of Burleigh on the hill, rebuilt by the Earl of Nottingham. The town lies fourteen miles from Leiceſter, and ninety-ſix from London. Here is a free-ſchool, charity-ſchool, and hoſpital. The vicarage of All-Saints is a fine ſtructure, with a ſpire. The dwarf Hudſon, who was ſerved up in a cold pye, will ever live in the hiſtory of Oakham.

OAKHAMTON, commonly OKINGTON, a borough of Devonſhire, on the river Oak; it ſends two members to parliament, and lies 22 miles from Exeter, and 193 from London. Its fairs are the ſecond Tueſday after March 11, May 14, the firſt Wedneſday after July 5, and Auguſt 5, for cattle; but when May 14 or Auguſt 5 falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the fair is kept on Tueſday.

OASIS, a place of Thebais, in Upper Egypt, in Africa, on the Nile, where the caravans of Nubia firſt come after thirteen days journey.

Of the ſame name is another town on the W. ſide of Lake Mœris, called the Little Oaſis, and 100 miles from this. A third place was likewiſe called Little Oaſis.

OB, or OBY, a conſiderable river of Ruſſia, which iſſues from Lake Altin, in Calmuc Tartary, in Aſia; whence running N. it unites with the Irtis; and continuing its courſe ſtill N. it forms the boundary between Europe and Aſia, at the ſame time receiving ſeveral other ſtreams in its courſe. Its common dimenſions in its ordinary channel is between 2 and 300 fathoms; and in ſome parts, when the floods are out, of a much greater breadth. It abounds with fiſh, and is navigable almoſt up to its ſource. After traverſing a vaſt tract of above 2000 miles, it falls into a bay of the Frozen ſea. Lat. 63 deg. 10 min. N. long. 86 deg. 15 min. E.

OBDACH, a town of Stiria, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It lies twenty-five miles W. of Gratz. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. E.

OBERNBERG, a pretty town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Inn, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Paſſaw, eighteen miles S. of the city of the latter name. Lat. 48 deg. 23 min. N. long. 13 deg. 22 min. E.

OBERNDORF, a place of Mentz, in Germany. It ſtands in the neighbourhood of Urb, a city of Spoſſart.

OBERNHEIM, a town of Lower Alſace, in Germany, but now belonging to France. It lies on the Ergel, between Straſburg and Schletſtadt, three German miles from each.

OBERSTEIN, a town of the Palatinate, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in Germany. It lies thirty-two miles E. of Triers. Lat. 49 deg. 37 min. N. long. 7 deg. 12 min. E.

OBERWESEL, or UPPER WESEL, a town of Triers, in Germany, on the W. ſide of the Rhine, with a large caſtle on an eminence commanding it. It lies thirty-eight miles N. E. of Triers. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long. 7 deg. 16 min. E.

OCCELLUM, the name given by Ptolemy to Spurnhead, in Yorkſhire.

OCH, a river waſhing Wantage, in Berkſhire.

OCHILL-HILLS, a ridge of mountains running along the S. parts of Perthſhire, in the North of Scotland, in which there is abundance of metals and minerals. Excellent peats and plenty of wood ſupply the want of coals.

OCHSENFURT, a town of Franconia, in Germany, on the Mayne. It lies fourteen miles S. E. of Wurtzburg, to the Biſhop of which it belongs. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5 min. E.

OCIMIANO, a town of Montferrat, in Upper Italy, on the Grana. It lies much about ſix miles S. E. of Caſſal.

OCKA, a conſiderable river of Ruſſia. It runs in a N. direction by Orel and Peremill, when turning E. it joins the Woſcowa at Kolomna.

OCKA, or OCKER, a river of Germany, which riſing in the S. part of Brunſwick, runs N. through that duchy; and paſſing by the cities of Goſlar, Wolfenbuttel, and Brunſwick, unites with the Aller below Gyſhorn.

OCKINGHAM, a market-town of Berkſhire, much frequented, has a free-ſchool and an hoſpital, with a manufacture of ſilk ſtockings. Its market is on Tueſday.

The foreſt which this place ſtands in gave birth to the celebrated poet Mr. Pope. It lies eight miles from Reading, and thirty-three from London.

OCRIDA, or LOCHRIDA, the ancient *Lychnidos*, a town of Albania, on the confines of Macedon, in European Turkey, on a lake of the ſame name. It lies ſixty-three miles S. E. of Durazzo; it is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and the reſidence of a Sangiac. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 21 deg. 15 min. E.

OCTESOUR, a place where a pretty large branch of the Senegal river, in Africa, parts from the main ſtream.

OCZAKOW, the ancient *Ordeſſus*, a ſtrong fortreſs of Oczakow Tartary, with a harbour near the mouth of the Dnieper. It lies 123 miles N. E. of the northern branch of the Danube, and 151 W. of Precop. Lat. 46 deg. 12 min. N. long. 35 deg. 17 min. E.

ODENSEE, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, and Funen, in Denmark. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and has a remarkable cathedral. The Daniſh language is ſpoken here in its greateſt purity; and in 1538 a diet was held at this place, in which the reformation of this kingdom was ſettled. It lies ſeventy-five miles W. of Copenhagen.

Here they brew the beſt beer in Denmark, and have four churches in this town. Lat. 55 deg. 25 min. N. long. 10 deg. 30 min. E.

ODER, a river which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Hungary; whence it runs through Sileſia and Brandenburg; and after dividing Eaſtern from Weſtern Pomerania, parts itſelf into ſeveral channels, which form the iſlands of Uſedom and Wollin, below which it falls into the Baltic. In its courſe it waters the cities of Ratober, Opelen, Breſlaw, Glogau, Croſſen, Franckfort, and Stetin.

ODER, a town of Sileſia, a duchy of Bohemia, in Germany, near the ſource of the river of the ſame name. It lies eighteen miles S. of Troppaw. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 57 min. E.

ODERBERG, a town of Sileſia, a duchy of Bohemia, in Germany, on the Oder. It lies eighteen miles E.

of Troppaw. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 39 min. E.

ODERNHEIM, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany. It lies about eighteen miles S. of the city of Mentz. Lat. 49 deg. 51 min. N. long. 7 deg. 46 min. E.

ODIHAM, a market-town of Hampſhire, on the weſtern road. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair on Mid-Lent Saturday, July 31, for cattle and toys.

This place gave birth to the famous grammarian William Lilly, who was maſter of St. Paul's ſchool in London. It lies a little to the E. of Baſingſtoke; twenty miles from Wincheſter, and forty-one from London.

ŒDENBURG, or SOPRON, a county of Lower Hungary, E. from the frontiers of Auſtria, and S. W. from thoſe of Muſon. It is thirty-ſix miles long, and thirty where broadeſt.

The royal free-town of the ſame name is one of the beſt in that kingdom. The inhabitants, by carefully cultivating their vineyards, have excellent wine. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies thirty-four miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 12 min. N. long. 16 deg. 27 min. E.

ŒLAND, a pleaſant iſland of Sweden, oppoſite to South Gothland, from which it is divided by the ſtreight called Calmarſundt. It is about ſeventy miles long from N. to S. but not twelve in its greateſt breadth. It yields good paſture for cattle, and lies fourteen miles E. of Calmar. Lat. 56 deg. 38 min. N. long. 16 deg. 12 min. E.

ŒLFIELD, a town of Magdeburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Aller. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Brunſwick. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 10 deg. 51 min. E.

ŒSEL, an iſland at the entrance of the bay of Riga, or Livonia, below Dagho, from which a narrow channel ſeparates it on the N. It is about ſixty miles long, and twenty-two broad. The capital is Arenſburg. The iſland ſtands in lat. 58 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E.

ŒTING, or ŒTINGEN, a town of Bavaria, and the capital of the county of the ſame name, in Germany. It lies on the Inn, over which is a bridge, the Œnipons of the ancients. The old chapel, ſo the church is called, is very much reſorted to by pilgrims, on account of a miraculous image, that it is ſtyled the Loretto of Germany. It lies near Burkhauſen, thirty-ſeven miles N. W. of Ingolſtadt. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.

ŒTINGEN, a town of Lower Suabia, in Germany, on the Wernitz; it lies twelve miles N. E. of Nordlingen. Lat. 48 deg. 21 min. N. long. 12 deg. 47 min. E.

OFFA'S DYKE, an entrenchment thrown up by Offa the King of the Mercians, in order to defend the Engliſh Saxons from the incurſions of the ancient Britons, who had retired into Wales. It extends about ninety miles, from the mouth of the Wye near Bleachly, to the mouth of the Dee, which divides Wales from Cheſhire.

OFFENBACH, a town of Heſſe, in Germany; it gives title of Count. It lies nine miles E. of Franckfort. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 28 min. E.

OFFENBURG, a ſmall imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, on the Kintſch or Nagolt, within a league of the Rhine, and is about twelve miles S. E. of Straſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 7 deg. 38 min. E.

OFFENBURG, a town of Tranſylvania, on the frontiers of the county of Thorda. It lies ſeven German miles N. W. from Weiſſenberg.

OFFIDA, a town of Ancona and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy, and on the confines of the kingdom of Naples. It lies twenty-ſeven miles S. of Loretto. Lat. 43 deg. 5 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

OGLIO, a river of Italy. It riſes in the county of Trent, in the Alps; and continuing its courſe S. E. falls into the Po on the W. of the Borgo Forte.

OHNSPACH, a place in Franconia, in Germany. See ANSPACH.

OISANS, a town of Upper Dauphiny, in France, twenty miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

OKBOTSKI, a place eighty miles N. of Kamſchatka point, to which Captain Beering croſſed the ſea from the mouth of Bolſkaya, in ſearch of a N. E. paſſage, and from thence returned by land through Siberia to Peterſburg. Lat. 58 deg. 30 min. N. long. 78 deg. E.

OKEHAM and OKEHAMTON, two places in England. See under OAK.

OKELEY, or OAKLEY, a place in Surrey, where was formerly a caſtle; and in its neighbourhood the Saxon King Ethelwolf fought a bloody battle with the Danes. In its church-yard there are many roſe-buſhes at the heads of the graves.

OKEYHOLE, a famous cave on the S. ſide of the Mendip-hills and pariſh of Wokey, in Somerſetſhire.

OKINGHAM, a place in Berkſhire. See OCKINGHAM.

OLD SARUM *and Winchelſea*. See under SARUM and WINCHELSEA, and ſo of the reſt.

OLDELSLO, or OLDESLO, a town of Holſtein and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Trave, fifteen miles W. of Lubeck. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 10 deg. 7 min. E.

OLDENBURG, OLDENDORF, or ALTENBURG, a town in a county of the ſame name, and Holſtein, in Germany, on the Brockaw, and N. E. corner of Wagria, near the Baltic. It lies twenty-five miles N. E. of Ploen, and is ſubject to Holſtein-Gottorp. Lat. 54 deg. 34 min. N. long. 10 deg. 48 min. E.

OLDENBURG, a county of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is bounded by the German ocean and mouth of the Weſer on the N. E. by Bremen on the E. by Oſnabrug and part of Munſter on the S. and by Embden or Eaſt Frieſland on the W. being about fifty miles long and twenty broad, along the banks of the Weſer. It is moſtly barren, full of heaths and marſhes, where ſmaller ſized cattle than thoſe in Wales are bred; but its horſes are reckoned the beſt in Germany. The inhabitants are in general very poor, dwelling in mean huts made of mud and turf, &c. and are ſubject now to Denmark.

Its capital of the ſame name, ison the Honta or Hunt. It is well-fortified, and has a ſtately caſtle, once the reſidence of its old Counts, but the other houſes are mean. It lies twenty-ſix miles W. of Bremen. Lat. 53 deg. 32 min. N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E.

OLDENDORF, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Schaumburg and Weſtphalia, in Germany, on the Weſer. It lies ſix miles S. of Schaumburg. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. E.

OLDENSEEL, the capital of Twente and province of Overiſſel, in the united Netherlands. It lies thirty-eight miles N. of Deventer. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. long. 6 deg. 52 min. E.

OLERON, the ancient *Uliarus* or *Olario*, an iſland of France, in the Bay of Biſcay and Atlantic ocean. It lies on the coaſt of Aunis and Saintonge, is upwards of five leagues in length, two in breadth, and about three diſtant from the ſhore. Its inhabitants having been expert ſeamen for theſe 6 or 700 years paſt, have drawn up rules for the marine, called the Laws of Oleron, which have ſerved as a model to other maritime powers with regard to ſea affairs. Theſe iſlanders have always enioyed conſiderable privileges. The ſoil produces corn and wine in abundance. Great quantities of ſalt are made here from ſea-water. It contains about 10 or 12,000 inhabitants; and on a headland in it is a light-houſe called Chaſſiron, with a ſtrong caſtle on its E. ſide. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 26 min. W.

OLERON, a ſmall, but well-fortified Epiſcopal city of Berne, in France, and in a diſtrict of the ſame name, on the Gave d'Oleron: it lies twenty-eight miles S. of Dax. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 49 min. W.

OLESCO,

OLESCO, a town of Upper Volhinia, in Poland, fifty-ſix miles from Luſuck. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 23 deg. 56 min. E.

OLIKA, a town in the laſt-mentioned province of Poland. It gives title of Duke, has a fair cathedral and academy for arts and ſciences, lies twenty miles E. of Luſuck. Both theſe places are diſtinctly marked in our maps.

OLINDA, once the capital of Fernambuco, in Braſil, in South America, but taken and deſtroyed by the Dutch; ſince which it is but an inconſiderable place. It lies 54 miles N. of Cape St. Auguſtine, and 512 N. E. of All-Saints bay. Lat. 8 deg. 12 min. S. long. 35 deg. 10 min. W.

OLITE, or OLITA, a fine city of Navarre, in Spain, on the Cidazo, and in a fertile plain, anciently the ſeat of the Kings of Navarre. It lies thirty miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 1 deg. 35 min. W.

OLIVA, a town of Pruſſia and Poliſh Pomerania, with a harbour on a bay of the Baltic. Here is a famous Benedictine (others ſay Ciſtercian) abbey, with a very beautiful church, in which are forty altars grandly decorated.

A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1660, between the Emperor, Poland, Sweden, &c. It lies eight miles W. of Dantzick. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 18 deg. 29 min. E.

OLIVENZA, one of the beſt fortreſſes of Alentejo, in Portugal, having nine baſtions, eight ravelines, a caſtle, and other works, on the E. ſide of the Guadiana. It contains above 5000 ſouls, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1657. It lies 10 miles S. of Elvas, and 117 E. S. E. from Liſbon. Lat. 38 deg. 41 min. N. long. 7 deg. 38 min. E.

OLIVET, *Mount*, on the E. ſide, and not far from Jeruſalem, in Paleſtine, and Aſiatic Turkey. It is reckoned near a mile high. On its ſummit ſtands a chapel, with a cupola ſupported by pillars of white marble, ſtill in good repair; but the temple over it, and contiguous monaſtery, have gone to total decay.

OLMUTZ, the capital of Moravia, in Germany. This, though ſmall, is a very neat, ſtrong, and populous city, on the Morawa, over which is a large bridge. The ſtreets are regular, piazzas ſpacious, and public ſtructures, &c. very handſome. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, which St. Cyril, who lived about the year 880, filled. Here is an abbey ſo advantageouſly ſituated for the defence of the town, as to be fortified and garriſoned. It lies thirty-two miles S. W. of Troppau, and ſeventy-ſix N. of Vienna. By the navigation of its river, Olmutz trades with Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, Sileſia, and Auſtria.

OLONE, a town of Poictou, in France, in a ſort of iſland, with a very good harbour even for the largeſt ſhips, a caſtle, and quay. It lies thirty-four miles N. W. of Rochelle. Lat. 46 deg. 28 min. N. long. 1 deg. 57 min. W.

OLSE, or OELSE, a duchy of Sileſia, in Germany, in a pleaſant country and healthy air.

Its capital of the ſame name was formerly fortified; but the works were demoliſhed in 1648 by the Swedes. It lies twelve miles N. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 17 deg. 12 min. E.

OLSNITZ, a town of Voigtland, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the Elſter, fifty-eight miles S. W. of Dreſden. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E.

OLTEN, a town of Solothurn, one of the Swiſs Cantons, with a fine wooden bridge over the Aar, joined together by iron-cramps, and near it a magnificent convent of Auguſtines.

OLYMPIA, the modern *Longanico*, a town of the Morea, in European Turkey, on the Carbon, a little S. of the Alphæus. Here the Olympic games were formerly celebrated: here was alſo a famous temple, ſtatue of Jupiter Olympius, and a grove; but is now an inconſiderable place.

OLYMPUS, now *Lacha*, the moſt famous of the twenty-four mountains of Theſſaly, celebrated by the ancient poets for its extraordinary height, and made by them the ſeat of the gods, and heaven itſelf called ſo: tho' it is found not to be much above an Engliſh mile high. It lies on the confines of Theſſaly, and N. of Lariſſa.

OLYMPUS, a very high chain of mountains in Myſia, and Aſiatic Turkey, whoſe tops are covered with vaſt quantities of ſnow, and of a long ſtanding.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Lycia, near the city of the ſame name, in Aſiatic Turkey, famous for excellent ſaffron, which grew wild upon it.

The city Olympus lay near the ſea-coaſt, between Phaſelis, and the Hieron or ſacred promontory, formerly very famous, and an Epiſcopal ſee.

OLYMPUS, a mountain in the iſland of Cyprus, in the Levant and Aſiatic Turkey. It is of an extraordinary height and extent.

OMAGH, or DRAUMMORAGH, a borough of Tyrone, and its ſhire-town, in the province of Ulſter, and kingdom of Ireland, on the Roe-Water. Here urns were found in cheſts under two heaps of ſtones: it lies fifteen miles from Strabane.

OMAGUAS, a people of South America, on the river Maragnon, whoſe language is eaſy, and agreeable to the ear; they are leſs barbarous than moſt other Indians, are ſenſible, and have an appearance of decency among them: but to render their children beautiful as they call it, they flatten the fore and hind parts of their heads, when infants; which gives them a monſtrous appearance.

OMAN, or JEMEN, a kingdom of Arabia Felix, including the greateſt part of it, and in Aſiatic Turkey. Its extent is ſaid to be from lat. 22 deg. 50 min. to 26 deg. N. and S. and from long. 48 to 58 deg. E.

The ancient capital of Arabia Felix was of the ſame name, and a famous mart for traffic. But with regard to its preſent ſtate, as well as that of the whole kingdom, we are utterly in the dark.

OMASUYOS, a diſtrict of La Paz, a biſhopric of the audience of Charcas, in South America. It begins N. W. and almoſt at the gates of Paz, and extends about twenty leagues, being bounded on the W. by the famous lake of Titi-caca, or Chucuito.

The air here is ſomething cold, that it produces but little grain: yet they have great numbers of cattle, beſides an advantageous trade for fiſh, carried on by the Indians, who dwell on the banks of the lake.

OMBRIA, or UMBRIA, the ancient name of a province belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State, in the middle diviſion of Italy, now called Spoletto and Peruggia.

OMBRO, or LOMBRO, a town of the Sieneſe, a territory of the Great duchy of Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies near the Tuſcan ſea, a little S. of Caſtiglione, and forty-ſix miles S. W. of Sienna.

OMERS, ST. anciently *Sithiu*, a conſiderable trading and populous town, and one of the beſt fortreſſes in French Flanders, and the ſecond place in Artois. It lies on the Aa, partly high, and partly in a moraſs; with the ſee of a Biſhop. It is well fortified in the modern ſtile, and has an Engliſh ſeminary of Jeſuits. By means of a navigable canal cut from the Aa to Gravelines, it has a communication with the ſea: it lies nineteen miles S. E. of Calais, and twenty-three S. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 2 deg. 24 min. E.

OMMELANDEN, the country lying round the province of Groeningen, in the United Netherlands. The whole province is ſo called in the treaty of Union at Utrecht. See GROENINGEN.

OMMEN, a town of Overyſſel, one of the united provinces, on the Leſſer Vecht: it lies eighteen miles N. E. of Deventer. Lat. 52 deg. 29 min. N. long. 6 deg. 31 min. E.

OMMENBURG, or AMELBURG, a ſtrong town in the electorate of Mentz, in Germany, and the capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, on the Ohern. It ſtands high, and lies ſix miles S. E. from Marpurg, and fifty N. of Franckfort. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. E.

OMRA, AMRAS, or OMBRA, a very pleaſant and ſtrong

ſtrong caſtle, about a mile and a half E. of Inſpruck, in the circle of Auſtria, in Germany, at the end of a fine park, overlooking the Inn; formerly the ſummer-reſidence of the Archdukes of Auſtria, and adorned with ſtatues, medals, &c. See INSPRUCK.

ONANDAGOES, one of the tribes of the Five Nations, called Iroquois, reſiding near lake Ontario or Frontiniac, in Canada, North America.

ONEGA-LAKE, a collection of inland waters in Rubeninſki, in Ruſſia, lying between the Ladoga-lake and the White ſea; with the former of which it communicates, by means of the river Swir. It is 180 werſts in length, and 80 in breadth. Sea-dogs are found in it, though the water is freſh. An attempt was made in the lifetime of Peter the Great, to unite the rivers Wytogra and Kowſcha, and by that means make a communication between Onega-lake and the Beloſero or White ſea; but the death of that monarch put an end to the execution of that deſign.

ONEGLIA, or ONELIA, a principality in the middle of the Genoeſe dominions, in Upper Italy, belonging to the King of Sardinia.

Its capital of the ſame name is a well-built and fortified ſea-port: it lies forty-ſeven miles S. E. of Coni, and ſeventy-four S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E.

ONOR, the moſt northerly kingdom on the coaſt of the Mogul empire, and on this ſide the Ganges, in Aſia. It is hilly, having Decan on the N. Baticala on the S. Garzopa on the E. and the Indian ocean on the W.

Its capital of the ſame name, alſo called Ananor, ſtands at the mouths of the Mergea and Onan, forming a harbour for ſhips of 2 or 300 tons. It has a caſtle on the N. ſide of the river, which commands the entrance into the town. Here is a Dutch factory: it lies eighteen leagues S. of Goa, and twelve N. of Barcelor.

ONOTH, or ONOD, a town and caſtle of Hungary, on the Sajo: it lies fifty-ſix miles N. E. of Buda, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 48 deg. 16 min. N. long. 20 deg. 27 min. E.

ONRUST, i. e. NOREST, a ſmall iſland at the mouth of Batavia harbour, in Aſia, where the Dutch build and carreen their ſhipping.

ONTARIO, or FRONTINIAC-LAKE, a large collection of inland waters, to the W. of the country of the Iroquois or Five Nations, in Canada, North America. It communicates on the N. with the river St. Laurence, and on the S. with the lake Erie, by means of the cataract of Niagara; on account of which laſt untoward circumſtance, the advantageous communication between Ontario, Montreal, and Quebec, is rendered difficult, and may be eaſily obſtructed by the Indians; for goods muſt be landed on each ſide of this water-fall, and reſpectively ſhipped again, for the carrying on of trade.

The French have a fort of the ſame name on this lake; but this, and all the country of Canada, ſince the taking of Montreal in September 1760, by General Amherſt, is now in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh nation.

OOSTBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, in the Netherlands. It ſtands in a little iſland divided from Cadſand by a canal. Here was formerly an harbour; but it is choaked up, and its fortifications have been demoliſhed.

OOSTDUYVELAND, a village in the E. part of the iſland of Duyveland, a diſtrict of Zealand, one of the united provinces.

OOSTERGOW, the N. ſubdiviſion of Weſt Frieſland, one of the provinces of the United Netherlands.

OOSTERWICK, the capital of a country of the ſame name, in Brabant, and the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the confluence of two little rivers, formerly very conſiderable, having had 500 weavers looms, and 36 brew-houſes in it. Here are three annual fairs.

OOTMERSEN, an old town of Overiſſel, in the United Netherlands, ſeven miles from Odenſeel, to the N.

OPDAL, a place of Drontheim government, in Norway. It ſtands at the bottom of a narrow bay, forty miles from the ocean, and about ſixty-five from Drontheim to the S.

OPHIR, ſuppoſed to be the Sofala, the Septuagint's Sopheira, a kingdom of Monomotapa, in Africa, whence Solomon had his gold of the ſame denomination, by ſhips ſent from Eſiongeber, the preſent Suez, a ſea-port of the Red-ſea.

OPON, huge mountains of New Andaluſia and Terra Firma, in South America, fifty leagues broad, very ſteep and deſert, which Gonſalvo Ximenes croſſed, and came into an even and well-cultivated country.

OPORTO, the ſame with Port-a-Port and Porto, a ſea-port of Portugal. See PORT-A-PORT.

OPPELEN, a ſtrong town of the upper duchy of Sileſia and Bohemia, in Germany, on the N. ſide of the Oder, over which is a bridge, with a collegiate and parochial church, &c. It lies thirty-four miles S. E. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 17 deg. 26 min. E.

The duchy of the ſame name is bounded by Poland on the N. E. and S. E. by the duchies of Ratibor and Troppaw on the S. by that of Grotſkaw on the W. and by that of Brieg on the N. W. It is watered by ſeveral rivers beſides the Oder.

OPPENHEIM, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany, ſtanding high, and not far from the Rhine. Here is plenty of good wine and corn. It has three churches, beſides convents, &c. with a caſtle on a hill called Landſcron, and a flying bridge. There is no finer ſpot in Germany than that between this town and Worms: it lies twelve miles S. of Mentz, and thirteen N. of Worms. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long 8 deg. 12 min. E.

OPTATOW, a town of Sendomir-palatinate, in Poland, on the Pilcza. The diet of the province met here in 1705, to declare againſt King Auguſtus. It has ſeveral fair religious ſtructures, and lies fifteen miles N. W. of Sendomir.

ORACH, a town of Upper Boſnia, in European Turkey, on the Drin: it lies 105 miles from Belgrade to the S. W.

ORAN, a province of Barbary and Algiers, in Africa, on the Mediterranean coaſt, about three or four miles W. of Mazalquiver, and 150 in the ſame direction from Algiers. It is bounded on the W. by the province of Hareſgol, on the E. by Tenez, and on the S. by Tremezen. It is a fruitful country.

Its capital of the ſame name is a city and port, about a muſket-ſhot from the ſea, and oppoſite to Carthagena, in Spain, partly on a plain, and partly on the declivity of a craggy hill, on the top of which is a fortreſs; on a higher eminence a ſecond, and on the other ſide of the river is a third on a high mountain. It is about a mile and a half in circuit, walled, and well-fortified, but commanded by the adjacent hills: it has but two gates. This place having become a neſt of pyrates who infeſted the coaſt of Spain, Cardinal Ximenes reſolved to take it from the Moors, and after a ſhort ſiege made himſelf maſter of it in 1509: ſo that the Spaniards kept it till 1708, when it fell into the hands of the Infidels, after a long ſiege; but they loſt it again in 1732, and the Spaniards ſtill continue in the poſſeſſion of it. Lat. 36 deg. 41 min. N. long. 5 min. E.

ORANGE, a principality now in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It has the Rhone on the W. and is incloſed within the county of Venaiſſin, extending about ſeven leagues in length. It came by marriage to the family of Naſſau, from which was deſcended his late Majeſty King William III.

The French King Lewis XIV. ſeized it, but reſtored it to King William by the treaty of Ryſwic. Frederick William King of Pruſſia, that monarch's firſt couſin, and one of his coheirs, gave it up for ever to the King of France, by a treaty in 1713. It ſtill gives title of Prince to a grandſon of his late Majeſty of Great Britain, the ſon of the late Prince William Friſo of Naſſau, by our Princeſs-Royal.

Its capital of the ſame name is an old city on the E. bank of the Rhone. It lies in a large plain, watered by ſeveral rivulets, is the ſee of a Biſhop, and has an univerſity. Its caſtle and works were demoliſhed by Lewis XIV. the latter in 1660, and the former in 1673.

Here councils were celebrated in the early ages of

Chriſtianity; and among its Roman antiquities are the remains of a fine triumphal arch and amphitheatre: it lies eighteen miles N. of Avignon, and ſeventy-four S. W. of Grenoble. Lat. 44 deg. 21 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

ORANJEBURG, once a fine palace of the King of Pruſſia, in Brandenburg, Germany, near the Spree, and about ſixteen miles N. W. of Berlin; but both it and the gardens were neglected in the late reign, and are going to ruin.

Not far from this ſeat is a city of the ſame name, or Oranjebaum, round which are meadows, with canals cut from the Havel, and bounded by woods, acroſs which are ſeveral long viſtas.

ORANSA, or ORONSA, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, N. W. of Ila, and ſeparated from Colonſa only by the tide of flood. Though ſandy, it produces corn and graſs, and belongs to Mr. Macduffy. Here are inland lakes, in one of which is an iſland with a fort.

ORATAVIA, the capital of Teneriff, one of the Canary iſlands, in the Atlantic ocean, lying W. of Morocco, in Africa.

ORBASSAN, a large village of Piedmont Proper, in Upper Italy, on the plain of Marſiglia, where a battle was fought between the French and the Duke of Savoy in 1693. It lies lies between Pignerol and Turin, eleven miles from the latter, and ten from the former.

ORBE, a bailiwic of Pais de Vaud, and Canton of Berne, in Switzerland.

Its capital of the ſame name, or the ancient Urba, is a pretty place, near the river Orbe, commanding a ſide-view of the lake Yverdun.

The town-houſe and college here, which were two contiguous convents of monks and nuns, upon pulling down a little church common to both, there tumbled out, we are told, as many dry bones of infants as would fill a baſket, and a private trap-door was found, which communicated with the convents.

ORBITELLO, the capital city of Degli Preſidii, in Tuſcany, and middle diviſion of Italy, now belonging to Naples: it is fortified, and ſtands near the river Albegna, on a lake which communicates with the ſea by a canal; has a good harbour, and lies fifty-four miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 34 min. N. long. 12 deg. 16 min. E.

ORCADES, the Latin name of the ORKNEYS; which ſee. Theſe are iſlands in the N. of Scotland.

ORCHIES, the principal place of a bailiwic in French Flanders, and the Netherlands: it was formerly a conſiderable city, but now very poor; yet it is well known for its woollen manufactures: it lies fourteen miles S. E. of Liſle. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. E.

ORCHILLA, one of the Little Antilles iſlands. It lies north of the Terra Firma of South America, to the weſtward of Tortuga, and eaſtward of the iſles of Roca, in the North ſea of the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 11 deg. 32 min. N. long. 65 deg. 25 min. W.

This iſland is divided into ſeveral parcels by ſhallow channels: on the S. W. part the ſea is very deep, and the ſhore ſteep; ſo that ſhips may come very near it. The ſoil is ſalt, and has no ſprings, &c.

ORCI *Novi*, a good fortreſs of the Breſciano, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy, on the frontiers of the Milaneſe and Cremoneſe, in the midway between Cremona on the S. and the lake Iſeo on the N.

ORCI *Vecchi*, near the E. ſide of the Oglio, and about two miles E. of Orci Novi, and as many from the Po.

ORCOMENO, in Achaia, the modern Livadia, a province of European Turkey, formerly celebrated for its horſes: here was once a ſtately temple of the Graces. It ſtands nineteen miles N. W. from Thebes; and is now only a village.

ORDUNNA, the only city of Biſcay, in Spain. It ſtands in a delightful plain, ſurrounded with high mountains; has a good harbour, and is more conſiderable for its trade than magnitude: it lies twenty-ſeven miles S. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 3 deg. 32 min. W.

OREBRO, an old inland town of Nericia, in Sweden Proper, on the Hielmer-lake, with a caſtle and harbour, from which one may go to Stockholm, by the navigation of the river and canal of Arboga, reaching to the Maler-ſee: it lies ſixty-eight miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg. 25 min. N. long. 14 deg. 56 min. E.

OREGRUND, a port-town of Uplandia, in Sweden Proper, thrice deſtroyed and burnt to the ground by the Ruſſians, but now pretty well rebuilt. It lies on the Bothnic gulph, fifty-eight miles N. of Stockholm. Lat. 60 deg. 27 min. N. long. 18 deg. 18 min. E.

ORENSE, or ORTENSE, an Epiſcopal city of Galicia, in Spain, near the mouth of the Minho, over which is a ſtrong bridge, and in a country abounding with wine and fruit.

Here are baths, ſome of which are boiling hot, called Aquæ Celeniæ and Allinæ; alſo Aquæ Urentes, whence the corruption Orenſe: it lies fifty miles S. E. of Compoſtella. Lat. 42 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8 deg. 27 min. W.

ORFA, ſaid to be the Edeſſa where Agbarus reigned, a town of Diarbeker, in Aſiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, (others ſay) on the Scyrtus, about a day's journey from it.

This is a pretty large place, and well fortified, has a Baſha or Beglerbeg: it lies ninety-eight miles E. of Aleppo. Lat. 36 deg. 18 min. N. long. 40 deg. 10 min. E.

ORFORD, a borough of Suffolk, governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It ſtands at the mouth of the Ore; but the ſea has withdrawn from its harbour, for which reaſon the place declines: yet the towers of the old caſtle, and thoſe of the church, are a ſea-mark; and on its headland of Orfordneſs is a light-houſe; which point of land is alſo a good ſhelter for colliers and coaſters.

It gave title of Earl to Admiral Ruſſel, and lately to the well-known Sir Robert Walpole, whoſe grandſon now enjoys it.

Orford lies thirty-two miles from Bury, and eighty-eight from London. Lat. 52 deg. 17 min. N. long. 1 deg. 11 min. E. Its weekly market is on Monday, and annual fair on Midſummer-day, namely June 24, for toys.

ORFORDNESS (ſee ORFORD) laſt-mentioned.

ORGIVA, a town of Granada, in Spain: it lies twenty-ſeven miles S. of the capital. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 3 deg. 32 min. W.

ORGUEIL, *Mont*, a caſtle of the Carterets, in the iſland of Jerſey; in which one of them, called Regimald, in 1374, bravely repulſed Gueſclin, Conſtable of France, who had come thither with 10,000 French: for which ſervice he and ſeven of his ſons, who were with him in the caſtle, were knighted by the King in one day. See JERSEY.

ORIA, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Otranto, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy: it gives title of Marquis, and lies thirty-four miles N. W. of Otranto. Lat. 40 deg. 27 min. N. long. 18 deg. 12 min. E.

ORIETAL *Iſlands:* thus the following are denominated, as the Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, Bandas, and other iſlands lying S. of China.

ORIETAN, a town of Aracan, which is a kingdom of Ava, beyond the Ganges, in Aſia. Our maps, under the name of Orientan, probably the ſame, place it S. W. of the city of Aracan: though others place Orietan on a branch of the river running from it.

This place is frequented, we are told, by merchants from moſt parts of the E. and governed by a Viceroy with the title of King.

ORIGUELA, or ORIHUELA, in Latin *Auriolla*, a city of Valencia, in Spain, on the Segura, in a very fruitful plain, ſurrounded with mountains, and defended by an old caſtle. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, has an univerſity, and lies fourteen miles N. E. from Murcia. Lat. 38 deg. 22 min. N. long. 56 min. W.

ORISSA. See ORIXA.

ORISTAGNI, a fortified city on the W. ſide of Sardinia, an iſland in Upper Italy. It has an harbour on a bay of the Mediterranean, is an Archbiſhop's ſee, and lies forty-ſeven miles N. W. of Cagliari. Lat. 39 deg. 27 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E.

ORIXA, ORISSIA, or ORIA, a kingdom in the ſouthern

ern diviſion of Indoſtan, in Aſia. It is parted from Bengal on the N. by the river Guenga; has the bay of Bengal on the E. the mountains of Ballagate and Berar on the W. and Golconda on the S. It is 445 miles from E. to W. and 235 where broadeſt. The ſoil is fruitful in rice, and here is plenty of ſeveral other commodities.

Its capital of the ſame name lies on the W. ſide of the bay of Bengal; and ſixty-four miles S. W. of Baliſore. Lat. 20 deg. 15 min. N. long. 85 deg. 15 min. E.

ORKNEYS, in Latin *Orcades*, a ſtewartry or diſtrict in the north of Scotland, which including, together with the Orkney-iſles, thoſe of Shetland, are the moſt northerly parts of that kingdom, and ſend one member to parliament; beſides Kirkwall the capital of Orkney, being one in the diſtrict of royal burghs, ſends alternately another member.

The Orkneys are divided on the S. from that part of the mainland of Scotland called Caithneſs, by a tempeſtuous ſtreight called Pentland or Pictland firth, about twenty-four miles long, and twelve broad, more or leſs. In this firth are two remarkable whirlpools behind Swinna, which ſwallow all veſſels that come within the reach of their vortex; and for that reaſon, it is ſaid, they commonly fling a large bundle of ſtraw, or ſome ſuch materials, into the principal of them, as they paſs by, in order to break the violence of their attraction: beſides the variety of tides, ſaid to be twenty-four in number, the leaſt contrary wind renders the paſſage very ſtormy and dangerous.

To the Orkneys belong about twenty-eight iſles great and ſmall, beſides Stromo on the coaſt of Caithneſs; and theſe are chiefly South Ronaldſha, Swinna, Hoy, Burra, Lambholm, Flotta, Faira, Cava, Gramley, Mainland or the principal iſland, Copinſha, Strapinſha, Damſey, Inhallo, Stronſa, Papa-Stronſa, Sanda, North Ronaldſha, Eda, Rouſa, Wyre, Garſa, Egleſha, North Fara, Weſtra, and Papa-Weſtra.

The Orkneys have the Caledonian ſea on the W. the German ocean on the E. and that part of the latter which divides them from Shetland on the N.

In the Orkney and Shetland iſles they have little or no wood, owing not to the ſoil, but inattention of the inhabitants; though very good vegetables and roots, with ſome ſmall-bodied barley or bear.

The common language is the Scottiſh, or hard dialect of Engliſh: and ſome of the ancient people among them ſpeak the Norns, Norſe, or Norwegian tongue. On account of the reſort of ſtrangers among them for commerce, or in their way to America, they are generally a polite ſort of people, and the men and women affect to dreſs gay, in imitation of their foreign viſitants.

The coaſts of theſe iſlands very much abound with fiſh, particularly herring; and our Britiſh buſſes, together with thoſe of the Dutch, reſort thither in the ſeaſon for carrying on the fiſhery. The women here are alſo handſome, and great knitters of ſtockings, ſome of which are made very fine. Their ewes are prolific, bringing forth ſometimes three or four lambs; and ſome of their women bear at 63.

They were anciently governed by their own Kings, but reduced under the dominion of the Scotch, ſoon after theſe had ſubdued the Picts. The Normans, or a colony of Norwegians, made themſelves maſters of theſe iſlands in the year 1099, a few years after the invaſion of England by William the Conqueror, and kept poſſeſſion of them 164 years; when Magnus King of Norway ſold them to Alexander King of Scotland, who gave them as fiefs to a nobleman of the name of Speyre.

In ſucceeding times, however, the Kings of Denmark and Norway claimed the ſovereignty of theſe iſlands, till King Chriſtiern I. gave them to King James III. as a marriage-portion with his daughter Margaret. At length all pretenſions of this kind were entirely reſigned, upon the marriage of James VI. of Scotland with Anne of Denmark; and ever ſince it has belonged to that kingdom.

The principal iſland of the Orkneys is Pomona, on which is the capital Kirkwall: and the chief iſland of Shetland is Mainland, or Shetland Proper. They all lie between lat. 59 and 64 deg. N. and between long. 3 deg. W. and 1 deg. E.

ORLAMUND, or ORLAMUNDA, a town of Altenburg, a county of Thuringia, belonging to Saxe-Gotha, in Upper Saxony, Germany: it lies on the Sala, fifty-one miles S. W. of Leipſic. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 11 deg. 27 min. E.

ORLEANOIS, a government of France. It is bounded on the N. by Normandy and the Iſle of France; on the E. by another part of the latter, alſo by Champagne and Burgundy; on the S. by Nivernois and Berry; and on the W. by Touraine and Maine. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall territories, beſides Little la Perche, as Orleanois Proper, Sologne, Beauce, Dunois, Vendomois, Blaiſois, and the greateſt part of Gaſtinois. It extends itſelf along both banks of the Loire, which divides it into Upper and Lower Orleanois. The former lies to the N. and the latter to the S.

ORLEANS, in Latin *Aurelia*, the ancient *Genabum* or *Cenabum*, the capital of Orleanois laſt-mentioned. It ſtands on the N. bank of the Loire, over which river there is a fine ſtone-bridge of ſixteen arches, and in the middle of it is a monument of caſt braſs, fixed on a free-ſtone pedeſtal, and decorated in the Gothic taſte. Among the figures here, which are leſs than the life, is King Charles VII. on the right-hand, kneeling before a crucifix; and on the left the famous Maid of Orleans or Jeane (Janeton) of Arc (who raiſed the ſiege of this city in 1429, when the Engliſh were obliged to retreat), repreſented in the ſame ſuppliant poſture; and both of them in armour. Here is annually a ſolemn proceſſion on the 19th of May, in commemoration of this deliverance, which was the firſt exploit this heroine had performed.

The city itſelf is one of the largeſt in France, being four miles in circuit, containing twenty pariſhes; yet it is but meanly built, and full of poor people, the trading part alone excepted.

This is the ſee of a Biſhop, with a very rich cathedral, dedicated to Jeſus Chriſt crucified; and has an univerſity, formerly very famous, but at preſent in a ſtate of declenſion.

French is here ſpoken in the greateſt purity; but it is doubtful whether this place or Blois excells in that reſpect. Here is a fine public walk, made on a part of the city-walls, levelled on purpoſe, and planted with rows of trees. It lies ſeventy-four miles S. of Paris. Lat. 47 deg. 59 min. N. long. 2 deg. 16 min. E.

This city gives title of Duke to a deſcendant of Philip of Bourbon, only brother to King Lewis XIV. whoſe ſon was the famous Regent of France, after having changed its proprietors very often before.

ORLEANS *Foreſt*, is a large tract to the N. of the city, and on the Loire, containing but 100,000 acres, well planted with oaks, elms, and other valuable timber.

The famous canal of Orleans, which begins at Portmorant, about two leagues from the city, after running through the foreſt and the adjacent plain, in a courſe of about eighteen leagues, the water being ſupplied from ſeveral dams or ſluices, falls into the river Loring at the village of Cepoi, a league below Montargis, and at laſt into the Seine. It was begun in 1682, and finiſhed in 1692, by the Regent's father: the duties of veſſels on it have ſome years, it is ſaid, amounted to 150,000 livres.

ORLEANS, *New*, a town belonging to the French, in North America, and upon an iſland at the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi. Lat. 30 deg. N. long. 90 deg. W.

We alſo find mention made of an iſland of the ſame name among thoſe formed in the river of St. Laurence and Canada, North America; which now, after the taking of Quebec and Montreal, either is or ſoon will be in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh nation.

ORMOND, the north part of Tipperary, a county in the province of Munſter, and kingdom of Ireland, which for many ages gave title of Earl to the Butler family, and latterly of Duke; the laſt of whom having fled his country, and being attainted of high-treaſon, died abroad. See TIPPERARY.

ORMSKIRK, a market-town of Lancaſhire, with a good inland

inland trade. Here the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, had their burying-place, and their ſeat of Latham is in the neighbourhood, which Counteſs Charlotte maintained two years againſt the parliament's forces; but in a ſecond ſiege they took and demoliſhed it: not far off is the mineral ſpring called Maudlin-well. It lies 26 miles from Lancaſter, and 190 from London.

ORMISTON, a thriving little town on the coaſt below Leith, with a handſome eſtate, ſeat, and park of the Cockburns, in its neighbourhood; one of which not long ago was a Lord of Seſſion in Edinburgh.

ORMUS, an iſland at the entrance of the Perſic gulph or Streight of Ormus, in Aſia, and oppoſite to Gombron. It is about thirty miles in circuit.

The Portugueſe ſeized upon it in 1507, under the command of the famous Alfonſo Albukerque. While it was in their poſſeſſion, it was the richeſt magazine in the world for fine ſpices, and other merchandiſe of the Eaſt: and here they built one of the moſt elegant cities in Aſia: but they hardly held it 100 years, when Schach Abbas, King of Perſia, aſſiſted by the Engliſh, drove them out. The citadel, commanded by Francis de Sonza, endured a bloody ſiege of two months and a half, upon whoſe death the garriſon was forced to capitulate, anno 1622. But of the former magnificence of this place, not the leaſt veſtige is now remaining.

The iſland is entirely barren, being one entire rock; and its ſurface covered with a ſolid cruſt of ſalt, two inches deep; its hills appearing at a diſtance, as if covered with ſnow.

Here is not a drop of freſh water, but what falls in rain, and this the inhabitants preſerve in ciſterns; ſo that they are obliged to fetch this, and every thing elſe from the continent. Great quantities of Ormus-ſand, of a black and ſhining quality, is tranſported into Europe, and uſed for writing-ſand.

The iſland lies 240 miles S. E. of Schirras, and 370 in the ſame direction from Iſpahan. Lat. 27 deg. 30 min. N. long. 55 deg. 17 min. E.

ORON, a bailiwic of the Pais de Vaud, belonging to the canton of Berne, in Switzerland. It has the canton of Friburg on the E. and the bailiwics of Mouldon and Veva on the W. This is a wild country, among woods and mountains; though there are ſome fields, meadows, and plenty of wild-game.

ORONOKO, or ORONOQUE, a large river of New Andaluſia, and Terra Firma, in South America. It conſiſts of two capital branches or rivers, the moſt conſiderable of which riſes in Popayan, from the mountains lying S. of Santa Fé de Bagota, and not far from the Equator. It waters in its way San Juan de los Lanos, runs a great way eaſtward with various windings, and afterwards directing its courſe N. E. unites with the river San Pedro, which has its ſource further to the northward; and continuing on to San Thomé, falls into that part of the Atlantic called the North ſea, in lat. 88 deg. N. and almoſt oppoſite to the iſland of Trinidad. Its whole courſe, including the various windings, is about 1400 miles.

ORONSA, one of the Weſt iſlands of Scotland. See ORANSA.

OROPESA, a ſmall town of Valencia, in Spain, at the foot of a mountain near the ſea: it lies fifty miles W. of Toledo. Lat. 39 deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 31 min. W.

OROPESA, a town of Los Charcas, in Peru, South America. It ſtands in the valley of Cochabamba, on a little rivulet. The inhabitants drive a profitable trade in the produce of the ſoil, and their ſheep, vented principally at Potoſi: it lies ſixty miles from La Plata to the N. W.

ORSA, or ORSKA, a large timber town of Lithuania, in Poland, at the confluence of a river of the ſame name with the Nieper, and a ſtone-caſtle on the latter to defend it on that ſide, with palliſadoes round the reſt: it lies twenty-ſix miles from Mohilow, and ſeventy W. of Miſciſlaw. Lat. 55 deg. 27 min. N. long. 30 deg. 46 min. E.

ORSERA, a thinly peopled town of Iſtria, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy, on the gulph of Largone, and mouth of the Lemo, between Parenzo on the N. and Rovigno on the S.

ORSOWA, both *Old* and *New*; the former is a middling town of Walachia, in European Turkey; the latter a fortreſs on the Danube, almoſt oppoſite to Belgrade: it lies ſixty-three miles S. W. of Temeſwaer, and ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 22 deg. 10 min. E.

ORSOY, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of the duchy of Cleves, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany, on the W. ſide of the Rhine: it lies twenty-four miles S. of Cleve. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

ORTA, a town of Navareſe, in the duchy of Milan, and the upper diviſion of Italy: it lies five miles W. of Arona, on a lake of the ſame name, and ſeven miles E. of the frontiers of Piedmont.

ORTA, the ancient *Hortanum*, a town of St. Peter's patrimony, and Eccleſiaſtical State, in the middle diviſion of Italy, on the W. ſide of the Tiber, near the junction of the Nerva with it. The ſee is united with Civita Caſtellana: Fontaninus has written a long treatiſe of its antiquities, looking upon it as one of the twelve Etruſcan cities, and in the ſite of Veji: it lies thirty-eight miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 34 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

ORTEGAL, *Cape*, a promontory of Galicia, in Spain, being the moſt northern headland of that kingdom: it lies thirty-four miles N. E. of Ferrol. Lat. 44 deg. 7 min. N. long. 8 deg. 1 min. W.

ORTENBERG, the capital of an independent Proteſtant State, in Bavaria, Germany. Our maps have it, and that not far from Newburg; but don't find any other account of it.

ORTEZ, a town of Bearn, in France, on the Gave of that province. Here was formerly a Proteſtant univerſity founded by Jane d'Albret, mother of Henry le Grand, but deſtroyed by her great-grandſon Lewis XIV. It lies twenty-one miles from Pau. Lat. 43 deg. 8 min. N. long. 41 min. W.

ORTNAW, or MORNAW, that part of Suabia, in Germany, ſeparated from Alſace to the W. by the Rhine, is bounded by Briſgaw to the S. the margravate of Baden to the N. and the duchy of Wirtemberg to the E. It is twenty-four miles long, and eighteen broad. It moſtly belongs to the Emperor.

ORTON, a market-town and pariſh of Weſtmoreland, about eight miles from Kirkbyſteven, and 233 from London.

ORTONA *al Mare*, as lying on the Adriatic, and in contradiſtinction from *Ortona di Marſi*, the latter rather a caſtle, both in the Hither Abruzzo of Naples, and Lower Italy, between the rivers Foro and Moro. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, but thinly inhabited: it lies eight miles N. of Lanciano. Lat. 42 deg. 30 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

ORVAL, *Aurea Vallis*, a ſmall town of French Luxemburg, with a celebrated Ciſtercian order in a wood, whoſe church and monaſtery are very ſtately, ſeven miles from Montmeley. Some of the monks who refuſed ſubſcribing to the Bull Unigenitus, retired to the province of Utrecht, and ſet up an eſtabliſhment there which is called New Orval.

ORVIETANO, or the territory of ORVIETO, a ſmall diſtrict on the moſt northern verge of St. Peter's patrimony in the Eccleſiaſtical State, and middle diviſion of Italy. It is bounded on that and the E. ſide by Ombria, on the W. by the Sieneſe, and on the S. by the remaining part of St. Peter's patrimony and Caſtro. In this canton is the lake Bolſena, the ancient Voiſini.

ORVIETO, *Urbs Vetus*, the capital of the laſt-mentioned diſtrict, and Epiſcopal city, on a rock near the junction of the Paglia and Chiuna. Here is a famous well of freſh water, cut into the rock 250 fathoms deep, by the architect St. Gall: it lies eight miles W. of Bolſena, and forty-five N. of Rome. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 5 min. E.

ORURO, a province of Peru, in South America, lying N. W. of Plata. The greateſt part of it is ſo cold as to yield no eſculents; but feeds numerous herds and flocks. Its gold and ſilver mines are for the moſt part irrecoverably overflown, thoſe of Popo excepted.

The

The capital, San Philepe de Auſtria de Oruro, is a large and populous place, from the trade carried on with the mines of Popo, from which it is about twelve leagues diſtant.

ORWELL, a river riſing in the middle of Suffolk; whence it runs S. E. by Ipſwich, and falls into the German ocean at Landguard-fort.

OSACCA, a large ſea-port of Niphon, in Japan, in Aſia, on the Jedogaw. The place is four miles long, and three broad, being defended by a ſtrong caſtle. Lat. 35 deg. 10 min. N. long. 135 deg. 10 min. E. It ſwarms with artificers, rich merchants, &c.

OSERA, an iſland in the Adriatic ſea, ſeparated from Cherſo by a narrow channel, and ſubject to Venice. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E.

OSEY, or ST. OSYTH, an iſland of Eſſex, in Malden-Water, a large firth or inlet formed by the Chelmer, joining with the Black-Water. It abounds with wild-fowl. Here is kept a fair on Aſcenſion-day, for toys: it lies three miles from Malden, and ten from Chelmſford.

OSIL (ſee OESEL) an iſland of Sweden.

OSIMO, an Epiſcopal city of Ancona, and Eccleſiaſtical State, in the middle diviſion of Italy, on a hill near the Muſone. Here is a magnificent palace and cathedral, with fine paintings in the churches: it lies eighteen miles W. of Loretto. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 14 deg. 46 min. E.

OSMA, a decayed Epiſcopal city of Old Caſtile, in Spain, at the foot of a hill near the Duero, over which is a handſome bridge. It is watered by the Abio and Uzero, and lies ſeventy-two miles N. of Madrid.

OSNABRUG, or OSENBRUG, a biſhopric lying in the center of Weſtphalia, in Germany, by the treaty of Munſter made an alternative between the Roman Catholics and the Lutherans; the Biſhop of the latter denomination was to be a Prince of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, and in default of that Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle: but the Catholic Biſhop is choſen out of different families. The chapter, conſiſting of twenty-five canons, has only three Lutherans. The revenue is between 20 and 30,000 l. and the Biſhop can raiſe 2500 men: the dioceſe is forty miles long, and thirty broad, in one of the moſt fruitful parts of Weſtphalia. The great-great-grand-father and great-uncle of his preſent Majeſty George III. both of the name of Erneſt, the latter being alſo Duke of York, had the alternation of this biſhopric; and now the Elector of Cologne poſſeſſes it.

This dioceſe lies between the Weſer and Embs, bounded by Minden on the E. Munſter on the W. Diepholt on the N. E. and Ravenburg on the S. W. The north parts are marſhy, but the ſouth mountainous, extending W. to Lingen. The inhabitants have linen manufactures, with good cattle, eſpecially hogs, of which the beſt Weſtphalia hams are made.

OSNABRUG, once Imperial and a Hans-town, the capital of the laſt-mentioned biſhopric of the ſame name. It has a bridge over the Haſſa or Oſe, whence its name. The place is well-built and walled, but commanded by a mountain.

Here a treaty was concluded between the Emperor and King of Sweden, in 1648, which was a conſiderable branch of the ſubſequent famous treaty of Weſtphalia. In his brother's palace in this city, his late Majeſty George I. in his way to Hanover, died June 11, 1727. Beſides the traffic above-mentioned, they here brew a palatable beer called Buſe, and bake the beſt white bread in Weſtphalia: it lies ſeventy-eight miles W. of Hanover. Lat. 52 deg. 42 min. N. long. 7 deg. 38 min. E.

OSORNO, an inland town of Chili, in South America, on the Rio Bueno. The country about it is not fruitful, but is very rich in gold mines. They have woollen ſtuffs and linen: it lies eighty-eight miles from Baldivia on the S. E. and as many from the ſea on the E. But Ulloa has it not, though we find it in our maps, as alſo the Volcano of the ſame name lying E. of it, in one of the Cordilleras. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. S. long. 80 deg. 4 min. W.

OSSORY, the weſt diviſion of Queen's county, and province of Munſter, in Ireland: it is further ſubdivided into Upper and Lower Oſſory.

OSSUNA, the ancient *Urſao* or *Orſonna*, an old and pretty large town of Andaluſia, in Spain, and ſtrong by its ſituation. Here is only one ſpring for all the inhabitants, reckoned at 3500; nor has the neighbouring country any water for ſome miles. It gives title of Duke, and lies forty miles E. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 16 min. N. long. 5 deg. 5 min. W.

OSTAGIO, a town in the Genoeſe territories, in Upper Italy: it lies eighteen miles N. E. of the capital. Lat. 44 deg. 48 min. N. long. 9 deg. 30 min. E.

OSTALRIC, a ſmall town of Catalonia, in Spain, on the Tordera: it lies thirty miles N.E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 50 min. E.

OSTEND, a city of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and within the juriſdiction of Bruges. This is a conſiderable ſea-port, ſituated in marſhy ground, among canals, two of which and the largeſt almoſt ſurround it, and veſſels of the greateſt burden can enter them within tide of flood.

It has a ſtrong rampart, deep ditch, and eight regular baſtions: from the year 1601 it held out a ſiege that laſted above three years, againſt the whole power of Spain, being defended by the Engliſh and Dutch, who were continually throwing in ſupplies, and Sir Francis Vere the Governor eminently diſtinguiſhed his conduct on this occaſion: the Spaniards, under the Archduke Albert and Spinola, are ſaid to have loſt about 80,000 men before the place; ſo that at length the beſieged were forced to capitulate merely for want of ground, the aſſailants having gained foot by foot, till there was no room left to defend it.

Upon the death of King Charles II. of Spain, the French ſeized Oſtend; but the allies beſieged and took it after the battle of Ramilies, in 1706.

The late Emperor Charles VI. had formed a project of eſtabliſhing an Eaſt India company here; but this giving umbrage to the maritime powers, it was dropped.

The French under Saxe took Oſtend in 1745, but reſtored it by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1648. At preſent it is poſſeſſed by a ſtrong French garriſon, this and Newport having been given into their hands ſince their late alliance with the Empreſs Queen, againſt the King of Pruſſia and his confederates. Here is no freſh-water, but what they are obliged to fetch in boats from Bruges, it lying fourteen miles W. from this city. Lat. 51 deg. 14 min. N. long. 2 deg. 59 min. E.

Of the ſame name is a place in Eſſex, where a fair is kept on June 6, for toys.

OSTERBECK, a village in the neighbourhood of Arnheim, in Gelderland, one of the united provinces.

OSTERBURG, a ſmall town of Brandenburg, at the confluence of two rivers. It has a good corn-market, and lies ſeventeen miles N. of Stendal.

OSTIA, a port-town of the Campagna di Roma, in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and middle diviſion of Italy, at the mouth of the E. branch of the Tiber. The old town was deſtroyed by the Saracens, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen; and the new conſiſts only of the cathedral, and a few mean houſes round it. The dean of the college of Cardinals is always Biſhop of Oſtia; but this is an unhealthy place: it lies ten miles S. of Rome, whoſe port-town it formerly was; but Civita Vecchia is at preſent the chief port of the Papal dominions. Lat. 41 deg. 36 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

OSTIACS, or OUSTIACS, a people of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia, divided into ſeveral tribes, which reſide along the rivers Irtis, Oby, and Jeneſa. In ſummer they catch as much fiſh in theſe rivers as will ſerve them all winter, together with what they alſo hunt in the latter ſeaſon with their dogs. They live in low huts, with a fire in the middle of them; but they have neither cattle nor corn.

OSTIGLIA, a ſmall place, with a caſtle, in the duchy of Mantua, in Upper Italy, on the N. ſide of the Po, fifteen miles E. of Mantua, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45 deg. 5 min. N. long. 11 deg. 36 min. E. It is defended by marſhes, &c.

OSTMANTOWN, commonly OXMANTOWN, a part of Dublin. See DUBLIN.

OSTROGOTZKOI, a city in the government of Belgorod, in Ruſſia: it lies ſixty-four miles S. of Woronetz. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 40 deg. 36 min. E.

OSTUNI, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Otranto and Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Adriatic: it lies eighteen miles N. of Tarento. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 19 deg. 11 min. E.

OSWEGO, a town of the Iroquois or Five Nations, W. of the lake Ontario or Frontiniac, in Canada, North America. It lies 231 miles W. alſo of Albany. Hither the Engliſh uſed to reſort, in order to purchaſe from the diſtant Indians their ſkins and furs; but the French lately deſtroyed the place: yet as Canada, by the taking of Quebec and Montreal, is now in the hands of the Britiſh nation, the trade here however is open to them. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min. N. long. 78 deg. 12 min. W.

OSWESTRY, a very ancient town of Shropſhire, defended by a ſmall caſtle, &c. Its market on Monday is conſiderable for Welch flannels and freezes, of which it is the ſtaple; and its fairs are on March 15, May 13, Auguſt 15, and December 11, for ſheep and horned cattle.

Here is a grammar-ſchool and a charity-ſchool, in the latter of which a laudable emulation is excited among the boys and girls by little premiums: it lies 15 miles from Shrewſbury, and 157 from London.

OSWIECZIN, a timber-built town of Cracow, in Poland, on the S. ſide of the Viſtula, and near the Sala, twelve miles from Sileſia, and the capital of that part of it belonging to this republic. It lies among marſhes, and is defended by a wooden caſtle. Great lumps of ſalt, dug out of the mines, are expoſed here to ſale; and it is a thoroughfare from Cracow to Vienna. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min. N. long. 78 deg. 12 min. W.

OSYTH. See OSEY, an iſle in Eſſex.

OTABALO, a juriſdiction of Quito, in Peru, South America. It joins on the S. to that of St. Miguel de Ibarra. Here is a village and pariſh of the ſame name, ſaid to contain 18 or 20,000 ſouls, and among theſe ſeveral Spaniards.

In this juriſdiction are manufactures of cottons, carpets, pavilions for beds, quilts, &c. in great repute at Quito, &c. and ſold to great advantage.

Here is plenty of wheat and barley, with ſtuds, black cattle, and ſheep, this country happily abounding with paſture.

OTLEY, a market-town under a craggy cliff in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, on the Wherfe. It has fairs on Auguſt 1, and November 15, for horned cattle and houſhold goods. It lies 15 miles from York, and 157 from London.

OTOQUE, an iſland of Darien, in Terra Firma, South America. It lies in the bay of Panama, fifty miles S. of the city of the latter name, from which it is furniſhed with proviſions. But it does not appear upon the face of our maps, nor in Ulloa.

OTRANTO, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy, and almoſt a peninſula, being ſurrounded by the ſea on three ſides, and bounded on the N. W. by the province of Bari. The inland parts are very mountainous, ſandy, and in ſome places barren, but moſtly fertile in wine, olives, figs, &c.

This country is infeſted with graſs-hoppers, tarantulas, and eſpecially Turkiſh pyrates, for which reaſon towers are built along the coaſts with guards and cannon in them.

Its capital of the ſame name, the ancient Hydruntum, lies at the mouth of the Adriatic, on the eaſtern coaſt of the peninſula. This was a commodious port till deſtroyed by the Venetians, but ſtill ſurrounded with walls, &c. and defended by a caſtle.

In 1480 it was taken by Mahomet II. who ordered the Archbiſhop, who came to meet him at the head of his clergy, to be ſawn in ſunder; and as many of the latter as he could lay hold of, to be butchered at the foot of the altar. The Spaniards afterwards retook it from the Turks: it lies 43 miles E. of Tarento, and 200 of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 22 min. N. long. 19 deg. 31 min. E.

OTRANTO, *Cape*, a headland near the laſt-mentioned city of the ſame name, a line drawn from which E. towards the coaſt of Albania, being a ſpace of about fifty-one miles, divides the Adriatic from the Ionian ſea: and from theſe two capes King Pyrrhus formed the chimerical and very extravagant project of joining Greece and Italy, by means of a bridge.

OTRICOLI, formerly a large city, but now an inconſiderable town of Ombria, and the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Middle Italy: it lies two miles from the Tyber, three from its confluence with the Nera, and forty N. of Rome. Here are grand ruins. Lat. 42 deg. 38 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

OTTERNDORF, the capital of Hadelu, a diſtrict in the duchy of Bremen, in Germany. It lies on the Medame.

OTTERSBERG, a ſmall fortified town of Bremen, in Germany, with a ſtrong caſtle on the Wemme: it lies twelve miles from Cloſterſeven.

OTTOMAN, one of the titles given to the Emperor and empire of Turkey.

OTTONA, an Epiſcopal ſee of the Hither Abruzzo, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy: it lies eight miles N. of Lanciano. Lat. 42 deg. 31 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E.

OUDEKERK, a village of Duyveland, in Zealand, one of the united provinces.

OUDENARDE, a town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the Scheld. Here beautiful tapeſtries are manufactured, and it has five gates, with ſeveral fine buildings in it.

At this place the Duke of Marlborough and the confederates gained a memorable victory over the French, commanded by the Dukes of Burgundy and Vendome, June 11, 1708, in which action his late Majeſty George II. of glorious memory, highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, when Electoral Prince of Hanover, as a volunteer, at the head of his father's dragoons. The French had 4000 men killed on the ſpot, among which were ſeveral General officers, 5000 wounded, and 8000 priſoners: it lies thirteen miles S. of Ghent, and twenty-eight W. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50 deg. 58 min. N. long. 3 deg. 41 min. E.

OUDENBURG, a town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and lies eight miles S. E. of Oſtend. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 48 min. E.

OUDEWATER, a ſmall place in the neighbourhood of Leyden, and in the province of Holland. It lies on the Leſſer Iſſel, about ſeven miles from Waerden to the S. and produces good hemp.

OVERBURROUGH, an ancient place in Lancaſhire, where Roman coins, &c. have been found; it lies at the junction of the Lac with the Lon.

OVERFLACKEE, an iſland of Holland, E. of Goeree. It is fourteen miles long, and four where broadeſt. It lies at the mouth of the Maes. The capital is Somerſdyke, and belongs to Zealand. In the iſland there is good corn-land.

OVERTON, or CHERRY-ORTON, a village near Gunworth-ferry, in Huntingdonſhire, where is an old manſion-houſe of the Lovetofts.

OVERTOOM, a place where one of the ſuburbs of Amſterdam begins, to which ſhips of burden ſail from Leyden, on a branch of the Rhine.

OVERYSCHE, a ſmall town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the Yſche. Here the Duke of Bavaria and Marſhal Villeroy lay encamped, when the Duke of Marlborough and the allies attacked them in 1705. It lies ten miles N. E. of Bruſſels, and twelve S. W. of Louvain. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 31 min. E.

OVERYSSEL, one of the ſeven united provinces. It is bounded on the N. W. by Frieſland and part of the Zuyderzee; on the W. by that part of Gelderland called the Veluwe; on the S. by Zutphen; on the E. by the biſhopric of Munſter; and on the N. by Groningen. It is full of ſands, heaths, bogs, and lowlands, being ſubject to frequent inundations.

OVIEDO, the ancient *Brigetum*, the capital of Aſturias, in Spain, between the Ove and Deva, being well-fortified. Here the Gothic Prince Pelayo fixed his reſidence. This is the ſee of a Biſhop, has an univerſity, and lies fifty miles N. of Leon. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 46 min. W.

OULNEY, a market-town of Buckinghamſhire, on the W. ſide of the Ouſe. Here is a manufacture of bone-lace.

lace. The market is kept on Monday, and fairs on Eaſter-Monday and June 29, for cattle.

OULX, a town of Piedmont, and upper diviſion of Italy. It lies fourteen miles W. of Suſa. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 51 min. E.

OUNDLE, or AVONDALE, a market-town of Northamptonſhire, with a neat church, free-ſchool, charity-ſchool, and alms-houſe. The river Nen almoſt ſurrounds it, and has two good ſtone-bridges, one of which conſiſts of ſeveral arches, with a cauſeway leading to it.

Here is a well with a drumming noiſe. It lies twenty-two miles from Northampton, and ſixty-five from London.

OUSE, a river of England, which has its ſource on the confines of Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire; whence it runs N. E. through the latter and the ſhires of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, when paſſing by Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Ely, it diſcharges itſelf into the German ocean at Lynn, in Norfolk.

OUSE, a river which riſes in the N. parts of Yorkſhire, whence it runs S. E. by York, and continuing its courſe in the ſame direction, falls into the Humber.

OUSE, a river of Leinſter, in Ireland, navigable by ſmall boats; it joins the Barrow a little above the town of Roſs, and afterwards mixing with the Sure, falls into Waterford-haven.

OUSTIACS, a people of Siberia. See OSTIACKS.

OUSTIUG, a province of Ruſſia. It is bounded on the E. by Permia and the foreſts of Zirania, on the N. by the provinces of Waga and Dwina, on the W. by Cargapol, and on the S. by Vologda. It is barren, and moſtly covered with impenetrable woods, in which harbour vaſt numbers of black foxes, the furs of which are their principal commodity.

Its capital of the ſame name is at the mouth of the Jugh (or Uſt Jugh) where it unites with the Suchana. This is an Archiepiſcopal ſee, with ten or twelve neat churches of white ſtone; the reſt, as well as the houſes, are of wood. Here is a yearly fair for fox-ſkins and other furs. It lies 220 miles S. E. of Archangel. Lat. 61 deg. 35 min. N. long. 45 deg. 55 min. E.

OUSTIUGA, a river of Ruſſia, in the province laſt-mentioned, which falls into the Suchana on its W. ſide.

OUTEMEDA, a place of Biſnegar and the Malabar coaſt, in India, where is one of the largeſt pagods in this country built of free-ſtone, with three towers and monſtrous figures.

OXEHALL, a place near Darlington, in the biſhopric of Durham, where may be ſeen the pits vulgarly called Hell-kettles, being only coal-holes filled by water from the Tees.

OXENDON, near Kettering, in Northamptonſhire, a place noted for an eccho that will repeat twelve or thirteen ſyllables very diſtinctly; and is formed by the ſquare tower of the church.

OXFORD, a city of England, and the capital of the county of the ſame name. It ſtands on a ſmall eminence and the banks of the Iſis, near its junction with the Charwell, and enjoys a healthy air. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, with a celebrated univerſity, conſiſting of about twenty colleges and five halls; ſeveral of which, ſtanding in the ſtreets, give the place an air of grandeur. The private buildings here are neat, and the public magnificent. The city, including the ſuburbs, is of a circular form, and about three miles in circuit; conſiſting chiefly of two principal ſtreets, which croſs each other in the center of the town. Here is the famous Bodleian library, in which are manuſcripts principally, all Dr. Ratcliff's library, &c. the Theatirum Sheldonianum for public ſolemnities, the Clarendon printing-houſe, and the Arundelian marbles; beſides the gallery for fine paintings, and innummerable other curioſities, a detail of which would carry us too far.

The principal officers of Oxford univerſity, are a Chancellor (now the Earl of Weſtmoreland) and a Vice-Chancellor: the latter, who is always in orders, and the head of ſome college, exerciſing the Chancellor's power, and governing the ſtudents, according to the ſtatutes, the conſtitution of which is remarkabbly regular, the diſcipline ſtrict, the endowments liberal; and, in ſhort, every thing here well-adapted for the education of youth: ſo that it is the principal ſeat of the muſes in Great Britain.

The Iſis being navigable from thence to London, the greateſt trade of Oxford is in corn and malt, large quantities of which are ſent down the river to the metropolis in capacious barges; coals, proviſions, and other things, being brought back by the ſame navigation.

The city is governed by a mayor, &c. but ſubject to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the univerſity, in all affairs of conſequence, even relating to the town: here parliaments have been frequently held; and the city gave title of Earl to the family of the Veres for the ſpace of 500 years, when the 20th and laſt of them, Aubrey de Vere, dying without male iſſue, after a long interval, the title was conferred by Queen Anne, with the additional title of Mortimer, on the famous Treaſurer Harley, in whoſe collateral deſcendants it ſtill continues.

Here are thirteen elegant pariſh-churches, beſides the cathedral of Chriſt's church-college.

In a ſtately tower, in the front of the college-gate, hangs the great bell called Tom, weighing near 17,000 pounds, being above ſeven feet in diameter, and near ſix feet high. It is tolled every night to give warning for ſhutting up all the gates of the colleges.

The univerſity ſends two members to parliament, (a privilege given it, as alſo to Cambridge, by King James I.) and the city the like number. It lies ſixty miles S. W. of Cambridge, and fifty-eight W. of London.

OXUS, or *Bactrus*, the ancient names of the river Amu or Abiamu, in Tartary; the Arabs call it Gihon or Neher Balck. It riſes in Mount Imaus, and northern parts of India, in Aſia, and running N. W. through Uſbeck Tartary, divides it from Perſia; when, after ſeveral windings, it parts into two branches, one of which falls into the lake called Aral Nor, and the other into a gulph of the Caſpian ſea, in lat. 44 min. N.

OYAPOC, a conſiderable river of Guiana, in South America.

OYO, or OHIHO, a conſiderable river of North America. See HOHIO.

OZWEUZIN, a ſmall town of Poland. See OSWICZEN.

P.

PABBAY, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, half a league W. of Bernera. It is three miles in circuit, and has corn, marl, and paſture. This is the reſidence of the ſteward of St. Kilda.

PABLO, San, a very diſagreeable lake of Otabalo, in Quito, in South America, on the banks of which is a village of the ſame name. It is a league long, and half that in breadth, with vaſt flocks of wild geeſe and gallaretes; alſo ſome prennadillas or cray-fiſh, without a ſhell. The lake receives its water from Mount Mojanda, and out of it iſſues a large branch of the Rio Blanco.

PACAJES, a juriſdiction of Charcas, in South America. It lies S. W. of Paz, moſtly in a cold climate, producing little grain or fruit, but it breeds ſome cattle.

This province is however rich in ſilver mines, tho' only a ſmall part of them is worked. Here are alſo talc-mines, called Jaſpes Blancos de Verenguela, of a beautiful tranſparent white, uſed for window-panes; likewiſe mines of gems, particularly one of emeralds, and marble quarries.

In this province is the famous ſilver-mine of Verenguela, with the mountains Santa Juana, Tampaya, &c.

PACAMORES, a province of Peru, in South America. It confines on Amazonia, and lies S. of Quixos.

PACHAMAC, a temple of Peru, in South America, dedicated by the Indians to the Supreme Being; it gives name to the neighbouring country.

PACHEGOIA, a lake of New South Wales, in the northern regions of America, in lat. 52 deg. N.

PACHSU, anciently *Paxi* or *Paxa*, a ſmall iſland in the Ionian ſea, near the coaſt of Epirus, in European Turkey.

PACHUCA, a place in Mexico Proper, in North America, in the neighbourhood of which there were formerly rich ſilver-mines; but either worn out or dangerous to work. It lies ſixty leagues N. of Mexico city.

PACIFIC *Ocean*, *Mar del Zur*, or the *South Seas*, a prodigious ocean dividing Aſia from America. It has been called Pacific, from the moderate weather which the firſt Spaniards who navigated it met with in their voyages on the coaſt of Peru, and within the tropics, where it is found to be remarkably ſmooth; but without the tropics, towards either pole, the fury of the winter ſtorms, and the roughneſs of the ſea, are equal to thoſe in any other parts. It had the name of South ſea from the Spaniards having paſſed the iſthmus of Darien or Panama, namely, from N. to S. at the firſt diſcovery of it; though, with regard to America, it is properly the Weſtern ocean, and with regard to Aſia, the Eaſtern.

PACTOLUS, a river of Lydia, in Aſia Minor, the golden ſands of which have been very much celebrated by the ancient poets.

PADANARAN, a name given by Moſes to Meſopotamia, the modern Diarbeker Proper, in Aſia, or to Syria in general. It is bounded on the E. and W. by the two rivers Tigris and Euphrates, on the N. by Mount Taurus, and on the S. by the Euphrates and a branch of the Tigris.

PADANG, a town on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Indian ocean, in Aſia, with a harbour belonging to the Dutch, who have a fort and ſettlement here, which coſt them a great deal of blood and treaſure. Lat. 1 deg. 10 min. S. long. 99 deg. 5 min. E.

PADERBORN, a biſhopric of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is ſurrounded by the dominions of Hanover, Heſſe, and Munſter. It is bounded by Lippe on the N. and W. Heſſe-caſſel and Waldeck on the S. and Munſter with Weſtphalia Proper on the W. It is about forty miles from E. to W. and in ſome places thirty from N. to S.

This country is not very fruitful in corn, but abounds in cattle, alſo rich ſalt ſprings, ſome iron-mines, with plenty of deer and other game. It contains twenty-five market-towns in fifty-four pariſhes, &c. all ſubject to the Biſhop, who is a Prince of the Empire. His revenue, being a ſuffragan under Mentz, and enjoyed by the Elector of Cologne, is between 25 and 30,000 l. and the Biſhop is able to raiſe 3000 men.

In this country is the field where Varus with the Roman legions was cut to pieces by the Germans under Arminius. Here are ſeveral remarkable ſprings, of which ſee an account in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, anno 1665, &c.

Its capital of the ſame name is a large, well-built, fortified, and populous city, alſo a Hans town, but is ſubject to its Biſhop. The Pader, a rivulet or bourne, whence the name, has its ſource juſt under the high altar of the cathedral, and ſtands not far from the Lippe; forty miles N. W. of Caſſel. Lat. 51 deg. 45 min. N. long. 8 deg. 25 min. E.

PADIS, a fortreſs of Livonia, belonging to Ruſſia. See Badis.

PADRON, or PADRONA, a town of Galicia, in Spain, on a bay of the ocean, at the mouth of the Ulla, between it and Sara, over each of which is a ſtately bridge, the one built by Pompey, and the other by Cæſar. It lies eighteen miles S. of Compoſtella. Lat. 42 deg. 55 min. N. long. 9 deg. 14 min. W.

PADSTOW, a large market-town of Cornwall, at the mouth of the Camel, and on the Briſtol channel; it lies convenient for a trade to Ireland; beſides a traffic in ſlate-tiles, this place follows the herring-fiſhery. Padſtow's good cheer and jollity have become proverbial. Its market is on Saturday; and its fairs on April 18 and September 21, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and ſome hops. It lies 30 miles from Launceſton, and 232 from London.

PADUA, in Latin *Patavium*, an old, large, but now declining city, of Il Paduano, a province of Upper Italy, in a fine plain on the Brenta, and not far from the Po. It has walls, ramparts, &c. but the ſtreets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty. Its figure is circular, and about ſeven or eight miles round. This is the ſee of a Biſhop, and had once the moſt celebrated univerſity in all Italy, endowed with ſingular privileges by its founder the Emperor Frederick II. but it has dwindled ſo, that out of ten colleges, only one now remains. The principal among its churches is St. Antony, with a very ſplendid chapel, where the body of that Saint is depoſited.

In one of the cloiſters are interred the bowels of the ingenious Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel, to whom we owe thoſe noble pieces of antiquity, the Marmora Arundeliana, now at Oxford.

St.

St. Juſtina is one of the fineſt churches in Italy, and the work of the celebrated Palladio. The Benedictine monaſtery contiguous to it, has a yearly revenue of 100,000 ducats.

Over the four gates of the town-houſe are the ſtatues and buſts of four illuſtrious Paduans, namely, the immortal Titus Livius, Albertus Patavianus, Petrus Aponus the architect of this ſtructure and an aſtronomer, with Paulus Patavinus.

The Jews live in a ſeparate part of the city; and the adjacent mountains yield excellent wine and oil, with the moſt delicious fruits. The people however are in general miſerable through the exactions of their maſters the Venetians.

An image of the Virgin Mary, if we will believe popular tradition, flew hither from Conſtantinople, when taken by the Turks. Padua lies twenty-four miles W. of Venice. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E.

PADUANO, or the PADUAN, a fertile and well-cultivated country, of which the laſt-mentioned city of Padua is the capital, and a part of Lombardy. It is bounded on the N. by the Treviſano, on the E. by the Dogano, on the S. by the Poleſino, from which the Adige divides it, and on the W. by the Veroneſe and Vicentino. Its greateſt length from N. to S. is about thirty-five miles, and breadth about twenty-eight, more or leſs, from E. to W.

PAGO, an iſland in the Adriatic ſea, divided from Morlachia by a narrow channel, being forty miles long, and twelve broad. It is ſubject to Venice.

PAHAN, or PAHUNG, the capital of a kingdom in the peninſula of Malacca, in Aſia. It lies twelve miles up a river, at the mouth of which is a pretty large iſland, which forms two channels into it. The river is a mile broad, but full of ſhoals. The adjacent country is low and woody, yet very plentiful withal. The place is not large, being ſurrounded with a fence of trunks of trees. It lies ninety miles N. of Jor.

PAIMBŒUF, a town of Britany, in France, at the mouth of the Loire, properly the port of Nantes.

PAINSHILL, a place in Surrey near Cobham, where is a ſeat of Mr. Hamilton, and a large tract of waſte land incloſed and improved.

PAINSWICK, a place in Glouceſterſhire, on the Stroud, being a large pariſh, with a handſome church and ſpire. Its market is on Tueſday, and fairs on Whitſun-Tueſday and September 19, for horned cattle and ſheep. It lies four miles from Glouceſter.

PAIS DE VAUD, alſo called the Roman or French country, in Switzerland. It is divided between the cantons of Berne and Fribourg. On the S. it is bounded by Vallais and Savoy, and on the W. by Gex and the Franche Comté. The length from Geneva to Morat is twenty-four leagues, being in the form of a triangle, with the baſe towards the lake of Geneva, and the apex towards Morat. The part next Morat and Mouldon is a fine corn-country, and that on the banks of Geneva lake produces a palatable white wine, called Vin de la Cote. This is the beſt cultivated tract of all the Alps, at leaſt the moſt beautiful part of Switzerland. The capital is Lauſanne.

PAISLEY, a pretty town of Renfrew, in the South of Scotland, on the Whitecart, over which is a bridge, and in its bottom pearls are found. It is the ſeat of a preſbytery, containing ſixteen pariſhes. It had anciently a celebrated abbey of the monks of Cluny, who in the year 1451 wrote a hiſtory of Scotland, commonly called the Black Book of Paiſley, and which ends with the reign of King James I. The abbey-church, gardens, &c. are incloſed within a ſtone-wall about a mile in compaſs.

Here was formerly a Roman prætorium. It lies on the S. ſide of the Clyde, ſix miles W. of Glaſgow, and three from Renfrew in the ſame direction. Near it is a fine ſeat of the Earl of Dundonald.

PAITA, a ſmall Spaniſh ſea-port of Quito and Peru, in South America. It has only one ſtreet, and the Governor's houſe alone is built of ſtone. The ſoil round it is extremely barren, and hot; beſides the total want of rain, it has not a ſingle brook: ſo that water is brought to it from Colan, as alſo the greateſt part of their proviſions. Its harbour is the principal ſupport of the place, goods from Panama and Callao being landed here.

It ſtands in a ſmall bay, under a pretty high hill, called the Saddle of Paita, and defended by a ſmall fort, which with muſkets only can hinder boats from landing. On the top of the hill is another fort commanding the town.

It has been frequently plundered by the buccaneers, and burnt by Commodore Anſon in 1741, the Governor refuſing to ranſom it. Lat. 5 deg. 5 min. S. long. 80 deg. 5 min. W.

PAIX, a port-town on the N. ſide of Hiſpaniola, in the Weſt Indies, and ſubject to France.

PALACHE, or APALACHE, the name given by the Indians to the river Spirito Santo, in Carolina and Florida, in North America. It enters the gulph of Mexico about 100 miles from the cod of the bay of Palache, at the N. W. extremity of the peninſula of Florida. Lat. 30 deg. N.

PALAICOS, a ſmall town of Andaluſia, in Spain. It lies fifteeen miles S. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 8 min. W.

PALAIS, St. a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Amix, and Lower Navarre, in France, on the Bidouſe. It lies fourteen miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 24 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. W.

PALAMBANG, the capital of a kingdom, on a bay at the S. E. extremity of the iſland of Java and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It is parted from the iſle of Bally by a narrow channel, and independent of the Emperor of Mataram or the Dutch. Lat. 7 deg. 36 min. S. long. 114 deg. 10 min. E.

PALAMBANG, a Dutch factory of Sumatra, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. Here they have a conſiderable traffic in pepper, being under contract with the King, &c. to take off all their produce of this kind. The town lies about eight leagues from the ſea, on the bank of a large river, which empties itſelf by four mouths.

PALAMOS, a ſmall, but fortified ſea-port of Catalonia, in Spain. It lies about eighteen miles S. E. of Gironne. Lat. 41 deg. 56 min. N. long. 2 deg. 46 min. E.

PALANKA, a town of Hungary Proper, formerly fortified by the Turks, now ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It lies thirty-four miles N. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 20 deg. 1 min. E.

PALATINATE, or PFALTSGRAVATE, the name of two diſtricts in Germany; which are diſtinguiſhed by that of the Upper and Lower Rhine. The palatinate of the Lower Rhine is bounded on the S. by Alſace, Suabia, and part of Lorrain, on the N. by part of Triers and Mentz, on the W. by part of Lorrain and Triers, and on the E. by Franconia, part of Suabia, Mentz, and Wurtemberg.

The Rhine divides the Palatinate into two parts; which with the Neckar, and other ſtreams watering the country, render it one of the moſt fruitful provinces in the empire. It is only unhappy in its vicinity to France, the ambition of whoſe Princes has often prompted them to become maſters of it: ſo that in the laſt age, and even in this, it has been rendered a ſcene of blood and diſtreſs, moſt of its towns having been plundered and demoliſhed: and the poor natives, of which vaſt numbers have been tranſported to Georgia and other Britiſh ſettlements in America, have been ſo diſcountenanced by their Popiſh Princes, that they have been almoſt every year forſaking their country, to go in queſt of new habitations. Formerly the Electors Palatine were as formidable as any of that college, their dominions and revenues having been much larger before Frederick V. was diſpoſſeſſed of his crown and eſtates by the Emperor in 1620, after the loſs of the battle of Prague, and the electoral dignity given to the houſe of Bavaria. Afterwards indeed, by the treaty of Munſter in 1648, his ſon obtained the reſtitution of the Electoral dignity and Lower Palatinate; but the upper he could never recover.

This palatinate, after ſeveral changes of maſters and religions, is now poſſeſſed by the Prince of Sultzbach, a Roman Catholic.

In the electorate proper are bailiwics of Bretten, Boxberg, Lutzberg, Neuſtadt, Germerſheim, Lautern Altzhy, Oppenheim, Creutznach, Stromberg, Bacharach, Siminern, and Kirchberg.

Beſides theſe, the Elector's eſtates are the duchy of Neuburg, the bailiwic of Bœckelheim, the counties of Veldentz, Lauterick, and Lutzelſtein, the duchies of Juliers and Berg, &c.

This electorate is alſo ſubdivided into thoſe parts that lie on the E. ſide of the Rhine, of which Heidelberg is the capital on the Rhine, Manheim being the capital on the W. of the Rhine, and on both ſides of the Rhine, containing Spires and Worms.

His revenues ariſe chiefly from a toll on veſſels which paſs up and down the Rhine, the Neckar, and other rivers; as alſo from duties on corn, wine, &c. his whole income being computed at 300,000 l. per annum.

For the Upper Palatinate, ſee BAVARIA. It lies on the Danube, and by the treaty of Munſter belongs to the Duke of Bavaria. It is ſometimes called the Nortgaw, as lying N. of the Elector's other dominions. It is bounded by Voigtland in Upper Saxony on the N. by Bohemia and Auſtria on the E. by the Danube, which ſeparates it from the duchy of Bavaria, on the S. and by Suabia and part of Franconia on the W.

This is a mountainous rocky country, but with rich mines of copper, ſilver, and iron; the profits of which are very conſiderable. Some of its valleys produce corn and paſture; and they have likewiſe ſome vineyards, but the wine is hard and unpleaſant. Its capital is Amberg.

PALATSCHA, the modern name of Miletum, a city of Caria, in Aſia Minor.

PALAZZULO, a ſmall town of Breſciano, a province of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, on the Oglio. It lies three miles E. of Pont Oglio, and twenty-ſix N. E. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 10 deg. 10 min. E.

PALAZZULO, a ſmall city of the Val di Noto, in Sicily, and lower diviſion of Italy, near the ſource of the Bufaro. It gives title of Prince, and is twenty miles W. of Syracuſe. Lat. 57 deg. 36 min. N. long. 14 deg. 20 min. E.

PALDYKIRK, a place near Fordun, in the ſhire of Mearns, and North of Scotland. It has its name from St. Palladius the firſt Biſhop in that kingdom, whom Pope Celeſtine had ſent thither in the year 431, to preach the goſpel, and confute the Pelagians. Here is an annual fair, where large quantities of coarſe cloth are bought up and exported to the Netherlands.

PALENCIA, an Epiſcopal city of Leon, in Spain, on the Carrio, and in a very fertile country. It lies thirty-ſix miles W. of Burgos. Lat. 42 deg. 14 min. N. long. 5 deg. 5 min. W.

PALERMO, the ancient PANORMUM, in the Val di Mazara, in Sicily and Lower Italy. It lies at the bottom of a gulph, on the N. coaſt of the iſland.

This is a well-built city and Archiepiſcopal ſee; alſo the reſidence of the Viceroy. Its commodious harbour is defended by two citadels. Here is a wall round it and other works, but not of any great ſtrength. It has an univerſity, fifty-two convents, and twenty-two nunneries; and it ſtands in a very fruitful plain, but ſuffered greatly by earthquakes in the years 1693 and 1726.

Here is carried on a pretty good trade, and it lies 154 miles W. of Meſſina. Here are magnificent buildings, a handſome quay, and gate like a triumphal arch which leads to the ſea-ſide. Lat. 38 deg. 28 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

PALESTINE, ſo called from the Philiſtines who inhabited its coaſts; it is alſo called *Judæa* from the Patriarch Judah, and the *Holy Land* from its having been the ſcene of our Saviour's life and ſufferings. In Scripture it is called *Canaan* and *The Land of Promiſe*. It is now a part of Aſiatic Turkey, being bounded on the N. by Mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria; on the E. by Mount Hermon, which ſeparates it from Arabia Deſerta; on the S. by the mountains of Seir and deſerts of Arabia Petræa; and it has the Mediterranean on the W. This in general is a fruitful tract, where cultivated, and might ſupply the neighbouring countries with corn, wine, and oil, as it anciently did, were its preſent inhabitants equally induſtrious. Its capital is the once famous Jeruſalem, in the moſt rocky part of the country; yet its neighbourhood feeds numerous flocks and herds, and it yields plenty of honey, excellent wine, and oil, whilſt the valleys bear large crops of corn.

PALESTRINA, the ancient *Prænefte*, in the Campagna di Roma, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It ſtands high, is an Epiſcopal ſee, and the capital of a duchy or principality in the family of Barberini. Here was formerly a temple of Fortuna Primogenia, where the Sortes Prænestinæ were kept. It lies thirty-four miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 34 min. E.

PALICAT, a town of the Hither India, in Aſia, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. This is the principal factory belonging to the Dutch on the Coromandel coaſt. It has a fort called Geldria, which is flanked with four baſtions, and waſhed on one ſide by a river. It lies about ſeventy-four miles N. of Fort St. George. Lat. 14 deg. 5 min. N. long. 80 deg. 1 min. E.

PALIMBAM, a town on the iſland of Sumatra, in the Eaſt Indies. The Dutch have a factory here. It lies 124 miles N. E. of Bencoolen. See PALAMBAN. Lat. 35 deg. S. long. 103 deg. 10 min. E.

PALMA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, with 2500 inhabitants. It gives title of Duke to the Porto Carrero family, from which the famous Cardinal of that name and Archbiſhop of Toledo was a deſcendant.

PALMA, called *Palmela* or *Palmilla*, in contradiſtinction from the laſt-mentioned Palma; a town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal, on the Cadoan. It lies twenty miles E. of Setuval or St. Ubes. Lat. 38 deg. 33 min. N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. W.

PALMA, or PALAMODA, a corruption of *Palma Nova*, a populous town and ſtrong frontier of Friuli or Aquileia, in the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, on the canal of Roia. The fortifications conſiſt of nine regular baſtions, with ſtrong ramparts, and a deep ditch overflown only occaſionally, in order to cover this ſtate from the inſults of the Turks, as well as Auſtrians, lying in the paſs through which the Hunns and other northern Barbarians poured their hoſts into Italy. It lies twenty miles N. of Aquileia. Lat. 46 deg. 14 min. N. long. 13 deg. 32 min. E.

PALMA, a city of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in South America, fifty-four miles N. W. of St. Fé di Bigora. Lat. 4 deg. 39 min. N. long. 74 deg. 10 min. W.

PALMA, one of the Canary iſlands, in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to Spain. Here is made the beſt Palm or Palma wine, otherwiſe called Canary. Lat. 29 deg. 10 min. N. long. 39 deg. 5 min. W.

PALMAS, *Cape*, a head-land on the ivory coaſt of Guiney, in Africa. Lat. 4 deg. 34 min. N. long. 85 min. W.

PALMAS, *Villa de las*, the name given by the Spaniards to Tamalameque, in Santa Martha and Terra Firma, in South America.

PALMELA, or PALMILLA, a place in Portugal. See PALMA.

PALMYRA, or TADMOR, formerly a very noble city of Syria, in Aſia, having had a temple, palace, &c. of aſtoniſhing magnificence; but now in ruins. Of theſe and of Balbec ſeveral curious plans and views taken on the ſpot have been publiſhed by Meſſ. Dawkins and Wood of Oxford; which indeed do honour to our nation. Lat. 33 deg. 10 min. N. long. 39 deg. 5 min. E.

PALOMERO, a port and cape of Majorca, an iſland of the Atlantic ocean, lying to the W. and before it is the ſmall iſland of Dragonera.

PALOS, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, at the mouth of the Trina.

From this port Chriſtopher Columbus ſailed in 1492, upon

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary.

The East Entrance into the Temple of the Sun, in Palmira.

B. Cole Sculp.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary

A West View of the Ruins of the Great Temple in Palmira.

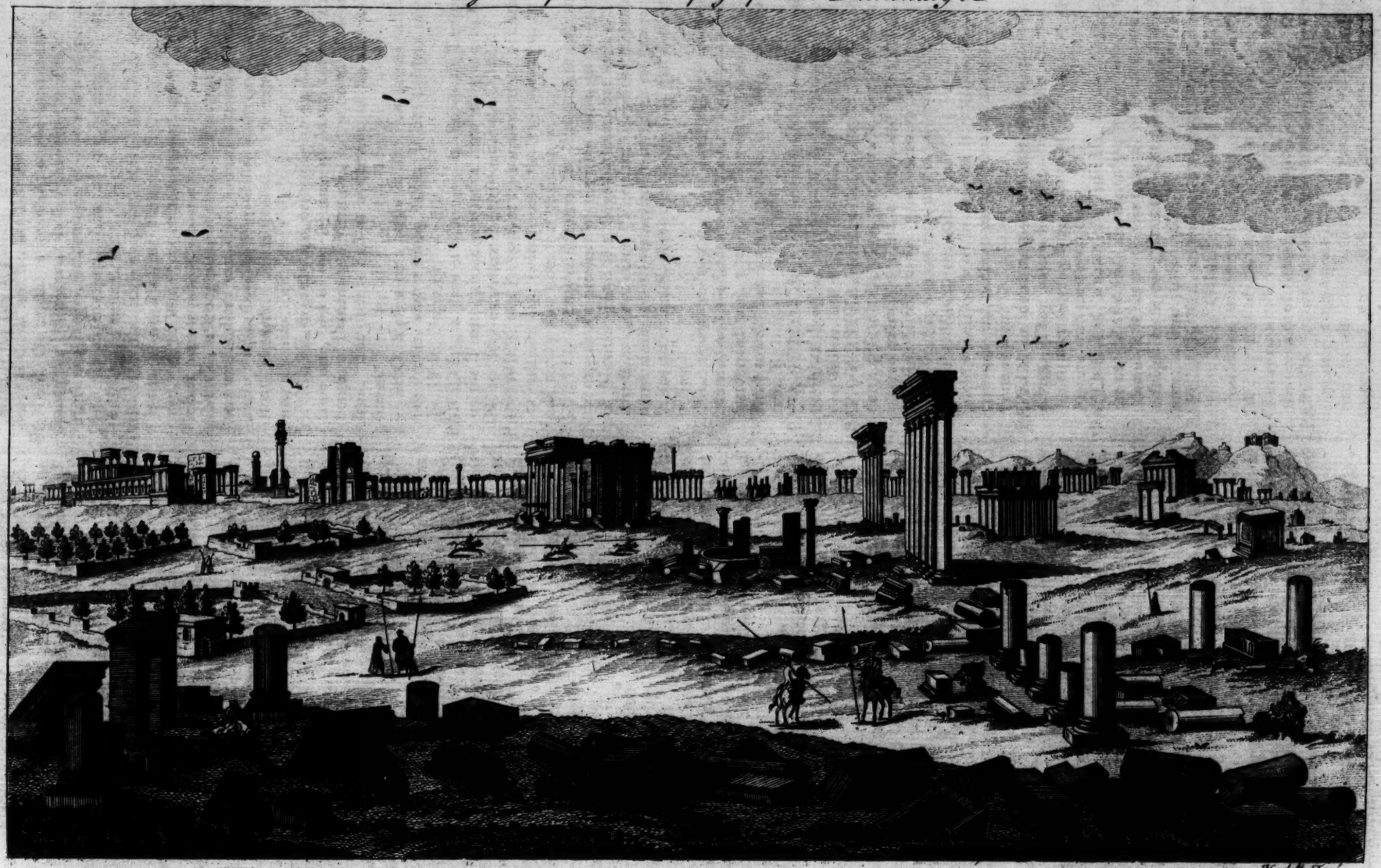
BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Printed by the Kings Authority for the New Geographical Dictionary.

A General Prospect of Palmira from the North West.

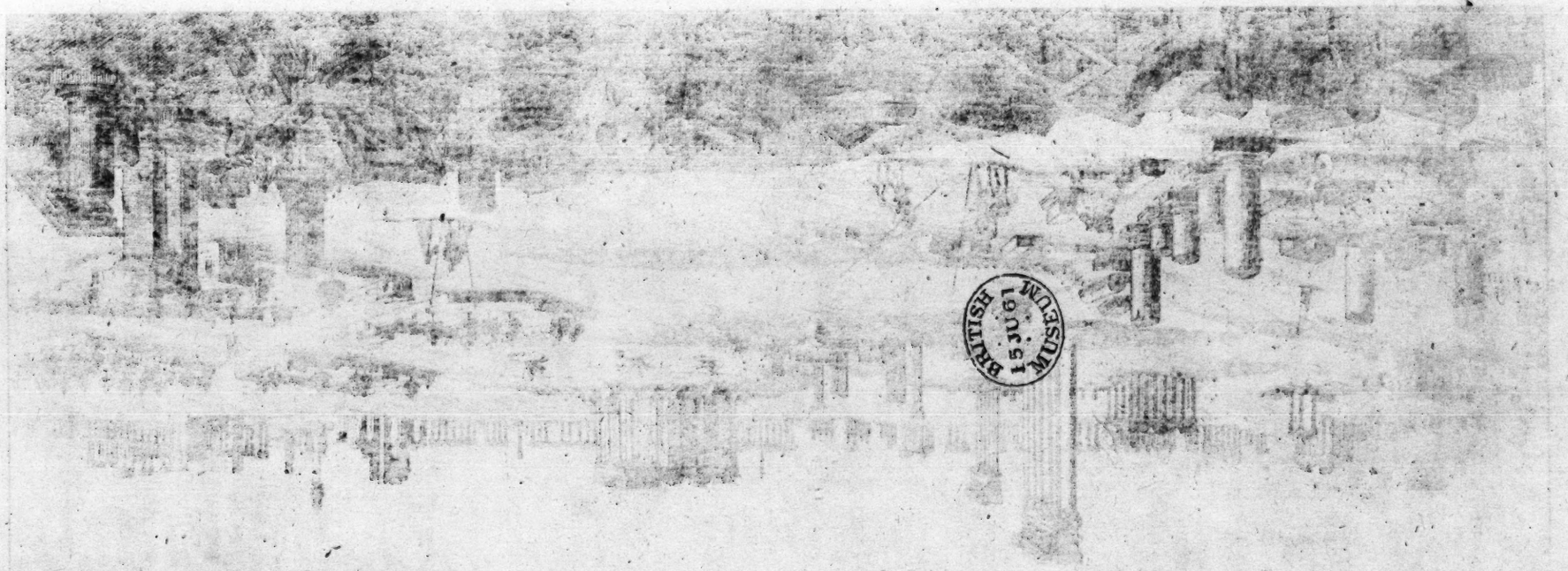
BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary.



Kuledi. Fecit

A General View of the Ruins of the Ancient City of Palmira.


BRITISH MUSEUM 15 JU 61

upon the diſcovery of the new world. It lies ſixty-ſix miles S. W. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 16 min. W.

PALOS, *Cape*, a promontory of Murcia, in Spain, which ſtretches out a conſiderable way into the ſea. It lies twenty miles E. of Carthagena. Lat. 37 deg. 42 min. N. long. 46 min. W.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary, near the foreſt of Bakony, with a caſtle. It is ſurrounded with a broad ditch and high wall, being a frontier againſt the Turks. It lies forty-ſix miles S. W. of Buda, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 47 deg. 34 min. N. long. 18 deg. 16 min. E.

PALUS MŒOTIS, the ſea of Azof or Zabache, a large collection of waters in European Turkey, lying from the S. E. to the N. E. and the mouth of the Don or Tanais, about 240 miles long. It has Leſſer Tartary on the N. the Taurica Cherſoneſus on N. W. Crim Tartary on the W. and Sarmatia Aſiatica, now Circaſſian Tartary, on the S. and S. E.

It communicates by the ſtreights of Caffa with the Euxine ſea, and is a concourſe of waters formed by thoſe of the Euxine, and what flows from the river Don.

PAMIERS, or APAMIES, the ancient *Fredelos*, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Lower Foix and Languedoc, in France, on the Auriege. It lies thirty-four miles S. of Toulouſe. This ſee has been poſſeſſed by ſeveral illuſtrious Prelates. Lat. 43 deg. 18 min. N. long. 1 deg. 14 min. E.

POMPELONA, the ancient *Pompejopolis*, or *Pompelo*, as having been built by Pompey, a pretty large Epiſcopal city, and the capital of Navarre, in Spain. It lies in the Pyrennees, and is defended by two caſtles, one of which is on a rock. Here is an univerſity. It lies thirty-four miles S. of St. Sebaſtian. Lat. 43 deg. 12 min. N. long. 72 deg. 10 min. W.

PAMPELUNA, a city of Terra Firma, and South America, belonging to Spain. It lies 200 miles S. of Maracaibo. Lat. 7 deg. 5 min. N. long. 72 deg. 10 min. W.

PAMPHILIA, a maritime part of Caramania, in Aſia Minor. It is bounded by Lycia on the W. Cilicia on the E. Piſidia on the N. and has the Mediterranean ſea on the S. It belongs to the Turks. The low-lands are rich, the ports profitable, and the inlands and mountainous parts breed numerous herds of goats. Its principal rivers are the Cataractus, Ceſtrus, and Ewrymedon.

PANAMA, one of the three provinces into which Terra Firma, in South America, is ſubdivided; the other two are Darien and Veraguas. It is the ſeat of every branch of the government, as lying between Darien on the E. and Veraguas on the W.

PANAMA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name, on an iſthmus and capacious bay, the coaſt of which is waſhed by the South Sea. Its public ſtructures are magnificent.

This is the ſee of a Biſhop, and has an excellent road for ſmall veſſels, owing to the ſhelter from the neighbouring iſles of Perico, which lie before it.

John Morgan, an Engliſh adventurer, ſacked and burnt Panama, in the year 1670. This misfortune rendered it neceſſary to remove the city to its preſent ſite, four miles weſtward of the old city; the houſes of which are generally of wood, and ſome few of ſtone. It has a free-ſtone wall round it, and is defended by a large garriſon of regulars. Without the walls is an open ſuburb, larger than the city. The ſtreets of both are ſtraight, broad, and moſtly paved.

This is a flouriſhing city, it being the firſt place where the treaſure and other rich merchandiſes from Peru and Chili are landed and lodged in ſtorehouſes, till they may be tranſported to Europe: and hither the cargoes of the galleons from Old Spain are ſent from Porto Bello, in order to be exported to the ſeveral cities to which they are conſigned. Lat. 8 deg. 57 min. 48 ſeconds and a half, N. long. 82 deg. 5 min. 16 ſeconds, W.

PANAMACOUR, a ſmall town of Beira, in Portugal, about thirty miles from Guarda.

PANARIA, one of the iſles lying round Sicily, in Lower Italy, a little to the N. E. of that of Lipari. Lat. 39 deg. 15 min. N. long. 15 deg. 4 min. E.

PANARO, one of the principal rivers of Modena, in Upper Italy. It riſes in the Appenine mountains, on the confines of Tuſcany, whence it runs N. into the Modeneſe, and afterwards divides that duchy from the Romagna; then turning E. it runs through the Ferrareſe by the city of Ferrara, and falls into the Adriatic ſea at Valona, and hence called the Po di Valona.

PANAY, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, among the Philippines. It lies between the iſles of Paragoa and Negro, is upwards of 400 miles in circuit, and ſubject to Spain. Lat. 11 deg. 5 min. N. long. 119 deg. 10 min. E.

PANEAS, the ancient *Leſem*, and ſince *Dan*, &c. in Judea, a part of Aſiatic Turkey. It is now a poor village, few of its ancient edifices remaining, with which it had been ſo profuſely adorned.

PANHEL, a ſtrong place of Beira, in Portugal, on a hill, and well walled, with ſeven towers, &c. and a ſtout old caſtle: it lies ſix miles from Caſtel Roderigo, and nine from Almayda. It has declined much from its former magnificence.

PANMURE, a pretty ſeat belonging to an Earl of the ſame title, and of the ſurname of Maul, between the burghs of Dundee and Montroſe, in the north of Scotland. The preſent Earl is a General of his Majeſty's forces.

PANSKO, a place on a gulph of the ſame name in Poliſh Pruſſia, with a ſtrong caſtle. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Dantzick.

PANSOVA, a place of Sclavonia, in European Turkey, on the Temes, about nine miles from Belgrade to the N. and fifty-five below Temeſwaer to the S. W.

PANSWICK (ſee PAINSWICK) a market-town of Glouceſterſhire, ſix miles from the city of Glouceſter, and ninety-four from that of London.

PANUCO, a city of Mexico, in North America, and the capital of a province of the ſame name, in the gulph of Mexico. Here is a large harbour, but ſuch a bar that ſhips cannot enter. The river alſo of the ſame denomination is however navigable by veſſels of 500 tons. It lies 200 miles N. of the city of Mexico, and is ſubject to Spain.

PAPA, a well-built town of Lower Hungary, on the Marzal, and not far from the Raab. Near it is a caſtle ſurrounded with a moat: it lies eighteen miles S. of Raab town. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

PAPA-STRONGSA, one of the Orkney iſles in the north of Scotland, a little N. E. of Strongſa. It is very fruitful and well inhabited.

PAPA-WESTRA, another iſle of the Orkneys, in the north of Scotland, about two miles N. E. of Weſtra: it is three miles long, and a mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good harbour, and with the other Weſtra conſtitutes a pariſh.

In this iſland, near St. Tredwell's lough, are two ancient obeliſks, uſed in time of Heatheniſm for tying criminals and victims to, and behind them a hollow ſtone-trough.

PAPELS, an idolatrous people of Meli and Negroland, in Africa. They have a Fetiſh or idol called Shina, to which they ſacrifice dogs. They often come to an open rupture with the Portugueſe.

PAPENHEIM, a town of Franconia, in Germany, and the capital of a ſmall county of the ſame name, on the Altmuhl: it lies thirty-four miles S. of Nuremburg. It is ſubject to its own Count. Lat. 48 deg. 49 min. N. long. 10 deg. 56 min. E.

PAPHLAGONIA, an ancient province of Aſia Minor. It lies N. of Galatia, being bounded on the E. by the river Halys, which parts it from Cappadocia; on the W. by that of Parthenius and the Euxine ſea. The Turks now calli t New Guiney, Dulap, and part of the province of Amaſia, in Aſiatic Turkey.

PAPHOS, of which its modern name BAFFA is a corruption; a city on the iſland of Cyprus, in the Levant, and Aſiatic Turkey. It is celebrated by the ancient poets, and was alſo dedicated to Venus, who had a temple

temple and port here. It is ſtill the ſee of a Biſhop, but much decayed, and ſubject to the Turks.

PAPONS *Territory*, or *New Guiney*, a large continent, lying E. of the Spice-iſlands, the limits of which eaſtward or ſouthward are uncertain. The Dutch repreſent it as a barren unhoſpitable country, with only few inhabitants. No nation however has ſent any colonies thither. Lat. 5 deg. 15 min. S. long. 130 deg. 10 min. E.

PAPOUL, ST. a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Languedoc, in France, at the foot of Mount Noir, near the rivulets of Rotouſe and Ranpi. It lies 110 leagues from Toulouſe. Lat. 43 deg. 28 min. N. long. 1 deg. 45 min. E.

PAPS OF JURA, ſo called by ſeamen, two high pics in the middle of Jura, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland. They are ſeen a pretty way out at ſea, and are covered with heath and ſome graſs, which yields paſture for cattle. See JURA.

PARA, a captainric of Braſil, in America: it has a capacious bay on the W. which the Atlantic ocean forms at the mouth of the river of the Amazons. It is bounded on the E. by the captainric of Maranhao, from which the river Maracu divides it; on the S. by the unconquered nation of the Pacaxas and Paranaybas; and on the N. it has the Northern ocean: its extent ſouthward is not fixed.

PARA, a fortreſs in the laſt-mentiontd captainric, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, and near that of the Amazons. It ſtands on a high rock, and commands all the territory beneath. The foot of the rock is watered by the river, which is about five or ſix miles broad, the banks of which towards the fort have only a number of gabions and ſome cannon. The other ſides are guarded by a ſtone-wall and dry ditch.

The place is inhabited by 300 Portugueſe, who cultivate tobacco and ſugar, gathering alſo wild cotton. To the S. E. of this fort is another ſmall one, called Commota.

PARAGOGA, one of the Philippine iſlands, in the Indian ocean, Aſia. It lies a little N. of Borneo, and near 300 miles long, partly ſubject to a Prince of Borneo, and partly to Spain. It lies between lat. 9 and 11 deg. N. and between long. 114 and 118 deg. 30 min. E.

PARAGUAY, a government of Charcas, in Peru, South America. It lies S. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and E. of Tucuman. Southward it joins to that of Buenos Ayres, and is terminated eaſtward by the captainric of St. Vicente in Braſil. It extends 1500 miles in length from N. to S. and nearly the ſame in breadth, between lat. 12 deg. and 37 min. S. and long. 50 deg. and 75 min. W.

The ſoil in general is very fruitful, producing plenty of rice, Indian corn, and European grain. The country is well ſtocked with all ſorts of cattle, ſo that they run in a manner wild.

Weſt of the great river Paraguay are extenſive plains for ſeveral hundred miles, with very little wood, and ſcarcely a hill. But to the E. of this river, divided from Braſil by a chain of mountains, there is an agreeable intermixture of hill and dale, woody and champaign country, which being the property of the Jeſuits, is cultivated by the natives, who are their proſelytes.

Theſe miſſions of Paraguay have increaſed ſo much, that they are thought to amount to between 30 and 40,000 families: but they are on all ſides terminated by nations of idolatrous Indians.

The Paraguay miſſions occupy a country of very great extent. The air in general is moiſt and temperate, though in ſome parts it is rather cold: beſides abundance of proviſions in the temperate parts, cotton and tobacco, the herb Paraguay would alone be ſufficient to form a flouriſhing commerce, this being the only province that produces it, and from hence is ſent all over Peru and Chili, where its uſe is univerſal.

This country has its name from the river Paraguay, which runs through it from N. to S. alſo La Plata, from another river riſing in Peru, and running through it S. W. joins its ſtream with the former near Buenos Ayres; after which junction their united waters are called La Plata, and fall into the Atlantic ocean between the Spaniſh territories of La Plata and thoſe of Braſil, belonging to the Portugueſe. Part of the treaſure of Peru is conveyed by the Spaniards down La Plata to Buenos Ayres, and thence ſhipped for Spain, together with vaſt quantities of ſkins and other merchandiſe.

PARAIBA, or PARIA, the moſt northern province of Braſil, in South America. It lies between Rio Grande on the N. and that of Tamarak on the S. with the ocean on the E. and the Figuares on the W. being ſubject to Portugal.

Its capital of the ſame name lies about three leagues from the ocean, on a river of the ſame name, being ſurrounded with ramparts, and the mouth of the river guarded by three forts. Lat. 6 deg. 58 min. N. long. 55 deg. 20 min. W.

PARAMARIBO, a village of Guiana, in South America, about two leagues above the mouth of the river Surinam, containing 400 houſes, and a fort called Zelandia.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, in South America. It is bounded on the S. and E. by the great river of the ſame name; on the N. it joins to the province of Guayra, and the unknown tracts of Braſil; having Paraguay Proper on the W. It is ſubject to Spain.

PARDO, a royal palace of the King of Spain, in New Caſtile, with elegant gardens, &c.

PARECHIA, the modern name of Paros, a caſtle in an iſland of the latter name, and Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is built of pieces of ancient marble. Its port is only fit for ſmall craft. See PAROS.

PARENZO, the ancient *Parentum*, a ſmall and thinly inhabited town of Iſtria, one of the Venetian territories in Italy. It has a good commodious harbour on a bay of the Adriatic, and is the ſee of a Biſhop: it lies twenty-five miles S. of Cabo de Iſtria. Lat. 45 deg. 28 min. N. long. 14 deg. 21 min. E.

PARHAM, a little town of Suffolk, on the river Ore, near the town of Orford.

PARIA, a province in the archbiſhopric of Plata, in Peru, South America. It is contiguous to that of Chayanta, on the N. W. ſide of Plata, and ſeventy leagues diſtant from the city of the latter name.

The air here being cold, the ſoil produces but little grain, yet breeds vaſt numbers of cattle; ſo that the cheeſes made from the milk of their ſheep and cows are ſent all over Peru. Here are alſo ſome ſilver mines.

In this province is a very large lake of the ſame name, being an arm of that prodigious collection of waters the Titi-caca, which has no viſible outlet; but the many whirlpools in it ſufficiently indicate ſome ſubterraneous paſſage: it lies 100 miles N. W. of La Plata. Lat. 22 deg. S. long. 67 deg. W.

PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a large province of Terra Firma, in South America. It is bounded by part of Guiana and New Granada on the S. by part of New Granada and Venezuela on the W. with the North ſea on the S. and the river Oronoque on the E. The N. part of this country is called Caribiana, and ſubject to Spain. Ulloa has not this province, though he mentions that in Peru above deſcribed.

PARILLA, LA, the ſame with SANTA, in Los Reyes and Peru, in South America, about 200 miles from Lima on the N.

PARINA-COCHA, a juriſdiction of Lima and Peru, in South America. It lies about twenty leagues S. of the city of Guamanga, extending about twenty-five leagues. It lies moſtly in ſo temperate an air, that the ſoil, beſides excellent paſture, abounds in grain and fruit. Here are likewiſe ſeveral rich mines of ſilver and gold.

PARINNAS, a breach or chaſm in the road to Lima, in Peru, South America, which was Ulloa's ſecond ſtage, whence the road lies over a ſandy plain for ten leagues in length, and at ſome diſtance from the coaſt.

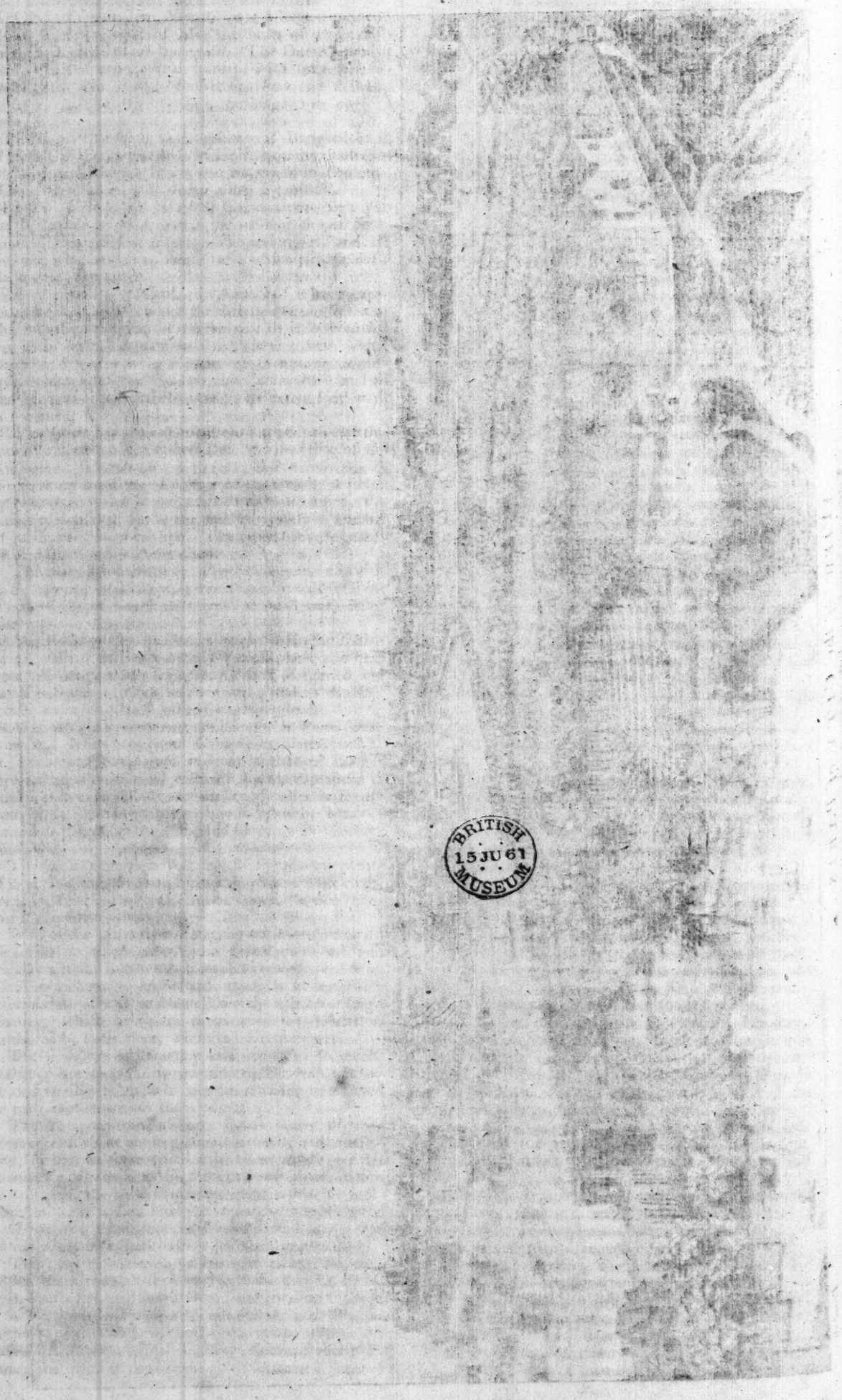
PARIS, in Latin *Lutetiæ*, *Pariſiorum*, or *Pariſium*, a city in the middle of the government of the iſle of France, both its capital, and alſo that of the whole kingdom. It lies in a ſpacious plain on the Seine. This is a very large, populous, and ſtately city, built of a circular form, about two French leagues in diameter, and ſix in circuit, including the ſuburbs.

Engraved for the King's Authority for the Geographical Dictionary.

A VIEW of the CITY of PARIS.

Engraved (by the King's Authority) for the Geographical Dictionary.

Proud Sc.



BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

It is reckoned to contain 912 ſtreets, great and ſmall, and upwards of 20,000 houſes, beſides religious ſtructures, colleges, halls, and ſhops; has 52 pariſhes, 56 monaſteries inhabited by fryars, 78 by nuns, 14,000 coaches, and about 400,000 inhabitants: theſe conſume annually above 100,000 muids of corn, each muid 2600 pounds weight; 140,000 oxen or cows, 550,000 ſheep, 125,000 calves, and 40,000 hogs; 300,000 muids of wine, each equivalent to 300 of our quarts, beſides brandy, beer, and cyder.

Though Paris ſtands on more ground than London, which may be much doubted ſince the great increaſe of new buildings in the latter, it is not ſo populous, London exceeding it by at leaſt 200,000 ſouls.

The houſes of Paris are built of white hewn-ſtone, and uniform; the ſtreets are of a competent breadth, the ſoil of which is conveyed into a canal, and waſhed down by means of a large body of water conveyed from a neighbouring fountain.

As almoſt every French nobleman has a palace, or hotel as they call it, in this city, with courts and gardens belonging to it, in this reſpect Paris ſurpaſſes any thing of that kind to be met with in London. The Louvre, the Tuillieries, and other royal palaces here, are indeed large and ſpacious, but old and decayed buildings.

Paris has three capital diviſions; namely, 1. The town, which lies to the N. of the Seine; 2. The city, which is entirely ſurrounded by the river, being in the center of all, is called L'Iſle du Palais, i. e. the iſland of the palace, as the royal palace takes up a great part of it; and, 3. The univerſity, which lies to the S. of the Seine, together with twelve ſuburbs. The whole is further ſubdivided into twenty quartiers or wards.

Paris is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, the ſeat of the principal parliament of the kingdom, and other chief courts. Here is an univerſity and fifty-four colleges, but in only ten of theſe are public exerciſes performed. The Sorbonne is one of the fineſt colleges in Europe, and formerly very famous, by which name the whole univerſity is frequently ſignified: but it is at preſent very much on the decline, on account of its civil juriſdiction, and the other privileges it formerly enjoyed, being taken from it.

Beſides the royal academy of ſciences, of much the ſame nature as our Royal Society, here is an academy for refining the French language; alſo academies of painting, ſculpture, and architecture; with many others for the improvement of all mechanic arts and manufactures, as tapeſtry, moſaic works in plate, iron, ſteel, braſs, embroidery, &c.

The principal manufactures in Paris are gold and ſilver ſtuffs, alſo lace of the ſame materials, tapeſtry, ribbans, linen, and glaſs.

The moſt conſiderable palaces in Paris are the Louvre, behind which is the Tuillieries; beyond that is a fine walk called the Queen's walk, or Le Cours de la Reine; the palace of Orleans or Luxemberg, the royal palace, with the palace where the parliament meets. Beſides theſe, there is the Baſtile, a priſon for ſtate-priſoners, and ſuch as are taken up by lettres-de-cachet; the arſenal; the King's library; the royal phyſic-garden; the royal obſervatory; the gobelins for all ſorts of manufactures; and the town-houſe, in the ſquare called the Greve.

Its principal churches are, the cathedral of Notre Dame, St. Genevieve, the abbey of St. Germain, with the church and nunnery of Val-de-Grace, &c.

The firſt magiſtrate of Paris is called Prevot des Marchands, or the Provoſt of merchants.

In Paris are ten bridges, the three moſt conſiderable of which are the Pont-au-Change, the Pont-neuf, and the Pont-royal.

On both ſides of the Seine are very fine quays in ſeveral places: and in this city are upwards of twenty hoſpitals, of which the Hotel-Dieu is the largeſt, &c.

In the ſquare called La Place des Victoires, is a noble ſtatue of Lewis XIV. but very much degraded by flattering inſcriptions, and the mean proſtrations, &c. uſed formerly, even to a degree of adoration, by the Duke de Feuillade, who erected it.

In the neighbourhood are the palaces of Verſailles, Trianion, Marley, St. Germain en Laye, &c. &c.

"Paris, ſays Buſching, is the center of all good taſte and recreation." But vanity and pleaſure, the other part of his character, reigning here in a ſuperlative degree, does not ſeem to entitle them to any great ſhare of the former.

It lies 200 miles S. E. of London, 550 W. of Vienna, 680 N. E. of Madrid, 700 N. W. of Rome, and 1300 in the ſame direction from Conſtantinople. Lat. 48 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 25 min. E.

PARIUM, once a famous city of Myſia, in Aſia Minor, Homer's Adraſtea, on the coaſt of the Helleſpont; and it had formerly a convenient haven.

PARMA, commonly joined with Placentia, a duchy of Upper Italy. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the duchy of Milan, on the S. by the Genoeſe dominions, and on the E. by the duchy of Modena. It is ſixty miles long from W. to E. and half that in breadth from S. to N.

The northern parts of Parma are uncommonly fruitful, yielding large quantities of oil, wine, corn, rice, potatoes, and cheſnuts; with fine meadows, in which abundance of cattle are bred.

The famous Parmeſan cheeſe is no longer made in this country, but in other neighbouring parts. Here are likewiſe ſome copper and ſilver mines.

It is commonly divided into the duchy of Parma Proper, that of Placentia, the State of Buſſeto, and part of the Val di Taro; and is a fieff of the ſee of Rome, to which it annually pays 10,000 crowns. Its revenue is reckoned to amount to 400,000 crowns, and its ordinary forces to 5 or 6000 men. It is now poſſeſſed by Don Philip of Spain.

Its metropolis of the ſame name is a large and populous city, and divided by the river Parma into two parts. The ſtreets are long and broad, with ſeveral good houſes in them. It is of a circular form, and about three miles round. The fortifications are not conſiderable, but it has a good citadel to the E. with which the ducal palace is joined by a bridge.

This city is the ſee of a Biſhop; and here is an univerſity, with an academy of ſciences; the latter being a common caſe in moſt cities of Italy.

The court of Parma, in the reign of the Dukes of Farneſe, was one of the moſt elegant in Europe. Its gallery of curioſities, and library, were ſtripped by Don Carlos, and the whole carried to the city of Naples.

In 1734, the French and Sardinian army being entrenched here, were attacked by Count Merci the Imperial General, who loſt his life in the attempt; ſo that the troops which he had commanded, were obliged to retreat.

The cathedral is a noble edifice, having ſeveral rows of Corinthian pillars on the outſide, and the cupola beautifully painted by Coreggio, beſides the Duke's palace, and ſeveral others, &c.

It lies ten miles S. of the Po, ſixty N. E. of Genoa, forty-five N. W. of Bologna, and ſixty-five S. E. of Milan. Lat. 44 deg. 45 min. N. long. 11 deg. E.

PARNASSUS, a craggy mountain of ancient Greece, rendered famous by the poets, and ſacred to Apollo and the muſes. It lies in the W. part of Achaia, the modern Livadia, a province of European Turkey, and N. of the gulph of Lepanto. Its high tops terminating in two points or pics, was hence of old called Biceps Parnaſſus. Between theſe abundance of water falls after rain or ſnow. Here is likewiſe a plentiful fountain continually iſſuing out from among the rocks, and ſuppoſed to be the ancient Caſtalia, of which the Pythian propheteſs and the poets, who pretended to inſpiration, uſed to drink, and whither they commonly went to bathe themſelves.

PARNAU, or PERNAU, a ſmall city of Livonia, on a river of the ſame name, cloſe by the Baltic. Here they carry on a good trade, particularly in corn to the Netherlands. It formerly belonged to the Hanſeatic Union.

The place is built almoſt entirely of wood, and is fortified; but its greateſt ſtrength conſiſts in its caſtle, though of timber, as are likewiſe all its churches. It

has an univerſity, which was removed hither from Dorpt in 1685. It became ſubject to the Swedes in 1617, and ſurrendered to the Ruſſians in 1718: it lies eighty miles N. of Riga. Lat. 58 deg. N. long. 24 deg. E.

PAROS, an iſland in the Archipelago and European Turkey. It is the ſmalleſt among the Cyclades, and lies almoſt in the middle between Morea and Aſia Minor.

Here is plenty of corn, cattle, and game; and on account of the excellence of its wine, it was dedicated to Bacchus. It was anciently famous for its extraordinary white marble and celebrated ſtatuaries, as Phidias and Praxitiles, who ſeemed to give life to their ſtatues; ſome of which became objects of divine worſhip.

The valuable monument of antiquity, called the Chronicle of Paros, which from its falling into the hands of the Earl of Arundel, who in 1627 purchaſed it of Mr. de Peireſc, was ſtiled the Arundelian marbles, and having been preſented by him to the univerſity of Oxford in 1667, may ſtill be ſeen in the Sheldonian theatre there. On this cutious piece of antiquity are cut in Greek the moſt noted epochas, from the reign of Cecrops, the founder of the Athenian monarchy, down to Diognetes the Archon, comprehending a ſpace of 300 years, and done in the iſland of Paros, 163 years before the Chriſtian æra.

The town and caſtle of Parechia probably ſtands in the ſite of the ancient city of Paros, ſeveral valuable remains of marble being uſed in its walls and houſes; alſo in the neighbourhoud may be ſeen many ancient monuments.

The Panagio or Madonnia, without the town, is the largeſt and moſt beautiful church of the Archipelago. On the iſland are ſeveral conſiderable villages, Greek churches and chapels.

In the harbour of St. Mary a whole fleet may lie at anchor with ſecurity: but the Turkiſh gallies commonly anchor in the port of Drio or Treon, on the W. ſide of the iſland. Lat. 36 deg. 30 min. N. long. 25 deg. 30 min. E. See ANTIPAROS.

PARTENAY, a town of Poitou, in France, on the ſide of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Toue, between Thouars on the S. and St. Maixant on the N. ſix leagues diſtant from each. Here is a conſiderable trade in corn and cattle. Lat. 45 deg. 45 min. N. long. 20 min. W.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, forty miles S. W. of Munich. Lat. 47 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 min. E.

PARTON, a town of Cumberland, which has had the benefit of ſeveral acts of parliament for enlarging its piers and harbour, in order to carry on a trade in coals to Ireland and other parts; which has been accordingly begun to advantage.

PARTHIA, a country ſituated in the middle of Perſia, and not exceeding the bounds of the modern Irak, or Perſian Irak. Its length is about 200 leagues, and half that in breadth, being more mountainous than level. It contains about forty cities.

Parthia anciently contained Comicene, Parthiene, and Tabiene: this was the country of the famous Kouli Kan.

PAS, a ſmall town of Artois, and diſtrict of the ſame name, in the French Netherlands: it lies twelve miles S. W. of Arras. Lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

PASARON, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, in a delightful valley, ſurrounded with fig, citron, and other trees; alſo fertile fields.

PASPAYA, PILAYA, or CINTI, a province of Plata, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, South America; it lies S. of Plata about forty leagues. The greateſt part of it lying among the breaches of the mountains, is the better adapted for producing of grain, pulſe, and fruits, which, with the great quantity of wine made here, enable it to carry on a very lucrative commerce.

PASSAGE, a town of Guipuſcoa, a ſubdiviſion of Biſcay, in Spain. It has an excellent harbour, though with a narrow entrance, being ſecure againſt all winds, and very ſpacious. It lies a little E. of St. Sebaſtian, and ſixty miles from Bilboa. This is a ſtation for the royal navy, ſeveral of which the French burnt in the laſt war between the two nations: they alſo ſeized upon it in the year 1719. Lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 1 deg. 53 min. W.

PASSAGE-FORT, in St. Catherine's pariſh, in the iſland of Jamaica: ſo called, as being the greateſt thoroughfare between Port-Royal and Spaniſh-Town, ſtanding ſeven miles S. E. of the latter, at the mouth of the Rio Combre: it has a fort with ten or twelve guns. This is the only place where boats can be had for Kingſton or Port-Royal; on which account there is a great reſort of ſtrangers to it, and it has a briſk trade.

PASSARO, the ancient *Pachynum*, a headland of Val di Noto, in Sicily, near which the Engliſh and Spaniſh fleets had an engagement in the year 1735, when the latter were beaten.

PASSAW, a biſhopric of Bavaria, in Germany. Its dioceſe extends twenty miles on the N. ſide of the Danube, confining on Auſtria and Bohemia. It was conſiderably curtailed on the erection of the Archbiſhopric of Vienna, and yielded near 15,000 l. per annum. In 1729 the Pope made the Biſhop independent of the Metropolitan of Saltzburg, and allowed him the pall, as ſome indemnification for the loſs of ſixty-nine pariſhes, two abbeys, &c.

Its capital of the ſame name is ſubject to the Biſhop, on both ſides of the Danube, at the junction of the Inn with it on one hand, and the Iltz on the other: ſo that theſe rivers divide into three parts.

This is a rich, populous, trading place, and naturally ſtrong, being fenced on all ſides with rocks and rivers: and ſo pent in by a mountain, as to run in a narrow ſlip at the bottom of it from E. to W. above a mile; but it has ſurrendered ſeveral times in the wars between the houſes of Auſtria and Bavaria; particularly in 1741 it was ſurpriſed by the late Elector of the latter, at the ſame time the Emperor Charles VII.

This city is noted for ſeveral meetings and conſultations of the German Princes; more eſpecially for the famous treaty of 1552, between the Emperor Charles V. and the Proteſtant ſtates: by virtue of which, the Lutherans, who were only tolerated before, became now eſtabliſhed in the free exerciſe of their religion throughout the empire.

This is the key to Upper Auſtria, lying fifteen miles N. W. of Lintz, and ſixty S. E. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N. long. 13 deg. 30 min. E.

PASSIGNIANO, a ſmall city of the Perugiano, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy, on the N. E. ſide of the lake of the ſame name, or of Perugia, with the fiſh of which the whole neighbourhood is ſupplied, and has therein a good trade.

PASTO, or SAN JUAN DE PASTO, a city, and one of the moſt ſouthern diſtricts of Popayan, in South America, ſubject to Spain. Here are certain trees, which yield the reſin mopa-mopa; of it is made a varniſh, which beſides its exquiſite beauty will bear boiling-hot water, and even acids. It is diſſolved in one's mouth, and the pencil wetted with it, is afterwards dipt in the colour to be laid on; ſo that having all the luſtre of the Chineſe lacquer, it never wears off. Paſto lies 120 miles N. of Quito.

PASSWALCK, anciently POZDEWALCK, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, on the W. ſide of the Ucker, by means of which river the inhabitants ſend their goods through the Friſche-haff into the Baltic.

Here are four churches, and it is a provoſtſhip, with juriſdiction over ten pariſhes. It ſtands between Prentzlow and Turgelow.

PATA, or PATE, an iſland of Zanguebar, in Africa, on which ſtands a city of the ſame name, and the capital of a ſmall kingdom, extending a little on the continent, in lat. 2 deg. S. It is bounded by the kingdom of Sion on the S. the country of the Maracales on the W. the kingdom of Jubo on the N. and has the Eaſtern ocean on the E.

PATAGONIA, or the country of the Patagons, the moſt ſouthern part of South America. It is ſometimes extended from the Rio de la Plata to Cape Horn, and ſometimes included in Chili, the moſt proper limits of which

which to the N. is a line drawn from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, in lat. 45 deg. S. no European nations having any ſettlements beyond it: ſo that it remains in the poſſeſſion of the South Indians, a very unpoliſhed people, of whom we know but very little. Its other boundaries are the Atlantic ocean on the E. the Southern ocean, particularly the ſtreights of Magellan, on the S. and the Pacific ocean on the W. Cape de Verge or Virgin-Cape, being the utmoſt ſouthern limit.

The inhabitants are of a tawny or olive complexion, uſually painted with red and black ſtreaks, the former on their faces. They are clad in ſkins ſewed together, when they ſit ſtill, but throw this off when in any kind of action. Among them are no giants or canibals.

This is a barren country, at leaſt it is uncultivated, yielding no corn, and but very little fruit.

Upon the firſt diſcovery of Magellan ſtreights, the Spaniards built forts, and ſent ſome colonies thither; but moſt of the people periſhed: ſince which time no ſettlements have been attempted here by any European nation.

PATAN, a city of Guzurat and Indoſtan, in Aſia. Here is a fortreſs and a moſque, reckoned the moſt ſumptuous of all the E. its roof being ſupported by 150 pillars, moſtly marble. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk ſtuffs and coarſe callicoes, lying between Mangerol and Dieu: it lies 200 miles N. of Huegly, in Bengal. Lat. 27 deg. 30 min. N. long. 89 deg. E.

PATANA, a city in the peninſula of Malacca and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It has a harbour about two leagues from it; and is fortified with wooden palliſadoes as tall as a ſhip's maſt, and houſes built of cane and timber. Here the King of the country of the ſame name has a palace.

The country of the ſame name with the laſt-mentioned city is temperate and healthy, but in the winter ſubject to inundations and ſtorms. It abounds with all the grain and fruit of the Indies.

PATARA, a town of Lycia and Caramania, in Aſia Minor, on the eaſtern coaſt of Telmeſſus-bay, and not far from the mouth of the Xanthus. It had once a famous temple of Apollo Patareus, equal in magnificence to that of Delphos.

Here St. Leo and St. Gregory were martyred, and hither Pope Sylveſter was delegated; now an inconſiderable place.

PATAVIREA, a town on the road between Truxillo and Lima, in South America, with only fifty or ſixty houſes, and a proportionable number of inhabitants; among whom are ſome Spaniards, but very few Indians.

PATAZ, or CAXAMARQUILLA, a juriſdiction of Truxillo, in Lima dioceſe, and Peru, South America. Its productions are various, according to its different ſituations; but is particularly remarkable for its gold mines, the commerce here principally conſiſting in the exchange of that metal for current money, eſpecially ſilver coin; the more valued for its ſcarcity.

PATAY, a town of Orleannois in France: it lies fourteen miles N. of Orleans. Lat. 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. E.

PATCHUCA, or PATIOQUE, a city of Mexico, in North America, ſeventy miles N. of the city of Mexico, near which is a ſilver mine. It belongs to Spain. Lat. 21 deg. N. long. 103 deg. W.

PATHAY, a large and populous town of Hungary. It belongs to the Szarazy family.

PATMOS, now PATMOSA, or PATINO, an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey; though ſmall, has ſeveral very commodious parts, where in the Canadian war the whole Venetian fleet uſed to winter.

To this iſland St. John the Evangeliſt was baniſhed by the Roman Emperor, and here he wrote his Apocalypſe, a manuſcript of which is ſtill carefully preſerved here. On the top of St. John's grott is ſhewn by the ſuperſtitious people, a cleft in the ſolid rock, through which, they ſay, the Holy Ghoſt conveyed his Revelation to him. There are not above 300 men in this iſland; but the women are ſaid to be above twenty times that number. It lies S. W. of Samos, and is ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 37 deg. N. long. 27 deg. E.

PATNA, a city of Indoſtan, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. This is the capital of a territory of the ſame name, on the Ganges. Here the Engliſh and Dutch have factories for ſalt-petre and raw ſilk. It lies 410 miles E. of Agra, and ſubject to the Great Mogul. Lat. 26 deg. 5 min. N. long. 85 deg. 10 min. E.

PATOWMACK, a large river of Virginia, in North America. It riſes in the Apalachian mountains, whence running S. E. it divides Virginia from Maryland, and falls into Cheſapeak-bay. It is navigable above 200 miles, being from ſeven to nine miles in breadth. The tide, which ebbs and flows regularly, riſes two feet perpendicular.

PATRANA, or PASTRANA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain: it lies forty-four miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40 deg. 36 min. N. long. 3 deg. 16 min. E.

PATRAS, the ancient *Patræ*, now *Badra*, a city and ſea-port of the Morea, in European Turkey, with a caſtle on a mountain near a bay of the Mediterranean, of the ſame name, on whoſe coaſt formerly ſtood temples of Minerva, Panachaida, and Diana Lipathria, the latter having had alſo an altar here, on which human ſacrifices were offered.

This is the ſee of a Greek Archbiſhop, who has 1000 churches within his dioceſe: it lies twenty-four miles S. of Lepanto, and ſixty W. of Corinth.

PATRAY. See PATAY, in France.

PATRIA, *Lake of*, in the Lavaro and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy: ſo called from a tower on which Scipio cauſed theſe words to be engraved, *Ingratia patria*, &c.

PATRICK's-HILL, ST. or KNOCK-PATRICK, one of the higheſt mountains in the county of Limerick, and province of Munſter, in Ireland, from which there is a fine proſpect to the ſea, and along the Shannon.

PATRICK's-PURGATORY, ST. a cell ſo called on an iſland in Loughderk, in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland.

PATRICK's-WELL, ST. about a mile from Down-Patrick, and county of Down, in the province of Ulſter, and kingdom of Ireland. To it there is a great reſort of ſuperſtitious people at certain ſeaſons.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, (ſee PETER'S PATRIMONY) a diſtrict of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Italy.

PARTINGTON, an old town in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, within the promontory of Spurnhead, Ptolemy's *Ocellum*; with a fine proſpect towards the ocean on one ſide, and both ſhores of the Humber on the other, ſuppoſed to be the ſame author's *Prætorium*; and here the Roman way from the Picts wall ended. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on March 28 and July 18, for toys. It lies 7 miles from Heydon, 54 from York, and 171 from London.

PATTI, the ancient *Pactæ*, a ſmall ſea-port of the Val di Demoni, in Sicily, and Lower Italy, on the Mediterranean, near the ruins of the ancient Tyndaris. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Meſſina, from which city it lies forty-eight miles to the W. Lat. 38 deg. 41 min. N. long. 14 deg. 50 min. E.

PAU, the capital of Bearn, in France, on the river of Gave Bearnois; a ſmall, but well-built place, and the ſeat of a parliament. It lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 24 min. N. long. 36 min. W. In the caſtle here was born in 1557, King Henry IV. of France, ſurnamed the Great.

PAUCARTAMBO, a juriſdiction of Cuſco, in Peru, South America. It begins eight leagues E. of Cuſco, and is of a conſiderable extent. This province formerly yielded the greateſt quantity of cocoa, and is equally fertile in other produce.

PAVIA, the capital of the Pavieſe, a province in the duchy of Milan, and Upper Italy. This is a large, but old and thinly inhabited city on the Ticino, inconſiderably fortified. It has indeed an old faſhioned citadel and caſtle; but no appearance now of its having been the ancient ſeat of the kingdom of Lombardy.

It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and has an univerſity of ſeven colleges, beſides one founded by Pope Pius V.

In

In the Auguſtine monaſtery is a fine marble monument of their founder; and here lies buried the celebrated philoſopher Boetius, who was beheaded by Theodoric King of the Goths. It lies four miles N. of the Po, and ſixteen S. of Milan, being ſubject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 45 deg. 18 min. N. long. 9 deg. 44 min. E.

PAVIESE, a territory in the duchy of Milan, of which the laſt-mentioned Pavia is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by the Milaneſe Proper, on the S. by Bobbio, on the E. by the Lodieſe, and on the W. by the Laumellineſe.

This country is of ſuch fertility in corn and wine, that it is commonly ſtyled the Garden of the duchy of Milan.

PAUL'S CHURCH, the celebrated cathedral of the city of London, built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren on the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, the whole expence of which amounted to 810,380 l. 4 s.

PAUL, or POL DE LEON, an Epiſcopal city of Britany, in France. It lies near the ſea, at the entrance into the Britiſh channel. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. W.

PAUL TROIS CHATEAUX, a city of Dauphiny, in France, with a biſhopric, on the E. ſhore of the Rhone, fourteen miles N. of Orange. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

PAUL, St. a city of St. Vincent and Braſil, in South America. It was built for the ſecurity of the rich mines in this province, and belongs to Portugal. It lies about 100 miles N. W. of the city of St. Vincent. Lat. 23 deg. 36 min. S. long. 50 deg. 10 min. W.

PAUSILYP, or PAUSILYPUS, a little hill in the neighbourhood of Naples, and Lower Italy. It lies between that city and Puzzuoli, being very pleaſantly ſituated and covered with houſes of pleaſure, vineyards, orchards, and gardens. A hole has been pierced by the Romans through this mountain, which is a dark and duſty paſſage, called the grotto of Puzzuoli, and is about a mile long, forty feet high, and thirty wide. It has two openings at top, and about half way a little chapel, with a lamp continually burning. The ſulphureous ſtench is ſometimes intolerable in this cave. Near its entrance is the tomb of the celebrated poet Virgil.

Upon Mount Pauſilypus was, among others, a villa of the infamous Vibius Pollio, with fiſh-ponds where he fed his murænas with the fleſh of ſlaves condemned to death.

PAULET, a lordſhip of Somerſetſhire, belonging to the Earl of Shaftſbury, who is Baron Cooper of Paulet. It lies on the E. ſide of the Parret, four miles below Bridgewater, and gives ſurname to the Duke of Bolton and Earl Paulet.

PAYERNE, a bailiwic in the Pais de Vaud, belonging to the canton of Berne, in Switzerland; it has fine champaign fields and meadows, very fruitful.

Of the ſame name is a little town, two leagues from Avanches, and four from Mouldon, on the river Broye, over which is a ſtone-bridge. The town is well-built and ſtongly walled. It has large privileges, and a conſiderable revenue. Here are two large churches cloſe by one another.

PAYERSDORF, a ſmall town belonging to the Margrave of Bareith, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. The inhabitants are all Lutherans.

Within cannon-ſhot is a large free-ſtone caſtle, entire without, but quite ruinous within.

PAYJAN, the firſt town in the juriſdiction of Truxillo that Ulloa met with in his way to Lima, in Peru, in South America.

PAYNESWICK. See PANSWICK.

PAYTA. See PAITA in Peru, in South America.

PAZ, *La*, a dioceſe of Peru, in South America. Along the valley De la Paz flows a pretty large river, ſometimes greatly increaſed by torrents from the Cordillera, whoſe vicinity makes a great part of the country very cold with hard froſts, ſnow, and hail.

PAZ, *La*, a province of the laſt-mentioned dioceſe of the ſame name. It is of no great extent.

In the neighbouring Cordillera is a very high mountain called Illimani, a crag of which being ſtruck from it by lightening, and falling on a mountain, great quantities of gold were found among the fragments; but its ſummit, being perpetually covered with ice and ſnow, no mine has been opened in it.

PAZ, *Noſtra Senora de la*, the capital of the above-mentioned dioceſe, is in the mid-way between Cuſco and Charcas, which are 160 leagues aſunder, and twelve from the Cordillera. It is ſituated in the valley Las Pacaſas, and is ſecured from the inclement air by its happy ſite. Other parts are alſo ſo well ſheltered as to produce all the vegetables of a hot climate. In the mountainous parts are large woods, with bears, tygers, and leopards; alſo ſome deer, &c. and on the heaths are guanaca's, vicuna's, llama's, and great numbers of European cattle.

The city is of a middling ſize, and among the breaches of the Cordillera. When its river ſwells, huge maſſes of rock are borne down, together with ſome grains of gold found after the flood has ſubſided.

In 1730 a lump of gold was diſcovered in the river by an Indian, for which 12,000 pieces of eight were given, and it was ſent to Spain. Beſides the cathedral, here are four other churches, with ſeveral religious fraternities, a college of Jeſuits, and alſo another of St. Jerom for the education of youth, &c. Lat. 18 deg. 5 min. N. long. 66 deg. 10 min. W.

PEAK, a remarkable rocky tract in the N. part of Derbyſhire, noted for ſeven wonders, called the Wonders of the Peak.

PEAKERILLS, a bold and daring people inhabiting the laſt-mentioned part of Derbyſhire, who are indefatigable, and even deſperate, in their ſearches into the bowels of the earth.

PEARL, the name of ſeveral iſlands in the bay of Panama, in South America, where the inhabitants of Panama have plantations which ſupply them with fruit, garden-vegetables, and other proviſions. They lie between lat. 7 and 9 deg. N. long. 81 deg. W.

PEARL, a fortreſs of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, on the river Scheld, the navigation of which is thereby commanded. It lies four miles N. W. of the city of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 16 min. E.

PECKHAM, a pleaſant village of Surrey, in the neighbourhood of London, where are ſeveral genteel ſeats, and among theſe that of the late Lord Trevor, formerly belonging to Sir Thomas Bond, who retired to France with King James II.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, on the S. ſhore of the Scarpe, five miles E. of Douay. Lat. 50 deg. 27 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. E.

PEDENA, or PENDENA, a town of Iſtria, in the Venetian territories, and Upper Italy, twenty-ſix miles S. E. of Cabo d'Iſtria. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 14 deg. 56 min. E.

PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, one of the Eaſt Indian iſlands, in Aſia, thirty-four miles E. of Achin, and ſubject to the King of that city. Lat. 5 deg. 10 min. N. long. 94 deg. 5 min. E.

PEDLAR'S ACRE, a ſpot of ground in St. Mary's, in Lambeth, on the S. ſide of the Thames, ſaid to have been given to it by a pedlar, on condition that his own and his dog's pictures ſhould be perpetually kept up in painted glaſs in one of the church-windows; which is accordingly to be ſeen there.

PEDRO, St. a town on the road to Lima, in Peru, in South America. It conſiſts of about 130 baxaraque houſes, inhabited by 120 Indian families, thirty of whites and meſtizos, with twelve of mulattoes. Here is a convent of Auguſtines, conſiſting only of the prior, the prieſt of the pariſh, and his curate. It lies on the river Pacaſmayo, and all its territories produce abundance of grain and fruit.

A great part of the road from Lambayeque to St. Pedro lies along the ſhore, at unequal, but not great diſtances from it.

PEEBLES, or TWEEDALE, one of the ſhires in the South

South of Scotland. It contains ſeventeen pariſh-churches, which conſtitute a preſbytery of the ſame name. The climate is temperate, and the air clear. It is generally ſwelled with hills, ſeveral of which have a beautiful verdure, and intermixed with valleys fruitful in corn and graſs, being well-watered, and adorned with gentlemens ſeats. Its grain is oats and barley. Here is abundance of black cattle, with ſheep in vaſt numbers feeding on its hills. Beſides the Tweed, which runs E. the whole length of the ſhire, there is the acceſſion of ſeveral rivers to it, which all abound with ſalmon. The Weſt-water lough has plenty of eels, &c. from which iſſues the Yarrow.

On Genen-hill is another, called Lough-Genen, which falls into Annandale from a high precipice.

In this county is Randal's trench, a Roman camp with a cauſeway leading from it for half a mile to Lyne. Its principal mountain is Bradalb, from which may be ſeen the ſeas on both ſides.

PEEBLES, the capital of the laſt-mentioned ſhire of the ſame name, is a royal burgh, and in the diſtrict with Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Selkirk, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament.

This is a ſmall place on the Tweed, over which is a ſtone-bridge of five arches, and near a river of the ſame name, with two bridges more. It has ſome good houſes, and was formerly noted for its three churches, three gates, three ſtreets, and three bridges. It lies 22 miles S. of Edinburgh, and about 340 N. of London.

PEERSBRIDGE, a place in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, whence goes the Roman high-way over Stainmore to Appleby and Penrith, &c.

PEGASUS, one of the fountains of Mount Helicon, in Achaia and Turkey in Europe, much celebrated by the ancient poets, and not far from Parnaſſus.

PEGNITZ, a river riſing in the E. part of Franconia, in Germany; whence it runs S. E. by Nuremberg, and unites its ſtream with the Regnitz, a little below the laſt-mentioned city.

PEGU, the moſt ſouthern kingdom of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, now included within the dominions of Barma. It lies on the E. ſide of Bengal bay, is bounded by the kingdom of Ava on the N. by the mountains which divide it from Laos on the E. by the kingdom of Siam and the bay of Bengal on the S. and by another part of that bay on the W.

This province, as lying between the tropics, is overflown when the ſun is vertical; ſo that the mud left by the water renders the low lands fruitful, juſt as the Nile does Egypt; but the higher grounds are ſoon dried up after the rains are over, being obliged to water them by means of little channels from their reſervoirs.

The grain which they ſow moſt commonly is rice, as being moſt proper for flooded lands. Beſides ſome European fruits, here are all thoſe that are uſual in the torrid zone. They have alſo ſugar and pepper, with a great variety of melons and garden-vegetables. On the hills there is plenty of good timber, with bamboos near a foot in diameter. They plow with buffaloes and oxen, and theſe carry burthens, having but few horſes. In no place are greater numbers of elephants, in which the ſtrength of their armies conſiſts.

The Engliſh from Fort St. George have commerce here in furs, rubies, and other gems. Their houſes are frequently built upon pillars. Their King is abſolute, but tributary to the monarch of Ava.

Its capital of the ſame name on the river Pegu, was once very conſiderable, but not the 20th part of it is now inhabited, and that only by the inferior claſs of people. The ditches round it, at preſent very dry, extended about ſix or ſeven leagues round the outward polygon. It lies 304 miles N. W. of Siam. Lat. 17 deg. 26 min. N. long. 97 deg. 8 min. E.

PEIBUS, a lake of Livonia. See PEPUS.

PEINA, in Latin *Caſtrum Peynum*, a ſmall town of Hildeſheim and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Fuſe; with a ſtrong caſtle on a hill.

Here, in 1553, Maurice the Elector of Saxony was defeated and killed by Albert the Elector of Brandenburg. It lies eighteen miles W. of Brunſwick. Lat. 52 deg. 41 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20 min. E.

PEKING, the principal province of all China, and on the moſt northern verge of the empire, being bounded on that ſide by the great wall which parts it from Tartary. It has the province of Honan on the S. Xanſi on the W. the bay or gulph of Vanghai or the Yellow ſea on the E. It extends from lat. 35 to 41 deg. N.

Peking is ſubdivided into eight ſmaller provinces, each of which has a capital from which it is denominated.

The capital of the whole empire of China is Peking, and it has been the imperial ſeat for better than 300 years; but before the æra of the Tartar conqueſt, Nanking enjoyed that privilege. It lies about ſixty miles S. of the famous Chineſe wall, which ſeparates China from Tartary, and has a communication by means of the Eaſtern ſea and a large canal, with ſome of the moſt conſiderable provinces in the empire, lying 200 miles W. of the Cang ſea, a bay of the great Eaſtern ocean.

The walls of this city are about forty feet high, and flanked with towers; the circuit is about twenty miles. It conſiſts of two large cities, namely, the Tartarian and the Chineſe, beſides ſuburbs. The number of inhabitants is computed at two millions.

The principal ſtreets are 120 feet broad, and three miles long. The gates are nine, and of marble; being very high, and incloſing a large court with four ſtout walls, over which are ſtately caſtles, both on the city and the country ſide. All the ſtreets are equally crowded from the vaſt concourſe of people that reſort to the court, and the prodigious quantity of proviſions of all ſorts, beſides merchandiſe, that are pouring in from morning to night; and to this may be added the great ſtate which the Chineſe in general affect.

The Emperor's palace, with the gardens, lies in the middle of the Tartar city, being a magnificent ſtructure two miles long, and fronting the S. as all public buildings in this country do, and about a mile broad. This palace is ſurrounded with two ſtout walls, the outer of a prodigious height and thickneſs. Here are no coaches, but people are carried on horſeback, or in chairs; and even tradeſmen ride in their chaiſes, both for expedition and avoiding the dirt in the ſtreets, which renders them as inconvenient in winter as the duſt does in ſummer.

The ſilks and China-ware of various kinds, which are expoſed to ſale in the ſhops before the trades-people's houſes, from one end of the ſtreets to the other, make a very grand and beautiful appearance. In their houſes they uſe ſtoves with charcoal in cold weather, having no chimneys in them. But what is moſt ſurpriſing in this vaſt metropolis, is the incredible plenty and cheapneſs of all ſorts of goods.

It ſtands in a fine, ſpacious, but ſandy plain, near the foot of the mountains, and has a numerous garriſon as well in the time of peace as war, beſides the ſtrong guard which is kept about the imperial palace. Lat. 40 deg. 15 min. N. long. 111 deg. 10 min. E.

PEKLARN, the ancient *Arlape* or *Ara Lapidea*, hence the name *Erlaph* of the little river it ſtands on, in Lower Auſtria, in Germany, on the S. ſide of the Danube, two miles below Ips.

This was once a Roman harbour, called Præclara; from which, by corruption, comes its modern name. It is noted for earthen ware. It lies five miles above Melck, and forty W. of Vienna.

PELICAT, a ſtout factory and fort belonging to the Dutch on the Coromandel coaſt, in Aſia, to which all the others on this ſhore and in Golconda are ſubordinate. The traffic here is in painted and white callicoes, with other linen. The market abounds with rice and other grain, &c. It lies at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, about nine leagues N. of Fort St. George.

PELISA, a town of Lower Hungary; which lies ſixteen miles W. of Buda, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 19 deg. 5 min. E.

PELLA, an ancient city of Theſſaly, in Greece, and Turkey in Europe. It was formerly the capital of Macedonia, and the birth-place of Alexander the Great. It is now in ruins, out of which fine marbles are daily dug. It lies fifty-ſix miles W. of Salonichi. Lat. 41 deg. N. long. 23 deg. 15 min. E.

PELOSO, *Monte*, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of the Baſilicate, in Naples and Lower Italy. It lies thirty-five miles W. of Barri. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. E.

PELUSIUM, the modern *Damietta*, a city of Egypt, ſituated on the eaſtern arm of the Nile. It lies four miles S. of the Mediterranean, and 105 N. E. of Grand Cairo.

This was formerly a conſiderable ſea-port; but at preſent the weſtern branch of that river at Roſetto is moſt frequented. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 31 deg. 16 min. E.

PEMAQUID, otherwiſe called *William-Henry-Fort*, in the province of New Hampſhire, and New England, in North America. It lies about a furlong from the ſea-ſhore, and on the bank of a river of the ſame name, which runs forty or fifty miles into the country.

PEMBA, a ſmall province in the middle of Congo Proper, in Africa. It is conſiderable only as being the native country, ſeat, and burying-place of all the Kings of Congo. Its capital is San Salvador, or Banza-Congo.

PEMBRIDGE, a market-town of Hereſordſhire. Its fairs are on May 12 and November 22, for horned cattle. It lies 13 miles from Hereford, and 130 from London.

PEMBROKE, the county-town of the ſhire of the ſame name, in South Wales, at the innermoſt and eaſtern creek of Milford-haven: over two points of which are two handſome bridges.

In the caſtle here King Henry VII. was born. It gives title of Earl, as well as Montgomery does, to the Herbert family. It is governed by a Mayor, &c. who returns one member to parliament. From its commodious ſituation this place employs about 200 veſſels in commerce on their own account.

PEMBROKESHIRE, in Welch *Benvro*, the moſt weſtern and maritime part of South Wales. It is ſurrounded by the Iriſh ſea or St. George's channel, except on the E. where it joins to Caermarthenſhire, and on the N. E. to Cardiganſhire. It is thirty-three miles long, and twenty-eight broad; containing 145 pariſhes, 1 city, and 9 market-towns, with 25,900 inhabitants. The ſoil is very fruitful, eſpecially towards the E. and the air healthy. It is well-watered by the Teivi, the Clethy, and the Dougledye, &c. That part of the county beyond the Rhoſs, i. e. a large green plain in Milford-haven, is inhabited by the deſcendants of the Flemings, who were planted here by King Henry I. and from Engliſh being ſpoken here, the Welch called it Little England beyond Wales. This county lies in the dioceſe of St. David.

PEMSEY, or PEVENSEY, a ſea-port town of Suſſex, where William the Conqueror is ſaid to have firſt landed in England: ſome ſay at Bull-hide-haven, others at Haſtings. King Edward IV. gave its old caſtle to the Pelhams. Its fair is on July 5, for horned cattle and pedlary.

PENAFIEL, a town of Old Caſtile, in Spain, on the Duero. It lies between Segovia and Valladolid, having 700 families in four pariſhes, with three monaſteries and two hoſpitals.

PENBROKE. See PEMBROKE.

PENDENNIS, a ſtrong caſtle in the county of Cornwall, regularly fortified, and has generally a good garriſon, and a Governor. It lies at the entrance of the harbour of Falmouth, and oppoſite to the caſtle of St. Mawes. See FALMOUTH.

PENDLE-HILL, a noted mountain of Yorkſhire, near the entrance of the Ribble into Lancaſhire, which with Penigent is proverbially ſaid to be the higheſt hill between Scotland and Trent.

PENDRAGON-CASTLE, a handſome ſeat in Cumberland, which came from the Clifford to the Pembroke family, and afterwards to the Earl Thanet.

PENE, a river of Upper Saxony, in Germany, which from Eaſtern through Weſtern Pomerania, divides the Swediſh territories in this province from thoſe of Brandenburg.

PENEMUNPER, a fortreſs of Pomerania, in Upper Saxony, on the iſle of Uſedom, and at the mouth of the Pene. It belongs to the King of Pruſſia. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 14 deg. 16 min. E.

PENEUS, now *Selampria*, a river of Theſſaly, in European Turkey. It riſes in the mountains dividing Epire from that province, and runs through the celebrated valley of Tempe; and is one of the cleareſt, ſmootheſt, and moſt beautiful rivers in the world.

PENFORD, a market-town of Somerſetſhire. Its fairs are on May 6, for cattle, ſheep, and horſes; alſo November 8, for the two latter articles. It lies 10 miles from Bath, and 113 from London.

PENGUIN, the name of an iſland and bay on the coaſt of Patagonia, in South America. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. S. long. 70 deg. 15 min. W.

Alſo a river of the ſame name off Newfoundland, in North America: and we find both of them ſet down in our maps.

PENICHE, a fortified town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, on a peninſula ſurrounded with rocks, and ſeparated from the mainland by a canal which is filled with water at high-tide. Here is a citadel, and likewiſe a fort. It lies forty-four miles N. of Liſbon. Lat. 39 deg. 26 min. N. long. 9 deg. 28. min. W.

PENICK, a town of Miſnia and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies about ſeventeen miles S. E. of Altenburg. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

PENIGENT, a mountain in Yorkſhire, and confines of Lancaſhire.

PENISCOLA, a ſmall town of Valencia, in Spain, on a high point of land, called Cabo Forbat. It is ſurrounded on three ſides by the Mediterranean. The acceſs to it on the land-ſide is very difficult, therefore this place is very ſtrong. It lies fifty-four miles N. of Valencia. Lat. 40 deg. 31 min. N. long. 1 deg. 16 min. E.

PENKRIDGE, or PENKRICH, probably the *Penocrucium* of the Romans, a market-town of Staffordſhire, with a ſtone-bridge over the Penk. Here is a very great horſe-fair on September 2 and October 10, for ſaddle-horſes and colts. Its market is kept on Tueſday. It lies 4 miles from Stafford, and 121 from London.

PENLEY-LODGE, in Hertfordſhire, a moſt delightful place of retirement, with fine proſpects quite around.

PENMAENMAUR, one of the moſt remarkable mountains of Caernarvonſhire, in North Wales. It has a precipice hanging perpendicularly over the ſea at a prodigious height; but there is a wall built breaſt-high, with a road ſeven feet wide made for paſſengers. See CAERNARVONSHIRE.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Aſturias, in Spain, eighteen miles S. W. of Oviedo. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 56 min. W.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a port-town of Barbary, in Africa, on the Mediterranean. It lies in a rocky iſland, and is defended by a fortreſs of very difficult acceſs, oppoſite to the town of Gomer. It was betrayed to the Moors; but recovered in 1564 by the Spaniards, to whom it is ſtill ſubject. It lies eighty-four miles S. E. of the Streights of Gibraltar. Lat. 34 deg. 39 min. N. long. 5 deg. 4 min. W.

PENNY-WELL, a parcel of cloſes in Hertfordſhire, acroſs a valley and beyond Brockley-hill, where foundations of buildings are ſtill diſcernible, and where formerly ſtood a city, as they ſay. See BROCKLEY-HILL.

PENOBSCOT, a river of New England, in North America. It lies to the eaſtward of Merimack river, &c.

PEN-PARK-HOLE, a pit in Glouceſterſhire, of a narrow

row deſcent, and near forty yards deep into a rock, which afterwards opens into a large cave, where is a pool of good ſweet water, about twenty-ſeven yards long. The loweſt bottom of it is twenty yards higher than the higheſt tide of the Severn, which is three miles off.

PENPONT, a place on the river Nith, in Dumfrieſſhire, and South of Scotland. This is the ſeat of a preſbytery, containing eleven pariſhes.

PENRISE, a market-town of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales, with a harbour near Wormſhead point, in Gowerland. It lies nine miles S. W. of Swanſey, and eighteen S. of Caermarthen. Its market is on Thurſday, and annual fairs on May 17, July 17, September 17, and December 1, for cattle, ſheep, and hogs.

PENRITH, commonly called PERITH, a populous, well-built, and genteel market-town of Cumberland, near a red hill, whence the name of the place called Penrith-Fell. It lies not far from the Eden, near the confluence of the Eimot and Loder. The market-place is large, with a town-houſe of wood.

A water-courſe has been brought hither from Peatrill in the fells about Grayſtock.

In the church-yard are two pillars five yards apart, ſaid to be the monument of a famous warrior Sir Evan Cæſarius buried here, whoſe ſtature reached from the one to the other.

In the veſtry-wall is an account of a plague which raged in this town and neighbourhood about the year 1598; but of which our hiſtorians make no mention.

Here is a good corn-market every Tueſday, and an annual fair on Whitſun-Tueſday, for horſes, horned cattle, &c. alſo every Tueſday-fortnight from that time to Auguſt 1, for the ſame purpoſe.

Here are two charity-ſchools, to which one Mr. Robinſon, a citizen of London, was a great benefactor. Several Roman ruins are to be ſeen in the neighbourhood; as alſo a grotto on the banks of the Eden. The church is ſpacious, having been lately rebuilt, and its roof ſupported by pillars of red ſtone, each ſhaft being of one entire piece.

Proviſions are here very good and cheap; and at the N. end of the town is a very ancient and ſpacious manſion, called Dockerill-hall, now converted into a good inn. It lies 18 miles from Carliſle, 7 from Kirkoſwald, and 282 from London.

PENRYN, a mayor-borough of Cornwall, which ſends two members to parliament. It ſtands near the entrance into Falmouth-haven, and four miles to the W. of that town, on the ſide of Pendennis caſtle; here are neat buildings, intermixed with orchards and gardens.

They drive at this place a conſiderable trade in drying and vending of pilchards, as alſo in the Newfoundland fiſhery. Its markets are on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, with fairs on May 1, July 7, and December 21, for oxen, horſes, ſheep, cloth, and ſome few hops. It lies 54 miles from Launceſton, and 264 from London. Here is a free-ſchool founded by Queen Elizabeth.

PENSACOLA, a ſafe port of Florida, in North America, and the beſt on all the coaſt of the gulph of Mexico, between the rivers Coza and Palache, or Spirito Santo. It lies eleven leagues E. of Port Louis and Mobile. On the W. ſide of the harbour ſtands a poor town, with a ſmall ſtockaded fort called St. Mary de Gulve. The land here produces many pine-trees, fit for maſts. From hence there is a communication by land with Apalachy.

PENSANCE, a pretty market-town of Cornwall, and the furtheſt of any note in the W. of England. It has ſeveral ſhips belonging to it, with veins of lead, tin, and copper, to the utmoſt extent of low-water mark. In its neighbourhood are antiquities like a druidical temple: it lies 8 miles E. of the Land's-end, 65 S. W. of Launceſton, and 290 W. of London. Its market is on Thurſday, and fairs on Thurſday after Trinity-Sunday, and Thurſday before Advent-Sunday.

PENSBURY, a manor-houſe of Mr. Penn, in Buckingham county, and Penſylvania, North America; finely ſituated and planted, the river Delaware running three times round it.

PENSYLVANIA, one of the Britiſh colonies in North America, ſo denominated from the proprietary Mr. Penn, who was of the people called Quakers, of which ſect there is here a majority. It lies between lat. 39 and 42 deg. N. and between long. 47 and 48 deg. W. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware river and bay, with the Atlantic ocean; on the N. and W. by Canada; and on the S. by Maryland; being about 200 miles long, and almoſt the ſame in breadth; but in ſome parts very narrow.

This country is well-watered, not only by the Delaware, but by other navigable rivers, which carry large ſhips up into this province.

The original founder of this republic, as it were, namely, William Penn, made the moſt perfect freedom, both religious and civil, the baſis of this eſtabliſhment: ſo that there is a general toleration for all denominations of Chriſtians.

The heirs of Penn (who firſt obtained the patent for it in 1680) appoint the Governor and his council; but the houſe of repreſentatives are choſen by the freemen of the province.

This flouriſhing province is inhabited by upwards of 250,000 people of different religions, nations, and languages; and among theſe are great numbers of Germans, Dutch, Swedes, French refugees, &c. who yet live together in great harmony; and this has alſo its due influence on the rude Indians.

In this country there are trees, cattle, and grain of all ſorts. Its trade, with reſpect to Europe and America, conſiſts in horſes, pipe-ſtaves, ſalt pork, beef, and fiſh. They import in return from the Caribbee iſlands, rum, ſugar, molaſſes, ſalt, and wine; from Great Britain, houſhold-goods, cloathing, hard-ware, tools, and toys.

If within five years after any law has paſſed in this province, the time limited for delivering a tranſcript of it, his Majeſty does not repel it in ſix months from the delivery of ſuch tranſcript, the crown cannot do it afterwards.

Penſylvania is ſubdivided into ſix counties; namely, three Upper, and three Lower. The Upper are, Buckingham, Philadelphia, and Cheſter; theſe being the Penſylvania ſo called in King Charles II.'s grant. The three Lower counties are, Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, the laſt of theſe being in ſome maps called Eſſex.

The Upper counties end at Marcus-hook, four miles below Cheſter-town. The Lower run along the coaſt near 100 miles. The river Delaware, both above and below the falls for a conſiderable way, is called the Treſhes; and near its mouth are marſhes, which are very fertile. The capital of Penſylvania is Philadelphia, the tracts about twenty-five to ſixty miles above which are but thinly inhabited and planted.

PENTLAND, or PICTLAND FIRTH, which retains the name of the Picts, a people who formerly poſſeſſed great part of Scotland, is a famous channel of the German ocean, about twenty-four miles long, and from twelve and ſixteen broad, lying on the S. ſide of the Orkneys, and dividing theſe iſlands from that part of the mainland of Scotland called Caithneſs.

In this firth are two remarkable eddies or whirlpools, the force of which at ebb and low-water is broken by throwing bundles of ſtraw, or ſome ſuch ſubſtance into them; after which the paſſage-boats may croſs them ſafely: but at high-water theſe whirlpools are ſo ſmooth, that there is no danger in ſailing over them, if the weather is not tempeſtuous. In this firth are reckoned about twenty-four different tides, the impetuoſity of which no ſhip can ſtem. See ORKNEYS.

PENTLAND, or PICTLAND SKERRIES, is a ſmall iſland of the Orkneys, called South Ronalſa, with ſome very dangerous rocks on the S. E. ſide of it, but abounding with ſeals and ſea-fowl: it lies about ſeven miles N. E. from Swinna.

PEPUS, or PEIBUS, a lake confining on Livonia and Great Novogorod, in Ruſſia, which is forty miles long, and twenty broad. It communicates with Wolſero-

lake

lake in Ruſſia, receives alſo ſeventy-two rivers into its boſom, and abounds very much in fiſh. Its outlet goes into the gulph of Finland by that called the Narwa-river.

PEQUIGNY, in Latin *Pincineum*, a ſmall town of Middle Picardy, in France, on the Somme. Near this place the Engliſh army was once entirely defeated; and William Longſword, Duke of Normandy, was killed here by Thibant Count of Chartres.

In the town is the collegiate church of St. Martin, and in the neighbourhood they cut tourbes or turf for fuel. It lies three leagues below Amiens, and ſixteen S. E. of Abeville. Lat. 49 deg. 53 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.

PERA, one of the ſuburbs of Conſtantinople, in Romania, and European Turkey. Here ambaſſadors from Chriſtian powers, and Greeks of quality, have their reſidence; having a fine air and beautiful proſpects.

PERA, or PERACH, a town at the bottom of a bay near a river of the ſame name, that falls into the ſtreights of Malacca, and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It is the capital of a kingdom, abounding with more tin than any part of India; has very high mountains, thick woods, and dreadful deſerts; with rhinoceroſes, wild elephants, tygers, &c. alſo crocodiles in its rivers.

The government here is an anarchy, and the people Mahometans, who are rebellious, treacherous, and barbarous; ſo that no Europeans can ſafely keep a factory among them; the Dutch, who had a fort at Pulloding, on an iſland at the mouth of the Pera, having been all cut off in 1690.

PERCASLAW, or PEREJASLAWL, a ſtrong frontier town of the Ruſſian Ukraine, and government of Kiow: it lies forty-ſeven miles S. E. of the city of the latter name. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 31 deg. 10 min. E.

PERCHE, La, a territory, which with Maine forms one of the governments of France. It has its name from the foreſt called Saltus Perticus. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Normandy; on the E. by Timerais and Chartrain: being ſubdivided into four parts, namely, Great and Small Perche, Terre Françoiſe, and Thimerais. The whole is but fifteen leagues in length, by twelve in breadth.

The hills are very barren, the valleys produce all ſorts of corn, flax, with large quantities of hay and apples, of which they make cyder, the common drink of the inhabitants. It is under the juriſdiction of the parliament of Paris.

PERCOP, in Latin *Præcopia*, the ancient *Taphros*, by the Tartars called *Or* or *Orkapy*, i. e. the Golden-gate; a ſmall town, with a caſtle, on the Iſthmus now called Crim Tartary, in Europe. Ten thouſand Ruſſians beſieged it once to no purpoſe. The caſtle is the reſidence of a Palatine of the Hans: it lies 100 miles E. from Ockzakow.

PERESTA, a town of Romania and Turkey, in Europe, on the ſtreight of Gallipoli, having about 200 houſes, inhabited by equal numbers of Turks and Chriſtians. At a church here is a head of Bacchus defaced, with ſome other fragments of antiquity: it lies ten miles from Gallipoli to the N. E.

PERGA, or PARGA, the ancient *Torone*, in Epirus, a province of Turkey in Europe. It has a commodious harbour, and is fortified on the land-ſide with ſtrong baſtions. The inhabitants are partly Greeks, and partly Albanians. Here is a Venetian garriſon: it lies oppoſite to the eaſtern extremity of Corfu.

PERGA, or PERGI, a city of Pamphylia, in Aſiatic Turkey, between the rivers Ceſtus and Cataractus. It was famous for a ſtately temple of Diana Pergea, on an eminence above the city. This is the birth-place of the great geometrician Apollonius, who flouriſhed in the year 244, under Ptolemy Evergetes.

PERGAMUS, an ancient city of Aſia Minor, formerly the capital of Phrygia, and the birth-place of the celebrated Galen. It lies on the Caicus, and formerly had a famous library of 200,000 volumes, which were written on parchment; a manufacture firſt invented here, and thence called Pergamenum. Here was alſo a ſtately temple of Æſculapius, noble aqueducts, &c. it lies forty-four miles N. W. of Thyatira. Lat. 39 deg. 20 min. N. long. 27 deg. 34 min. E.

PERIGEUX, or PETROCORIUM, the capital of Upper Perigord, a diſtrict of Guyenne, in France, on the Ille. It is the ſee of a Biſhop; and had formerly a temple of Venus, an amphitheatre, &c. it lies fifty-ſix miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 27 min. E.

PERIGORD, a province of Guyenne, in France, of which Perigeux is the capital. It is about twenty-two leagues long from E. to W. and eighteen from N. to S. being bounded on the N. by Angoumois; on the W. by Saintonge and Bourdelois; on the S. by Agenois; and on the E. by Quercy and Limoſin.

The Dordogne and Ille run acroſs this country. It is mountainous, with ſeveral mines of iron, and mineral ſprings. The principal produce is cheſnuts, by which their cattle are fattened, and the inhabitants themſelves moſtly ſubſiſt.

It is divided into the Upper and Lower Perigord: the former called White, from its mountains; and the latter Black, on account of its woods.

PERISLAW, a conſiderable town of Roſtow, in Muſcovy, near the confines of the duchy of Moſcow: it lies eighteen miles N. of the capital of the latter, and ſeventeen S. from Roſtow. It is a populous place, with abundance of game about it.

PERMIA, or PERMEKKI, one of the large provinces in the N. E. part of European Ruſſia. It is bounded on the N. by the country of Vogulizi, on the E. by Siberia, on the S. by Vatika, and on the W. by Uſting. The river Oby parts it from Aſia. It reaches almoſt from lat. 52 to 61 deg. N. and is in breadth ſixty leagues where broadeſt; but much narrower in the S. parts towards Caſan.

Its rivers are very large, and run a vaſt length, particularly the Kama. It abounds with prodigious ridges of mountains, as well as lakes.

The inhabitants live on peaſe, beans, &c. inſtead of bread. They have cuſtoms, a religion, and language all peculiar to themſelves.

Its capital of the ſame name has a conſiderable trade in ſalt, carried on by means of the Kama, on which it ſtands, in lat. 62 deg. N.

PERNAMBUCO, a province or captainric of the Braſils, in South America, belonging to Portugal. It is bounded on the N. by Itamarica, on the S. by Seregipe, from which it is ſeparated by the river St. Francis; it has the Atlantic ocean on the E. the unconquered Maraquites on the S. and the Tapuyres on the W.

It is ſubdivided into eleven ſmall diſtricts, denominated from the principal towns or villages of each. The two moſt conſiderable of theſe are Olinda and Garazu.

The whole province of Pernambuco abounds with variety of fruit, paſture and cattle: the lower grounds near its rivers produce vaſt plenty of ſugar; and in the rainy ſeaſon the heat is more tolerable in the day than the cold in the night.

PERNAW (ſee PARNAW) a town of Eſthonia, on the gulph of Riga, in Sweden.

PERNES, a ſmall town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, on the Clarence. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of St. Omer's. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 31 min. E.

PERONNE, the capital of Santerre, a diſtrict of Middle Picardy, in France, on the N. bank of the Somme. It is one of the keys of the kingdom, and ſtrongly fortified, alſo between moraſſes, and called La Pucelle, or the Maiden, as having never been taken. It contains above 17,000 inhabitants.

The ſale here of linen cloth, made in the neighbourhood, annually amounts to upwards of 150,000 livres. In this place there was formerly a palace for the Merovingian Kings: it lies twenty-three miles N. E. of Amiens. Lat. 50 deg. 5 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15 min. E.

PEROUSA, a ſmall fortreſs in a valley of the ſame name, and Vaudois or Waldenſes, in Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies on the Cheſon, twelve miles S. W.

W. of Turin. In 1631 it was taken by the French, but reſtored to Savoy in 1696, by the treaty of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 47 min. N. long. 7 deg. 18 min. E.

PERPERIES, high uninhabited iſlands of Siam, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia: it lies thirty-ſix miles S. of Cape Negrais. They ſeem overgrown with wood, and ſo environed with rocks under water, as to be of dangerous acceſs.

PERJUGNAN, the capital of Rouſſillon, in France, on the Tet, which a little below falls into the Mediterranean. It has high and thick walls and baſtions, with a conſiderable citadel; beſides which the ſuburbs are defended by a ſmall caſtle.

It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Narbonne, and has an univerſity. Since 1642, the French have been in poſſeſſion of this place: it lies 34 miles S. of Narbonne, and 115 N. of Barcelona. Lat. 43 deg. 5 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E.

PERROT, one of the rivers of Somerſetſhire, along the banks of which are moors or marſh-grounds of pretty large extent.

PERRYWOOD, a famous place on the top of a hill, about a mile and a half above the S. gate of Worceſter, where Cromwell's army lay, and from which there is a fine proſpect over the country.

PERSEES, a ſeat of idolators in the Eaſt Indies, who worſhip fire, having removed thither from Perſia, upon the conqueſt of that kingdom by the Mahometans. Zoroaſter was their founder: one of their diſtinguiſhing tenets is, that they extinguiſh fire of no kind, looking upon it as a very great crime. In their temples are lamps, which they ſay have burnt for many ages.

PERSEPOLIS, celebrated ruins in the province of Eyrac-Agem, in Perſia. In ancient times it was reckoned the principal city of the Eaſt, ſurpaſſing all others in magnificence, as plainly appears from the plunder which Alexander's ſoldiers found in it, and a treaſure which he himſelf ſeized, amounting to 120,000 talents of gold and ſilver. Conſiderable ruins of its moſt ſplendid palace are ſtill to be ſeen, which was the moſt ſumptuous in the known world: but that brutal Prince, in one of his drunken frolics, at the inſtigation of the infamous Thais, the Athenian courtezan, ſet fire to it with his own hand. The ruins lie at the N. E. extremity of the wide plain where Perſepolis once ſtood; and it is generally conjectured to be part of the palace of Darius, whom Alexander conquered. And thus fell the ſeat of the Perſian monarchs, who had long given laws to ſeveral nations, and been the terror of Greece. Theſe ruins are 54 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 216 S. E. of Iſpahan. Lat. 30 deg. 34 min. N. long. 54 deg. 15 min. E.

PERSHORE, a pretty market-town of Worceſterſhire, on the Avon, and a thoroughfare on the low road from London to Worceſter. Its manufacture is ſtockings. The markets are here on Tueſday and Saturday; its fairs are kept on Eaſter-Tueſday, June 26, and Tueſday before All-Saints in November, all for cattle and horſes. It lies N. E. of Upton, 10 miles from Worceſter, and 107 from London.

PERSIA, a vaſt empire of Aſia, lying between lat. 25 and 45 deg. N. and between long. 45 and 67 deg. E. It is upwards of 1200 miles in length, and almoſt the ſame in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by part of Ruſſia, the Caſpian ſea, and the county of the Uſbeck and independent Tartars; on the E. by the Mogul empire, from which a ridge of mountains and the Indus divide it; on the S. it has the Arabian ſea, which is a part of the ocean and the Perſian gulph; and on the W. it has Georgia and Aran, or ancient Armenia, from which the rivers Kar and Aros part it; and likewiſe the Tigris and Euphrates, which ſeparate it from the Turkiſh empire in Aſia.

Anciently Perſia comprehended, beſides ſeveral ſmaller ſtates, the three powerful nations of Media, Perſia, and Parthia. Its limits on the ſide of India have been extended further weſtward by the late Kouli Kan, who added to Perſia all the Indian provinces on the W. ſide of the Indus: and theſe the Great Mogul confirmed to him, upon relinquiſhing, in 1739, his conqueſt of the provinces lying E. of that river.

The boundaries of Perſia, on the ſide of Turkey, cannot be exactly aſcertained; for though the Tigris near its mouth forms part of the weſtern limits, the Turks and Perſians are not agreed with regard to the provinces that lie further N. on that river.

The temperature of the air in Perſia varies, according to the poſition of the different provinces. It is generally extreme hot in ſummer, as lying under the tropic of Cancer; and even the winds are ſo hot for three months in the year, that there is hardly any ſtirring abroad about noon, without endangering life: for blowing from the eaſtward over vaſt ſands, they occaſion a heat equal to that of an oven; but then theſe winds are refreſhed by cool breezes in the afternoon. This ſultrineſs is principally found along the ſea-coaſts of the ſouthern provinces; and it often proves mortal to Europeans, particularly ſuch as are addicted to intemperance.

In Perſia they have very little water, and hardly a river large enough to carry a boat. Sometimes a traveller does not meet with water for whole days together: but no place huſbands it better than what they do here; for they collect all their little ſtreams and ſprings, and turning them into one channel, direct their courſe towards their towns, cultivated fields and gardens, ſometimes for the ſpace of forty or fifty miles.

The country is very much incumbered with mountains, ſome of which are very high, and rocks generally barren, without tree or herbage: but they have ſeveral fertile valleys, where lie their large towns; particularly the part on the Caſpian ſea cannot be exceeded by any country in fruitfulneſs: but in other regions the barrenneſs is chiefly owing to the ſcarcity of its preſent inhabitants, and likewiſe to their ſloth, for anciently there was not a more plentiful country in the world than Perſia.

Its principal produce is rice, wheat, and barley; the melons here are exellent, and in great quantities, having no leſs than twenty different ſpecies, which the common people feed on in the ſeaſon; alſo cucumbers, delicious apricots, and large peaches. They have ſeveral ſorts of wine. The palm-tree is carefully cultivated, eſpecially in the gardens, which beſides produce a great variety of roots and vegetables. Their dates are delicious, and, being laid in heaps, they candy themſelves.

The country produces rhubarb, ſenna, and many other mineral drugs; they have alſo piſtachio-nuts and other fruits.

The Perſians are more luxurious in their eating than the Turks; and make great uſe of ice, even in winter, but never of ſnow. A great many take opium.

The horſes of Perſia are the fineſt in all the Eaſt: their camels and dromedaries are the moſt uſeful animals for tranſporting of merchandiſe over the ſandy deſerts, ſome of them carrying near a thouſand weight, and traveling for ſeveral days without water: they have mules, oxen, buffaloes, and two ſorts of aſſes; the one ſlow and heavy, like ours, and another light and graceful; likewiſe large flocks of ſheep and goats.

They are ſometimes viſited with locuſts, which fly ſo thick, that the ſky is darkened by them; and they deſtroy all the fruits of the earth where they alight. They have a multitude of hawks, eagles, and other birds of prey, which they teach to fly at game, and even at deer and wild beaſts, with the aſſiſtance of dogs; ſo that nothing but wild-boars eſcape them.

Their manufactures are embroidery, eſpecially gold and ſilver, on cloth, ſilk, or leather. Silk is the ſtaple commodity of Perſia, of which they make taffeties, tabbies, ſattins, ſtuffs mixed with ſilk, cotton, camel or goats hair. Their gold velvet, eſpecially the curled ſort, is very elegant.

The name of merchant is much reſpected in the Eaſt, and is only given to ſuch as employ factors in the remoteſt countries; ſo that their greateſt miniſters do not think the buſineſs of a merchant below them. The King himſelf has his factors and agents in the neighbouring countries, who export ſilks, brocades, and other rich goods. But the Armenians and Bananians

of India, who reſide here, carry on the moſt diſtant foreign traffic. They export raw as well as wrought ſilk, in large quantities, to India, Turkey, Ruſſia, and England.

Between the years 1741 and 1746, the Engliſh Ruſſia company had traded down the Wolga, and over the Caſpian ſea to Perſia, where they bartered the Britiſh woollen manufactures for Perſian ſilks. But upon ſome of the officers that belonged to the company, building ſome ſhips on the Caſpian ſea, for the uſe of the Perſians, the Czarina prohibited their traffic to Perſia through her dominions; ſince which that trade has fallen into the hands of the Armenians.

Perſia is an abſolute monarchy: the crown is hereditary, but the reigning Prince ſometimes takes upon him to appoint the younger ſon his ſucceſſor; and as this arbitrary way of proceeding may be juſtly ſuſpected to create him many private enemies, the ruling Prince either puts to death, impriſons, or commands the eyes of all his relations to be pulled out, to prevent their heading any rebellion againſt him. The late Emperor Shach Nadir was the firſt of his family that ever mounted a throne; for after a civil war of near thirty years, and ſome ſucceſſive uſurpations, Shach Thamas, the almoſt only ſurviving heir of the laſt royal family of Perſia, defeated all his enemies: for which good fortune he was in a great meaſure obliged to the conduct and valour of his General Kouli Kan; in return for which ſervices, the Emperor veſted that officer with an unlimited power; and this the General making a bad uſe of, the Emperor had determined to lay him aſide. Kouli Kan pretended that the monarch had a deſign againſt his life, whereupon he cauſed the Sophi to be ſeized and impriſoned, ſoon afterwards uſurping his throne.

He aſſembled a more numerous army than Perſia had lately ſeen, invaded India, and plundered the country of the Great Mogul of immenſe treaſure; compelling this Prince, upon a treaty of accommodation, to yield him all the provinces W. of the Indus. After this he conquered the Bocharas and Uſbeck Tartary, enlarging the Perſian frontiers on the ſide of Turkey. But in the career of all theſe ſucceſſes he was aſſaſſinated; and ſeveral uſurpers have ſince ſucceeded, though the public diſturbances in this kingdom have hardly yet been pacified.

The Perſians were generally Mahometans of the ſect of Hali; but Shach Nadir being a native of Choraſſan, a northern province of Perſia, where Omar's ſect prevails, he compelled moſt of the Perſians to declare themſelves of this ſect: but many among them, eſpecially their prieſts, oppoſing Shach Nadir, he ordered the Mufti, with ſeveral more of the inferior clergy, to be ſtrangled; after which none dared to murmur at this alteration.

The forces of Perſia were not very numerous till the late reign; but Shach Nadir increaſed them to above 100,000: theſe he maintained out of the plunder of his new conqueſts, at the ſame time eaſing his Perſian ſubjects of a great part of the uſual taxes; but ſuch as oppoſed his uſurpation, were harraſſed, and their eſtates confiſcated, which added conſiderably to his revenue, and enabled him to be generous to his friends and abettors.

The church-lands and revenues he appropriated towards paying his army; and theſe, by an exact computation, were found to amount to near a million of tomans, or upwards of three million ſterling per annum. He then publiſhed an edict, commanding all his ſubjects to conform to the Omar ſect, upon pain of his royal diſpleaſure.

The capital of Perſia is Iſpahan. The more general diviſion of ancient Perſia is into, 1. Media. 2. Suſiana. 3. Perſis. 4. Parthia. 5. Hyrcania. 6. Aria. 7. Bactriana. 8. Margiana. 9. Paropamiſis. 10. Arachoſia. 11. Drangiana. 12. Caramania. And, 13. Gedroſia.

The modern Perſia is divided into the following provinces, Schirwan, Aiderbeitzen, Gilan and Mazanderan or Tabriſtan, Perſian Irak or Irak-Agemi, Khuzeſtan, Farſiſtan and Lariſtan, iſlands of Baharin, Keckmiſe, and Larenza, Kereſtan or Kermanan and Mogoſtan, Mekran, Segeſtan, Sableſtan, Candahar, Coraſſan, and Aſtrabad, with Khoemus.

The uſual title of the preſent ſovereign of Perſia is Sophi.

PERTH, JOHNSTON, or St. JOHN's TOWN, from a large church here dedicated to that ſaint. This is the capital of all Perthſhire, in the north of Scotland; is a royal burgh, and in the diſtrict with Dundee, St. Andrew's, Cowpar, and Forfar, which ſend alternately one member to the Britiſh parliament. This is alſo the ſeat of the ſheriff, and one of the ſecond rank in the kingdom. It is governed by a provoſt and baillies, &c.

It is a genteel well-built place, between two meadows on the N. bank of the Tay, and veſſels of good burden can come up to it at full tide. Here Scottiſh parliaments have frequently been holden. King Robert Bruce took it from the Engliſh in the reign of King Edward I. after a ſtrong reſiſtance.

It was the principal place of arms and rendezvous for the Highlanders in 1715, under the Earl of Mar; and thither they retired after the defeat at Dunblain, till the Duke of Argyle marched with the King's forces againſt them, upon which they fled with the old Pretender. In 1745 it was ſucceſſively poſſeſſed by the Highlanders, under the young Pretender, and the King's troops: upon all which accounts it is ſaid to have been conſiderably enriched, and its ſtructures, both public and private, greatly increaſed.

The linen manufacture is much carried on in this place, and vaſt quantities of it ſhipped for England. The merchants trade conſiderably to Norway and the Baltic. It gave title of Earl to one of the Drummond family, who was commonly ſtiled Duke.

The town conſiſts of two principal ſtreets, well-paved and built, running E. and W. beſides lanes S. and N. It is reckoned to be about twenty computed miles N. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56 deg. 25 min. N. long. 3 deg. 16 min. W.

The ſhire of the ſame name, of which Perth is the capital, is a large and plentiful country, bounded on the N. and N. W. by Badenoch and Lochabar, on the W. and S. W. by Argyleſhire, Lenox, and Dunbartonſhire; on the S. by Clackmananſhire, part of Stirlingſhire, and the river and firth of Forth; on the S. E. by Kinroſs-ſhire and Fife; and on the E. by Angus. Its greateſt length is ſeventy-three miles, and greateſt breadth fifty-nine, including the ſubdiviſions of Monteith, Broadalbin, Athol, Statherin, part of Gowry, and Perth Proper.

It abounds both in corn and paſture; the former in the lower grounds, and the latter in the higher, eſpecially that commonly called the Carſe of Gowry. It is interperſed with groves, fruit-trees, woods, rivers, and lakes.

The principal rivers are, 1. The Tay, one of the largeſt in all Scotland, iſſuing from a capacious inland lake in Broadalbin. 2. The Keith and the Ern, riſing from Lochern in Strathern: all which have a great acceſſion of other ſtreams by the way.

In this county are five preſbyteries, containing eighty-eight pariſhes.

PERTHAMBOY, the capital of New Jerſey, in North America. This is a very healthy place, at the mouth of the river Raritan, which falls into Sandy-hook-bay. Though the ſituation be commodious for trade, Perthamboy has not above 40 ſcattered houſes, beſides that for the Governor. From it there are two good roads to Piſcataway and Woodbridge: it lies twenty-five miles S. W. of New-York. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 14 min. W.

PERTOIS, a ſubdiviſion of Upper Champagne, in France, and lying on the borders of Lorrain.

PERU, formerly a powerful empire, whoſe Monarchs were called Incas, i. e. Kings or Emperors. It is at preſent a province of Spain, in South America, lying between lat. 1 deg 30 min. N. and 25 deg. 10 min. S. being almoſt 200 miles long from N. to S. and 350 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Popayan, a part of Terra Firma; on the E. by the Andes or Cordillera mountains,

mountains, which ſeparates it from the country of the Amazons and Paraguay; on the S. by Chili and La Plata; and on the W. by the Pacific ocean. Its capital is Lima, formerly Cuſco; both which ſee.

That part of Peru which lies next the ſea, is moſtly barren, ſome few valleys excepted, into which the ſtreams from the hills are turned, and thereby rendered fertile. Thoſe valleys lying between the hills are very extenſive, and yield all ſorts of grain and fruit, the weather being temperate.

The prodigious chain of mountains, called the Andes, is covered with ſnow the greateſt part of the year, and conſequently is cold. The ſea, which waſhes Peru on the W. is called the South Sea, and moſtly the Pacific ocean, the weather on it from lat. 4 to 25 deg. S. being conſtantly calm and ſerene, though in higher latitudes either to the S. or N. the ſtorms are as violent and durable as in other ſeas. No rain falls within the above-mentioned tract, unleſs about four or five degrees near the Equator, where they have it continually while the ſun is verteial; as is commonly the caſe within the ſame diſtance all round the globe. On the Cordelleras it either rains or ſnows two-thirds of the year. The vintage here is in the fair ſeaſon, and the vines thrive beſt in thoſe valleys lying near the ſea, where no rain falls, and which are watered by the rivulets coming down from the hills, collected and turned into the fields and gardens; ſo that where they have this opportunity, they have ripe grapes whenever they pleaſe; and they make excellent wines, which cannot be done in any other country between the tropics.

In Peru is a ſort of ſheep between four feet and four feet and a half, more like a camel, but without a bunch, called the llamas, and uſed as beaſts of burden, generally carrying about an hundred weight, and walking a very regular pace with remarkable gravity. Another beaſt like this, yet ſmaller and lighter, is the vicunas, with very fine wool, and much valued; a third ſort, which is larger and more bulky, is called guanacos; and a black ſort, like the llamas, are denominated alpaques.

Here are alſo red and fallow deer, ſome few lions, bears, and tygers, with great numbers of monkeys, but neither cats nor rats; though the latter have multiplied vaſtly, deſtroying now their crops of corn, as is commonly the caſe at St. Helena.

Beſides the fruit-trees tranſplanted hither from Europe, they have thoſe of the Caribbee iſlands, as ananas, guayavas, plantains, bananas, melons, and water-melons; beſides others peculiar to Peru.

The tree moſt valued in this country, is that which furniſhes them with quinquina or Peruvian bark, of the ſize of a a cherry-tree, principally growing in the province of Quito, about five degrees S. of the Equator. It bears a long reddiſh flower, which turns to a pod; but the fruit is not of equal virtue with the bark.

Near the Equator grow cedars, cotton-trees, cocoas, ſugar-canes, palms, and a great quantity of good timber. But in other parts of Peru there are but very few foreſt-trees.

Maize was the principal food of the Peruvians, and of it they alſo made drink; but the Spaniards have introduced wheat and barley. Rice, and all ſorts of kitchen vegetables thrive well here.

But what the Spaniards value this country moſt for, is the vaſt treaſure of gold and ſilver which they have drawn from thence for upwards of 200 years; the mountain of Potoſi alone, which lies in lat. 22 deg. S. having yielded two thouſand millions of pieces of eight the firſt forty years theſe mines were worked.

In Peru there are alſo rich mines of quick-ſilver and gems, particularly emeralds and turquoiſes; but theſe latter are not worked at preſent.

Before the arrival of the Spaniards in Peru, here were no horſes, cows, elephants, camels, aſſes, mules, ſheep, or hogs, and but one ſpecies of cur-dogs, in any part of America; but they have ſince introduced all ſorts of European animals. They had no tame fowls or poultry, till they were imported; but had all manner of game, with a variety of birds, particularly parrots, and a fowl called a conder, meaſuring fifteen or ſixteen feet when their wings are extended, which would kill and deſtroy cattle, and ſometimes children of ten or twelve years; but of theſe there are but few.

In Peru there is a very troubleſome little inſect called pico. It inſenſibly gets into the feet between the fleſh and the ſkin, where it feeds and grows as big as a pea, and then gnaws the part, if care be not taken to get it out; ſo that being full of little eggs like nits, if it be broken in taking out, theſe will ſcatter about the ſore, and produce as many new inſects. But the uſual method to kill them is by applying of tobacco or tallow.

The Peruvians were idolators, principally worſhipping the ſun; but the Spaniards have converted them to Chriſtianity, at leaſt to all appearance.

The Indians of Peru were robuſt, and much more hardy for labour than the Spaniards, who look upon bodily labour as ſcandalous to a white man.

The number of inhabitants in this vaſt empire, which hiſtorians repreſent by millions, is conſiderably diminiſhed ſince the conqueſt of Peru by the Spaniards, to which their working in the mines have not a little contributed; beſides, the cruelties of the corregidors and curates have obliged many of the Peruvians to go and join the neighbouring Indian nations.

PERUGIA, or PERUGIANO, anciently PERUSIA, a territory of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and middle diviſion of Italy. It is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Urbino, on the E. by Ombria, on the S. by Orvietano, and on the W. by Tuſcany. This country is about twenty-eight miles from N. to S. and about thirty from E. to W. The principal river in it is the Tyber, which runs acroſs it from N. W. towards the S.

PERUGIA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned diſtrict of the ſame name, is a very old city, and the ſee of a Biſhop, with an univerſity of three colleges, beſides the academy. This is the reſidence of great numbers of quality; and one meets here with excellent white-wine, as clear as ſpring-water, having a flavour ſomething like muſcadel.

Perugia is remarkable for the cruel maſſacre of all its inhabitants by Auguſtus, when blocking up here Lucius, brother to the Triumvir Marc Antony, he forced him to ſurrender, but let him and his ſoldiers go free.

Between this city and Cortona, about ſeven miles from the former to the E. lies the lake Thraſimenus, where Hannibal overthrew the Conſul Flaminius. This city alſo ſuſtained a ſeven years ſiege againſt Totila the Goth, who took and deſtroyed it: it lies ſeventy-two miles N. of Rome. Lat. 43 deg. 5 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E.

PERUSIA. See the laſt-mentioned PERUGIA; as alſo PEROUSU, in Piedmont.

PESARO, a lordſhip of Urbino, one of the territories of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and middle diviſion of Italy. It extends along the Adriatic ſea, between Fano and Rimini.

Its capital, the ancient *Piſaurum*, ſtands delightfully on an eminence near the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Foglia. This is a well-built, clean, and pretty populous place; being the ſee of a Biſhop, with beautiful churches, convents, palaces, &c.

The figs in its neighbourhood are reckoned the beſt in Italy; and here is alſo excellent wine. It lies ſixteen miles N. E. of Urbino. Lat. 44 deg. 5 min. N. long. 14 deg. 5 min. E.

PESCARA ALTERNUM, as lying on the river of the latter name, is a ſtrong fortreſs of the Hither Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower diviſion of Italy, on the Adriatic ſea. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Atri, and ninety-four N. of Naples. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 15 deg. 23 min. E.

PESCHIERA, a fortreſs of the Veroneſe, in the Venetian territories, and upper diviſion of Italy, with a garriſon. It lies on the S. W. extremity of the Lago di Garda, and on the river Menzo, nineteen miles W. of Verona. Lat. 45 deg. 37 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E.

PESENAS, the ancient *Piſcenæ*, a fair city of Beſiers, and government of Languedoc, in France. It ſtands high on the Pein, four miles from Beſiers, and between ſix and ſeven S. of Lodeve.

PESIDA,

PESIDA, a river in the E. parts of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia. It is not ſo wide, but as rapid as the Jenizea, and ſuppoſed to be the boundary of Cathai, lying between India and China; but there appears to be but little certainty yet in this, notwithſtanding ſome diſcoveries made here by the Muſcovites.

PEST, a royal free town of Upper Hungary, on the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats oppoſite to Buda. It has a wall and ditch.

In the neighbourhood is the field Rakos, where the States of Hungary uſually met in former times, on horſeback and armed, in order to chuſe their King. It lies eighty miles S. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 47 deg. 39 min. N. long. 19 deg. 20 min. E.

PEST, a county of which the laſt-mentioned town is its capital, lies on the E. ſide of the Danube, W. of the county of Henecz, and S. E. of Novogorod, being fifty-ſeven miles from S. E. to N. W. and thirty-five where broadeſt.

PIETALI, a village of Siphanto, one of the iſlands in the Archipelago, and European Turkey.

PETAPA, a town of Guatimala Proper, and Old Mexico, in North America, on a river about twenty miles from the ſea. It ſtands at the W. extremity of the valley of Mexico. Here is a large lake of inland water, and full of fiſh. The principal fair, as well as feaſt, of the town, is on Michaelmas day, frequented by the merchants of Guatimala, and at which are bull-baitings. Here the Indians have a market every day. It lies near the coaſt, twenty-five miles S. E. of Guatimala city; and about five miles off are hot baths.

PETERBOROUGH, a ſmall city and Biſhop's ſee, in Northamptonſhire. It lies on the Nen, over which it has a bridge. The cathedral is a noble Gothic ſtructure, but much effaced in the civil wars; yet its W. front is very ſtately, and the cloyſter windows finely ſtained with ſcripture-hiſtory, &c. Among other monuments here are thoſe of Catherine, King Henry VIII.'s divorced Queen, Mary Queen of Scots; alſo a figure of one Scarlet the ſexton, aged ninety-five years, who buried both theſe Queens (the latter of them being afterwards removed, it is ſaid, to Weſtminſter-abbey) and all the houſe-keepers of the town twice over. The city is governed by a mayor, &c. who return two members to parliament. It gives title of Earl, as well as Monmouth, to the Mordaunt family. By means of the navigation of the Nen, the ancient Aufona or Avon, coals, corn, &c. are imported, and great quantities of malt, beſides woollen cloth and ſtockings, &c. exported. Here is one pariſh-church, beſides the cathedral, a grammar-ſchool, and two charity-ſchools.

At Peterborough, the abbot of Crayland and his monks, who fled hither, were murdered; as appears from a tomb-ſtone over their common grave.

The dioceſe, including Northamptonſhire and Rutlandſhire, contains 293 pariſhes. The weekly market is kept in Peterborough on Saturday. It lies nineteen miles from Huntingdon, thirty-ſix from Northampton, and ſeventy-ſix from London.

PETEREL, one of the three rivers near Carliſle, which ſee.

PETERHEAD, a market-town and ſea-port in Buchan, in the N. E. tract of Aberdeenſhire, and on Buchanneſs, in the North of Scotland. It lies on the S. ſide of the Ugie, with a capacious bay or road, beſides two piers for ſmaller veſſels at high-water only.

Here the old Pretender landed in 1715. It lies within Calk-inch, i. e. the chalky iſland. In the aforeſaid bay to the S. of the Inch is eight or nine fathoms water, and ſecure riding from N. and W. winds, on account of the ſhelter of the Head or Buchanneſs, and from eaſterly winds by that of the Inch. It lies twenty miles from Aberdeen.

PETERHOFF, an Imperial palace on the confines of Ingria, in Ruſſia. Here are fine gardens, which may be compared with thoſe of Verſailles.

PETESBURG, St. the preſent capital of Ruſſia, the ſeat of government, and the Imperial reſidence. Before the year 1703, the ſite of this now conſiderable city contained only two ſmall huts of fiſhermen. But upon the Czar Peter the Great's erecting the new fortreſs on the Nerva, and making himſelf maſter of Livonia, the year after the famous battle of Pultowa, in which Charles XII. of Sweden was defeated, he reſolved, on account of its convenient ſituation for trade into the Baltic, to build a city with a fortreſs, and give it his own name.

This deſert iſland was at firſt only a heap of mud in the ſhort ſummer of theſe parts, and in winter a frozen pool, not acceſſible by land, but by paſſing over wild foreſts and deep moraſſes.

Above 300,000 men, being Ruſſians, Tartars, Coſſacks, and other peaſants, whom the Czar had called together from all parts of his vaſt dominions, were employed in this work: and theſe laid the foundations of the new fortreſs.

When this arduous taſk was firſt undertaken, the workmen employed in it had neither ſufficient proviſions, the neceſſary tools, nor even huts to ſhelter them from the weather; and yet the work went on with ſuch expedition, that in five months time the fortreſs was raiſed, though the earth neceſſary for doing it was extremely ſcarce in the neighbourhood. It is computed that no leſs than 100,000 men periſhed in this place; for the country had been depopulated by war, and the uſual ſupplies by the Logada-lake were often retarded by contrary winds.

The Czar himſelf had drawn the plan of the town, the fortreſs, the port, the quays, and the forts to defend its entrance. While the fortreſs was conſtructing, the foundations of the city were laid; and his Majeſty obliged not only the nobility of Ruſſia, but merchants and tradeſmen of all ſorts, to reſide there, and to deal in ſuch commodities as he thought moſt advantageous. Artificers, merchants, and ſeamen, were invited hither to encourage ſhipping: ſo that in one year's time above 30,000 houſes were erected; and now there are above double that number.

As the Czar intended to remove the trade of Archangel to Peterſburg, in 1713 he cauſed 1000 to come hither from Moſcow. He beſides offered great advantages to all foreigners who ſhould ſettle there; and he publiſhed an order in all the towns of Ruſſia, that all goods uſually ſent to Archangel, to be ſold to ſtrangers or bartered for others, ſhould from thenceforth be ſent to Peterſburg; and that the duties to be paid here were in every reſpect to be the ſame as were uſually paid before. The commerce however of the merchants was not entirely tranſplanted to Peterſburg till ſome years after. A great number of houſes were built here with timber; but in 1714 the Czar Peter gave orders, that the walls of houſes to be built for the future ſhould be of brick, and the roofs of them covered with tiles. At length all obſtacles were ſurmounted; and Peterſburg is now one of the largeſt and fine cities in Europe. It is about ſixteen Engliſh miles in circuit, but ſtill without gates or walls.

The Czar's palace and cathedral, both built by Treſſini, are ſtately edifices in their kind. Prince Menzikoff's palace is of an uncommon magnificence, beſides ſeveral others, which are adorned with beautiful gardens, &c.

The Neiva is in ſome places upwards of 300 fathoms, or about half a mile broad, but the river is not of equal depth; for which reaſon large merchant-ſhips are loaded and unloaded at Kronſtadt, whither thoſe built at Peterſburg are alſo ſent.

The river is divided into two principal branches, called the Large and Small Neiva, and with theſe the little rivers Fontanka and Moncka unite; ſo that theſe form the different iſlands on which Peteſburg is built.

The Czar Peter would not conſent to the making of a bridge of boats or pontoons over the river, intending to encourage as many watermen as poſſible: and to theſe he prohibited the uſe of oars, in order for them to learn the method of managing ſails; but thoſe employed being ignorant peaſants, many of them were at firſt loſt.

In 1724 the Emperor founded an academy of ſciences and belles lettres at Peterſburg, and likewiſe an academy for the marine, where young gentlemen were inſtructed

inſtructed in navigation. Here alſo they learned the languages; and were taught riding and fencing, with other exerciſes.

The linen and woollen manufactures were alſo eſtabliſhed together with paper and powder mills; laboratories were likewiſe ſet up for gun-powder and fire-works, and other places for preparing of ſalt-petre and brimſtone. Rope-yards for making cables and other maritime tackling were alſo eſtabliſhed, as alſo a foundery for caſting of great guns, mortars, and ſmalls arms, vaſt quantities of very good iron-ore have been found near Ladoga-lake. The great forge at Peterſburg furniſhes anchors, &c. for ſhipping.

A printing-houſe has alſo been eſtabliſhed here, and ſeveral books printed; the government enouraging their ſubjects to enquire into the ſtate of the world abroad, inſtead of keeping them in ignorance according to their ancient maxims.

Aſſemblies, plays, and opera's have been alſo introduced by the Czar, who, though he had no reliſh himſelf for ſuch entertainments, was for encouraging them, in order to ſoften the natural moroſeneſs of his ſubjects.

The citadel of Peterſburg is a long and irregular hexagon, with ſix parallel baſtions, excepting two; one of which, oppoſite to Carelia, has two orillions, or blinds, and that oppoſite to the river none; but each of the other four has one. All was firſt built with earth and turf, but has been ſince lined with ſtrong walls. On the flanks are two rows of arched caſements, one above another, bomb-proof. Upon one of the curtines is a royal diſpenſary, among the fineſt in Europe.

In Peterſburg are twenty Ruſſian churches, and four Lutheran, beſides thoſe of the reformed; alſo Engliſh, Dutch, and Roman Catholic churches.

The five general ſubdiviſions of this city, are the Peterſburg iſland, Baſils iſland, the Admiralty iſland, the Moſcow ſide on the main land, and laſtly, the Wiburg ſide.

The trade of this city is conſiderable, vaſt numbers of ſhips belonging to different maritime nations being ſeen in this port.

The inhabitants, beſides Ruſſians, are of various countries; the citizens, properly ſo called, are hardly 200: but the whole number of ſouls in the city exceeds 100,000.

In autumn a S. W. wind uſually occaſions inundations, which are found to do conſiderable damage. It lies in lat. 59 deg. 59 min. N. long, 36 deg. 6 min. E.

PETERSFIELD, a pretty populous market-town of Hampſhire. The neighbourhood abounds with oak, and it is in the road from London to Portſmouth, and therefore has good inns. It is governed by a mayor choſen by the Lord of the manor, and returns two members to parliament. Its church is only a chapel of eaſe, and the weekly market is kept on Saturday. Its fairs are on July 10, and December 11, for ſheep and horſes. It lies fifteen miles from Wincheſter, and fifty-five from London.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Minden, and Weſtphalia, in Germany, on the Weſer. Here is a good caſtle. It lies about five miles below Minden, and thirty-ſeven W. of Hanover. It belongs to the King of Pruſſia. Lat. 52 deg. 36 min. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E.

PETERSHAM, a delightful village of Surrey, in the neighbourhood of London, where are fine ſeats near the Thames, particularly that of the ſame name belonging to the Earl of Harrington, on the ſite of the Earl of Rocheſter's houſe, which was accidentally burnt down in 1720. It lies three miles from Kingſton, and fourteen from London.

PETERSHOFF, a pleaſure-houſe belonging to the Czar of Muſcovy, in Ingria, and lying between Cronſlat and Petersburg.

PETER's *Patrimony*, *St.* a territory of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and middle diviſion of Italy. It is about forty-two miles in length from E. to W. and about thirty-four from N. to S. being bounded on the N. by part of the Orivietano and part of the Ombria, on the E. by the Campagna di Roma and Sabina. It has the Tuſcan ſea on the S. E. and the duchy of Caſtro on the W.

It is generally ſubdivided into three diſtricts, the Patrimony properly ſo called, the duchy of Bracciano, and the Ranciglione. The two laſt are ſurrounded on three ſides by the firſt; and on the S. by the Mediterranean.

The Patrimony, properly ſo called, is the territory ſaid to have been bequeathed to the Holy See by Counteſs Matilda with her dying words. Its capital is Viterbo.

PETERWARADIN, a ſtrong frontier of Sclavonia, ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Acuminium*, on the Danube.

In 1716 Prince Eugene obtained a memorable victory over the Turks in its neighbourhood. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, ſix miles S. W. of Carlowitz. Lat. 45 deg. 26 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

Of the ſame name is a town belonging to the Ruſſians, on the Danube, oppoſite to the former, and the ſee of a Greek Archbiſhop.

PETHERTON, *South*, a market-town of Somerſetſhire, on the Parr. It has a fair on July 5, for cattle, lambs, &c. 16 miles from Wells, and about 131 from London.

PETIGLIANO, a fortreſs of the Sieneſe and great duchy of Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies fifty-four miles S. of Siene. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 12 deg. 46 min. E.

PETIPOLE, a town on the Coromandel coaſt, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It lies about a league up a large river, whoſe winding courſe makes it a peninſula. By it an iſland is formed at a league and a half's diſtance, which is covered with cocoa-trees, and a guide to the road, where is a good anchorage in ſix fathoms water, defended from the N. wind by a promontory. Its printed and dyed ſtuffs are hightly valued. See PETTIPOLY.

PETIT GUAVIS, a port-town in a large bay on the W. ſide of Hiſpaniola, in the gulph of Mexico. It was taken by the French buccaneers in 1654. For about twenty leagues, and as far as Cape St. Nicolas on the N. W. the ſea is always calm from three in the morning till noon, tornadoes excepted, at which time there ſprings up a breeze holding till next morning. It lies 211 miles W. of St. Domingo, and is ſubject to France. Lat. 18 deg. 16 min. N. long. 76 deg. 10 min. W.

PETRAS, the modern name of *Pelion*, a famous mountain of Theſſaly, in European Turkey, 1250 paces high.

PETRIKOW, a neat and well-built town of Siradia, in Poland, near the Pilcza. It is walled, and ſtands among marſhes and rivulets. Near it is a royal palace, and it is the ſeat of one of the great tribunals. It lies fifty-one miles S. E. of Siradia, and ninety miles S. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

PETRINA, a fortified town of the Banat of Croatia, in Hungarian Illyrium, between the rivers Culp and Petrina. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies forty miles E. of Carlſtadt. Lat. 46 deg. 5 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. E.

PETSORA, a vaſt territory of Eaſtern Muſcovy, from the lake Petzerſkie on its ſouthern extremity, quite to the Northern or Frozen ocean, that is, from lat. 63 to 70 deg. It is bounded on the W. by Ingria, on the E. by the Riphæan or Obyan mountain, on the S. by the province of Vogulizi, and on the N. it has the Northern Sea.

The river Petzora riſing out of the lake of the ſame name, runs directly through the province from S. to N. and empties itſelf into the ſaid ſea by ſix different mouths, near Weigatz ſtreights, a little above the city of Petzora, which lies on the ſame river, and about thirty leagues from the ſea. The cold here is ſo keen, that the rivers are frozen about eight months in the year.

PETTAW, a ſmall town of Lower Stiria, and circle of

of Auſtria in Germany, on the Drave, ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Petavium*, which was a Roman colony, and then the boundary of that empire. It is ſubject to the Archbiſhop of Saltzburg. It lies thirty miles S. E. of Gratz, and ten W. of the frontiers of Sclavonia. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 18 min. E.

PETTIPOLY, a port of the Coromandel coaſt, and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. Lat. 16 deg. 45 min. N. long. 80 deg. 10 min. E. See PETTIPOLE.

PETWORTH, a populous and handſome village of Suſſex. Among other ſeats there is a very magnificent palace of the ſame name, which belonged to the late Duke of Somerſet. In the church here are buried ſeveral of the Earls of Piercy; and the living, in the gift of his Grace, is reckoned between 6 and 700 l. The market is kept here on Saturday, and fairs on Holy-Thurſday for horned cattle, and on November 20 for ſheep and hogs.

The late Emperor Charles VI. when nominal King of Spain, was elegantly entertained at this ſeat. It lies fifteen miles from Chicheſter, and forty-ſix from London. Petworth belongs now to the Earl of Egremont.

PENYDE *Lake*, an inland collection of waters, in Tavaſtia, and province of Finland, in Sweden. Its extent from N. to S. is about eighty miles. It communicates with ſeveral other lakes, particularly with Rotzlain, by means of which its waters run into the river Kymen, and thence into the Finnic gulph.

PFALTZBURG, a town of Alſace. It lies fifty miles E. of Nancy. This place, together with its diſtrict of the ſame name, was ceded to France in 1718. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.

PFEFFERS, a town of Rheinthal, in Switzerland. It is noted for a rich Benedictine abbey, and excellent baths; the former of which ſtands high on the river Caminge; and the latter are in a valley at the bottom of two ſteep rocks, through which the river Tamiſine ruſhes with a dreadful noiſe, being accommodated with bagnios and lodging rooms, which are much frequented. The water is hot in the ſecond degree, and good againſt ſeveral diſtempers, either by bathing or drinking.

PFIN, a bailiwic of Zurich, in Switzerland, called *Pines* in Latin, as being the boundary of the Romans, and a ſtrong barrier between the Swiſs and Rhetians. The remains of its old walls are ſtill viſible, and antiquites are frequently dug up in this neighbourhood.

PFIRT, or FORET, in Latin *Ferreta*, the capital of the Suntgaw, in Suabia, a circle of Germany, near the ſource of the Ill. It is fortified with a caſtle, lies ten miles W. of Baſil, and is ſubject to the ſucceſſors of Cardinal Mazarine. Lat. 47 deg. 35 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.

PFORTSHEIM, a city of Baden Dourlach, and in the circle of Suabia, in Germany, at the confluence of the Ens and Nagold, which fall into the Neckar. It is called Porta Hercyniæ, as guarding that part of the Hercynean foreſt called the Black foreſt. It lies fifteen miles S. of Dourlach. Lat. 48 deg. 52 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E.

PFREMFT, a ſmall ill-built town of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, in Germany, upon a rivulet of the ſame name, which falls into the Nabe here. Juſt without the place is a fine caſtle.

PFULENDORF, an Imperial city of the Hegaw, in Suabia, in Germany, on the Andelpach or Sell, which falls into the Ablac, and thence into the Danube. It is a ſmall, but neat place, ſixteen miles N. of the lake of Conſtance, and about ten S. from the Danube.

PHARNACIA, a city of Pontus Cappadociæ, in Aſiatic Turkey, at the foot of two high and craggy rocks, near the coaſt of the Euxine ſea, with a ſmall harbour, and vaſt numbers of cherry-trees in its neighbourhood. It lies forty-four miles W. of Trebiſond. Lat. 40 deg. 54 min. N. long. 38 deg. 7 min. E.

PHAROS, a ſmall iſland of Lower Egypt, in the Mediterranean. It lies oppoſite to Alexandria. This forms with the main land a capacious harbour, about half a mile from that city, with which it communicates by means of a ſtone cauſeway.

Here ſtood the celebrated light-houſe (whence all ſuch ſtructures have had the name of Pharos, as thoſe of Rhodes and Meſſina, &c.) built by the famous architect Soſtrates of Cnidos, with a vaſt number of lights at top for directing of ſhips into the harbour. It was looked upon as one of the ſeven wonders of the world, and coſt Ptolemy Philadelphus about 800 talents: but inſtead of this noble ſtructure, there is now only an irregular caſtle, out of which clumſey building riſes a tower that ſerves for a light-houſe, with nothing of the beauty and grandeur of the old one; which laſt ſtood in lat. 30 deg. 40 min. N. long. 31 deg. 15 min. E.

PHARSALUS, now PHARSA, a town of Theſſaly, in European Turkey; anciently famous for a battle fought in its plains between Pompey and Cæſar, in which the former was entirely defeated.

It is called the battle of Pharſalia, on which Lucan has written a poem of that denomination. It lies on the Enipeus, and is the ſee of an Archbiſhop; ten miles S. of Lariſſa. Lat. 39 deg. N. and long. 23 deg. E.

PHASIS, one of the moſt conſiderable rivers in Aſia, which riſing among the ridges of Mount Caucaſus, in Georgia, traverſes Mingrelia, and winding weſtward, diſcharges itſelf by two outlets into the Euxine ſea, where, from the lightneſs of its waters, it retains its ſweetneſs to a conſiderable diſtance. At the parting of the two branches, the river is a mile and a half in breadth, and its bed above ſixty fathoms deep. The banks and adjacent places are moſtly low, ſandy, and covered with thick wood, receiving ſeveral rivers in its courſe, the moſt conſiderable of which are the ancient Hippus, Glaucus, and Sigamon.

PHEASANTS, *Iſle of*, near St. Jean de Luz, in Gaſcony, in France, being formed by the river Bidaſſoa, which ſeparates that kingdom from Spain; but it belongs to neither: for which reaſon it was pitched upon for concluding ſeveral treaties between thoſe two crowns, particularly that of the Pyrenees in 1659, from the vicinity of thoſe mountains to it. Hence the French call it L'iſle de la Conference, and de Paix. It lies ſixteen miles S. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 1 deg. W.

PHENEUS, a lake of the Morea, in European Turkey, famous among the ancients, as from it iſſues the river Styx, whoſe waters are ſo cold, that ſuch as drink of it are ſaid to be frozen to death. It likewiſe corrodes iron and copper; whence the poets repreſent it as the river of hell.

PHENICIA. See PHOENICIA.

PHILADELPHIA, a city of Lydia, in Aſia Minor, near Mount Tmolus on the N. ſide. It was one of the ſeven Aſiatic churches mentioned in the Apocalypſe, and the laſt place in theſe parts that ſurrendered to the Turks, but not till after a ſix years ſiege. Some remains of its priſtine grandeur are ſtill viſible. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Sardis, and forty of Smyrna. Lat. 38 deg. 5 min. N. long. 29 deg. E.

PHILADELPHIA, one of the three upper counties of Penſylvania, in North America. It lies on the S. of Buckingham county.

Its capital of the ſame name, and that of all Penſylvania, is a large city. It ſtands on a neck of land, at the confluence of two fine rivers, the Delawar and Schuilkul, both navigable. It is of an oblong form, and orginally deſigned by the proprietary Mr. Penn to be two miles long, from one river to the other, with a front to each about a mile in length. The principal ſtreets, eight in number, and two miles long, he cut at right angles by ſixteen others of one mile in length, all ſpacious; and he left proper ſpaces for markets, and other public buildings. Each houſe has a large court, orchard, and garden. In the middle of the town is a ſquare of ten acres. Both the High-ſtreet and the Broad-ſtreet are 100 feet wide, and ſeveral canal are cut from the rivers, equally agreeable and beneficial. The quays are ſpacious and fine, the principal one being 200 feet wide,

wide, and to this a veſſel of 500 tons may lay her broadſide. The warehouſes are large and numerous, and the docks for ſhip-building every way well-adapted; ſo that a great number of veſſels have been built here.

This city contains about 2000 houſes, excluſive of warehouſes and out-houſes, moſt of them brick, and well-built. The number of inhabitants is now about 13, 000.

Here are ſeveral very wealthy merchants, who carry on a conſiderable trade with the Engliſh, French, Spaniſh and Dutch colonies in America; with the Azores, the Canaries, and the Madeira iſlands; alſo with Great Britain and Ireland, Spain, Portugal, and Holland.

Beſides the produce of all kinds in this province brought down the Delawar and Schuilkul, the former of which is navigable for more than 200 miles above Philadelphia, and the latter very near 100, the Dutch employ between 8 and 9000 waggons, with four horſes each, in bringing the product of their farms to this market.

Three hundred and three veſſels have entered inwards at this port in 1749, and two hundred and ninety-one cleared outwards.

The eaſtern part of the town facing the Schuilkul, is the moſt populous; the greateſt part of the inhabitants are Quakers, through there are many of the eſtabliſhed religion, who have two churches, beſides the Preſbyterians, Baptiſts, and one Swediſh church. Here are all ſorts of mechanics, a printing-houſe, and a weekly Gazette. Lat. 40 deg. 50 min. N. long. 74 deg. W.

PHILP FORT, or PHILIPPINE, a fortreſs of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, and on the Scheld, commanding the navigation of that river. It lies five miles N. W. from Antwerp, and is ſtrongly fortified.

PHILIPPI, an ancient city of Macedonia, and on the confines of Romania, in European Turkey.

In its neighbouring fields Brutus and Caſſius were defeated by Marc Antony and Octavianus, afterwards ſtyled Auguſtus, by which victory Rome entirely loſt her liberty, which had only been ſhaken in part by the battle of Pharſalia, which Julius Cæſar gained over Pompey. St. Paul preached the goſpel here; and an epiſtle written by that Apoſtle to his converts is ſtill extant in the ſacred canon.

At preſent it has a caſtle on a mountain, and divers fortreſſes communicating with it, having walls round them which extend into the plain. The ruins of ſeveral magnificent ſtructures, with an amphitheatre, are ſtill viſible here. It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, tho' but thinly inhabited and lies fifteen miles N. of the gulph of Conteſſa. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. E.

PHILIPPINA, a town of Veragua, a province of Guatimala, in Old Mexico, in North America. It lies W. of Carlos, on a large bay, with about thirty ſmall iſlands before them quite deſert, the inhabitants having been forced away by the Spaniards to work in the mines.

PHILIPPINES, iſlands in Aſia, lying in the Pacific ocean, and E. of the great Eaſtern ocean. Their number is reckoned to be about 1200, of which about 5 or 600 are pretty conſiderable; particularly, Luconia, or Manilla, is 400 miles long, and 200 broad. Theſe iſlands lie between lat. 5 and 19 deg. N. and between long. 114 and 131 deg. E. being a very little N. E. of Borneo, and 300 S. E. of China. See MINDANO and LUCONIA, &c.

They have the name of Philippines from King Philip II. of Spain; and were formely under the government of the Emperor of China, but deſerted by him as too remote from his other dominions.

The air here is very hot, with little difference of ſeaſons; the periodical rains generally begin here in May, and laſt three months.

To the E. of the former lie ſtrewed up and down ſeveral little iſlands, which appear numerous on our maps, and are called the New Philippine, or Caroline iſles.

PHILIPPOLI, or PHILIPPOPOLI, a pretty large town of Romania, in European Turkey. It ſtands on two peaks, forming but one mountain; beſides which here are three other mountains. It lies on the Maritz, which here begins to be navigable, and divides the city from the ſuburbs, but joined to it by a fine wooden bridge.

Moſt of the inhabitants are Chriſtians; and the place is the ſee of an Archbiſhop. It lies near Mount Hæmus, on the confines of Bulgaria, 200 miles N. W. of Conſtantinople. The Turks took it in 1360. The neighbouring parts produce vaſt quantities of rice. Lat. 42 deg. 20. min. N. long 25 min. E.

PHILIPSBURG, a city of the Palatinate, in Germany, and on the E. ſide of the Rhine. It lies in a moraſs, and is ſtrongly fortified. It ſuſtained ſeven memorable ſieges within the ſpace of 100 years. The laſt time the French took it was in 1734, after a tedious ſiege; at which the famous Duke of Berwick, natural ſon to King James II. was killed by a cannon-ball from the fort, whilſt he was reconnoitring the trenches; but it was reſtored to the Emperor the following year: it lies ſixteen miles S. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 8 min. N. long. 8 deg. 16 min. E.

PHILIP-NORTON, a good market-town in the E. part of Somerſetſhire, on the confines of Wilts. Here are kept fairs on March 21, for cattle and cloth; March 27, for cloth; and Auguſt 29, for cattle and cloth: it lies 5 miles from Bath, and 104 from London.

PHILIP's-NORTON-LANE, a place near Bath, where a battle was fought between the forces of King James II. and thoſe of the Duke of Monmouth, in which the latter are ſaid to have had the advantage; which, if purſued, would have been a complete victory.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Weremelend, and Weſt Gothland, in Sweden: being ſurounded with mountains and lakes, amidſt brooks and marſhes; it is conſequently a place of difficult acceſs: it lies 20 miles N. E. of Carloſtadt, and 120 W. of Stockholm. Lat. 56 deg. 50 min. N. long. 14 deg. E.

PHILIPSTOWN, or KINGSTOWN, the capital and ſhire-town of King's county, and province of Leinſter, in Ireland. Here are barracks for foot-ſoldiers: it lies fifteen miles from Kildare, and twenty-eight from Dublin.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a ſmall, but well fortified town of French Hainault, in the Netherlands. Its works were very much increaſed by Lewis XIV. it lies twenty-two miles S. W. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long. 4 deg. 35 min. E.

PHOCEA, now FOGGIA, an ancient city of Aſia Minor, on the confines of Æolis and Ionia. Its inhabitants are ſaid to have been the founders of Marſeilles, in France. It is a now poor place, yet the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies ten miles W. of Nova Phocea, a neat place, with a good harbour and caſtle. It lies oppoſite to the Iſle of Leſbos.

PHOCIS, a province of ancient Achaia, the modern Livadia, in Europeon Turkey.

PHŒNICIA, or PHŒNICE, a province of Syria, in Aſiatic Turkey. It lies along the Levant or eaſtern part of the Mediterranean ſea, which is to the W. of it. Syria Proper bounds it on the N. Cœloſyria and Batanea on the E. and Paleſtine on the S. of which laſt it is ſometimes reckoned a part. It is a narrow ſlip from E. to W. but it made a conſiderable figure in hiſtory, not only on account of its many maritime cities, and commodious ports, the principal of which were Tyre, Sidon and Ptolemais, the two former being the firſt maritime powers which we read of in ſacred or profane hiſtory; but alſo for the ingenuity of its inhabitants, to whom is generally attributed the invention of letters, navigation, aſtronomy, merchandiſing, glaſs-making, and many other uſeful diſcoveries.

They eſtabliſhed colonies in ſeveral parts of Europe, Aſia, and Africa; among which that of the Carthaginians was the moſt powerful.

Its inland parts are called Syrophœnicia, or Phœnicia ad Libanum, as having ſeveral towns along that chain of mountains; eſpecially Damaſcus and Heliopolis, now Balbec.

Phœnicia

Phœnicia is at preſent part of the Beglerbegate of Tripoli.

PHOLEYS, a people inhabiting ſeveral provinces of Africa, a little beyond the river Senegal northwards, beginning at the lake Cajor, and extending along the river from E. to W. about 200 leagues; but its extent from N. to S. is not certain, the inland country between the rivers Senegal and Gambia being little known. Their kingdom lies next to that of the Jolloiffs: and they are not ſo black, tall, and ſtrong, as theſe. They are a laborious people, and cultivate their lands very well; feeding alſo vaſt flocks of all ſorts of cattle.

The Sirotic, or King of the Pholeys, is very powerful, the Jolloiffs being his vaſſals. He keeps a ſtanding force of cavalry.

According to the laws of this kingdom, the crown does not deſcend from father to ſon, but to the King's brother or nephew.

PHRYGIA, the *Greater* and *Leſſer*, two provinces of Aſia Minor, now Aſiatic Turkey; it is bounded by the Helleſpont on the N. Lydia on the S. and the Archipelago on the W. Its capital is Pergamus, anciently a noble city, but now lying in ruins.

PIACENZA, or PLACENTIA, a pretty large city of the duchy of the ſame name, in Upper Italy, moſt delightfully ſituated in a fertile and ſpacious plain, well watered, and not far from the Po and Trebia. Its fortifications are but inconſiderable; yet it has a good citadel; the ſtreets are ſtraight, the principal of which called Stradone is twenty-five common paces broad, and 5000 feet long in a direct line, with about 600 ſtone poſts for ſeparating the foot-path from the road for carriages.

This city is above four miles in circuit; is the ſee of a Biſhop, and has an univerſity, together with magnificent churches and palaces, particularly the ducal one: it lies thirty miles W. of Parma. Lat. 45 deg. N. long. 10 deg. 24 min. E.

PIAHIROTH, a paſs in Arabia Petræa, and Aſia Minor, between mountains covered with black rocks, about thirty or forty paces broad, where Pharaoh thought to have entangled the Iſraelites near the Red ſea; it is ſix miles long, and at the end of it is a plain reaching to the ſea, which is of the ſame breadth. The place where the Egygtians were drowned is about three quarters of a league wide.

PIANOSA, or PLANOSA, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Italy, in the Tuſcan ſea, about ten miles S. W. of that of Elba. It is about four miles long, and ſcarcely two in breadth, lies low, and is full of little copices. High rocks defend it on the S. but it is acceſſible on the N. and N. W. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 11 deg. E.

PIAVA, or PIEVE, a river of Italy, whoſe ſource is in Tirol. It runs from N. to S. through the Venetain tertitories into Upper Italy, and falls into the Adriatic ſea by two mouths, a little to the N. of Venice.

PIAVA, or PIEVE, *de Sacro*, or *di Cadore*, as being the capital of the Cadorino, on a river of the ſame name laſt-mentioned, between Trilago and Belluno.

PICARDY, a province of France, and part of the ancient Gallia Belgica. It is bounded on the S. by the Iſle of France; on the W. by Normandy and La Marche; on the N. by the Streight or Pas de Calais, Artois, and Hainault; and on the E. by Champagne.

This is a level country, without woods or mountains, but by reaſon of its coldneſs produces no wine: yet it abounds in corn, all kinds of fruits, and paſtures, from which large quantities of hay are made. Turf is the common fuel. In ſeveral of their towns the woollen manufactures flouriſh. Amiens is its capital.

The chief rivers which water this province are, the Somme, Oyſe, Canche, Authie, Lis, Aa, Scarpe, and Deule. The waters of the Somme never freeze nor diminiſh.

It is commonly divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Picardy.

Upper Picardy on the Oyſe, contains the duchy of Thierache.

Middle Picardy on the Somme, includes Vermandois, Santerre, and Amienois.

Lower Picardy, on the ſea-coaſt, contains Panthieu, Boulenois, and the Pais Reconquis, or recovered country.

PICHINCHA, a moſt inhoſpitable deſert, and one of the loftieſt crags of a rocky mountain of the Cordillera, in Quito, South America; the latter 100 toiſes above the level of the higheſt part of the former. Here Ulloa and his companions climbed up with great difficulty, in order to meaſure a degree of the meridian, who ſuffered not a little, both from the ſeverity of the cold, and that in the torrid zone, nearly under the equinoctial, and the impetuoſity of the winds, which on theſe heights blow with inceſſant violence. The ſummit being narrow, they were obliged to be contented with a hut, ſo ſmall that they could hardly creep into it.

Twenty-three tedious days they ſpent on this rock, till the 6th of September: and their miſerable ſituation may be gathered from the following particulars: "Our feet, ſays Ulloa, were ſwelled, and ſo tender, that we could not even bear the heat; and walking was attended with extreme pain. Our hands were covered with chilblains, our lips ſwoln and chopped; ſo that every motion in ſpeaking, or the like, drew blood. Conſequently we were obliged to a ſtrict taciturnity; and but little diſpoſed to laugh, as by cauſing an extenſion of the lips, it produced ſuch deep fiſſures as were very painful for two or three days after."

Here by reaſon of thick fogs and clouds, they could not finiſh their obſervations; and therefore it was neceſſary to erect their ſignals in a lower ſituation, and more favourable region, but without any abatement of the former inconveniencies till the beginning of December, when they happily finiſhed their menſurations, with regard to Pichincha.

PICIGHITONE, or PIZZIGHETONE, a ſmall town of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, with a caſtle on the Adda. Th ther King Francis I. of France was brought after he was taken priſoner at the battle of Pavia: it lies thirty-five miles S. E. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. long. 20 deg. 12 min. E.

PICKERING, a pretty large town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, belonging to the duchy of Lancaſter. It has a plentiful market on Monday, for corn and other proviſions. Its fair is on Holy-Rood-day, September 14, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It ſtands on a hill, among the wild mountains of Blackmoor: it lies 22 miles from York, and 226 from London.

PICO, or IL PICO, one of the Azores in the Atlantic ocean, and lying between Europe and North America. It belongs to Portugal. Here are very high mountains, whence the iſland take it name; and one of them is a volcano, at the foot of which to the E. is a ſpring of freſh-water, at times throws out ſulphureous hot waters, with ſtones and flakes of earth, which have formed the promontory myſterious.

This iſland drives a conſiderable trade in its excellent wines, cedars, and texico, a wood as hard as iron, and as red as ſcarlet, with other valuable timber. Its capital is Lagenus, on the S. of the iſland, three leagues S. E. of Fayal.

PICTLANDFIRTH (ſee PENTLAND FIRTH) a ſtr.ight between the Orkneys and Caithneſs, in the North of Scotland.

PICTS WALL, the ancient limits of the Roman juriſdiction, in Britain. It begins at Boulneſs, on the Iriſh ſea, at the entrance of the Solway firth, in Cumberland; it paſſes in a N. E. direction by Carliſle, and continuing on the ſame courſe to the river Tyne in Northumberland, paſſes by Newcaſtle, terminating at the German ocean beyond it, after an extent of above eighty miles.

This wall, or rather fence, was thrown up by the Romans, in order to prevent the Picts and Scotch from ravaging the northern parts of the iſland.

It was firſt began by the Emperor Adrian, in the form of a mural hedge, with ſtakes and huge heaps of turf and earth; alſo a deep ditch before it. But the Emperor Severus, A. C. 123, ſtrengthened it with ſtone fortreſſes and turrets, ſtanding near enough to each other for giving an alarm by the ſound of a trumpet. Some remains of this famous wall are ſtill viſible.

PICTS HOUSES, monuments of antiquity ſo called in the Shetland iſlands of Scotland.

PIED DE PORT, a town of Gaſcony in France, and the laſt of this kingdom on the ſide of Spain. It lies at the mouth of Urdacury, near the foot of the Pyrenean mountains: it lies ſixteen miles S. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 1 deg. 20 min. W.

PIEDMONT, ſo called, as lying at the foot of the Alps; a principality of Upper Italy, and part of the ancient Lombardy. It is bounded on the N. by Savoy, from which the Alps and country of the Waldenſes part it; on the W. by France, from which it is divided by the river Var and the Alps alſo; on the S. by the Mediterranean and the territories of the republic of Genoa; and on the E. by the duchies of Montferat and Milan. It is about 100 miles long from N. to S. and 70 broad from E. to W.

The Po divides it into two parts, called Gallia Ciſpadana, and Gallia Tranſpadana. As it is a very rich country, ſo it is alſo one of the moſt delightful in Italy, producing abundance of all ſorts of corn; likewiſe rice, great variety of wines and fruits, with hemp, flax, ſaffron, mulberry-trees for feeding of ſilk-worms, the raw ſilk of which is reckoned the beſt in all Italy, the Engliſh alone have purchaſed for many years ſucceſſively, to the amount of 200,000 l. ſterling.

Truffles grow here in abundance, ſometimes from twelve to fourteen pounds weight, being black, white and marbled with red ſtreaks.

The crops, in this country are ſometimes deſtroyed by hail-ſtorms, called the Plague of Piedmont; but a ſtill greater misfortune is, that Piedmont lies ſo near the French, who have frequently attempted its conqueſt.

This country affords good ſtore of cattle, ſome metals; and, in ſhort, every thing fit for man's uſe and delight.

It belongs to the Duke of Savoy, who is now ſtiled King of Sardina, whoſe reſidence is commonly at Turin, the capital of Piedmont.

It is ſubdivided into, 1. Piedmont Proper, 2. French Piedmont (but this diſtinction is only temporary when that nation happens to ſeize it). 3. Lordſhip of Verceil or Vercelli. 4. Principality of Maſſerano. 5. Marquiſate of Jurea. 6. County of Aſti. 7. Marquiſate of Suſa. 8. Ditto of Saluzzo. 6. Valleys of the Vaudois, as Lucerne, Perouſe, St. Martin, and ten principalities of Boglio, or Beuil. 11. County of Nice, including Tende and Oneglia, together with Nice Proper. 12. Certain fieffs called Lantghi. 13. The marquiſate of Spigno.

Piedmont gives title of Prince to the King of Sardinia's eldeſt ſon.

PIENZA, or PIENTIA, the ancient, *Corſinianum*, a ſmall city of the Sieneſe, in Tuſcany, in Middle Italy, It was made a Biſhop's ſee by the famous Æneas Sylvius, Pope Pius II. who was born here, whilſt his father was in baniſhment; and hence the name given by him to this place: it lies thirty miles S. E. of Siena. Lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 13 deg. 15 min. E.

PIERHOURADE, in Latin *Petra Forata*, a town of Landes and Gaſcony, in France, on the confluence of the Adour and Gave, oppoſite to the abbey of Artonne, It is the capital of the viſcounty of Aort.

PIERRE DE MOUTIER, ST. a ſmall town of Nivernois, in France, on a marſhy lake, lying between mountains, about fifteen miles S. of Nevers.

PIERRE DE CADORE, a town of the Paduano, and the capital of the Cadorino, in the Ventian territories, and upper diviſion of Italy: it lies fifty-five miles. N. Venice. Lat. 46 deg. 40 min. N. long. 12 deg. 30 min. E.

PIERSBRIDGE, a place in the biſhopric of Durham, to which the Roman cauſeway or Lemming-lane leads. Here ſeveral antiquities have been dug up, particularly an old altar piece.

PIGNEROL, a town of Piedmont, and upper diviſion of Italy, on the Chiſon, and at the foot of the Alps, in the valley of Perouſe, near Dauphiny. It had formerly a ſtrong fortreſs, and was reckoned the key both of Piedmont and Italy: but the works were demoliſhed, and the place ceded to Savoy in 1696, on condition that it ſhould never after be fortified: it lies thirty miles S. W. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 15 min. E.

PILAVESE, a ſmall town of Upper Podolia and Red Ruſſia, in Poland, on the Bug, about two leagues from Chmielnich.

PIL, a convenient road in the Severn for ſhipping, N. W. of Briſtol, when they generally run back for Ireland or Wales.

PILAW, a conſiderable port town of Smazland, and kingdom of Pruſſia, in Poland, on the Pregel, and at the mouth of the Friſche-haff, in the gluph of Dantzic, and on the Baltic. Here is a regular citadel of five angles, being the key into Pruſſia on the ſide of the ſea. It is noted for ſturgeon-fiſhing. It lies fifty miles W. of Konigsberg. Lat. 54. deg. 45 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

PILAYA, and PASPAYA, a province of Plata, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, in South America. It lies S. of Plata, at the diſtance of about forty leagues. The greateſt part of it being among the breaches of the mountains, is the better adapted for producing all kinds of grain, pulſe, and fruits; which, with the great quantity of wine made here, enables it to carry on a very lucrative commerce with other provinces not ſo happily ſituated.

PILSEN, or BILSEN, a large and well-fortified town in a circle of the ſame name, in Bohemia, and empire of Germany, on the Cotbuz. It lies forty-four miles S. of Prague. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg. 17 min. E.

PILTYN, a town and palatinate of Courland, in Poland, on the Anger. It is the reſidence of the Biſhop of Courland. The gentry here are Proteſtants, and the richeſt in the duchy. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Goldingen.

PILZOW, or PLIZNO, a ſmall town in the palatinate of Sandomir, in Poland. It lies forty-three miles N. E. of Cracow. Lat 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 20 deg. 36 min. E.

PIMBLE MERE, an inland lake of Merionethſhire, in North Wales, through which it is commonly ſaid the river Dee runs without mixing it its waters or fiſh: it covers about 160 acres of ground. See MERIONETHSHIRE.

PINARA, formely an Epiſcopal ſee, and one of the largeſt cities of Lycia, in Aſia Minor, at the foot of Mount Cragus; but now much reduced.

PINDUS, now *Melzovo*, a famous mountain of Theſſaly, in European Turkey.

PINES, a ſmall iſland on the N. coaſt of Terra Firma, in South America. It lies 124 miles E. of Porto Bello, forming a good harbour with two other little iſlands and the mainland. Lat. 9 deg. 5 min N. long. 80 deg. 15 min. W.

PINEGENT, a high mountain of Yorkſhire, on the edge of Lancaſhire.

PINHEL, a town of Tras los Montes, in Portugal, on a mountain near the river Coa. It is walled, and contains about 1600 inhabitants. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 7 deg. 18 min. W.

PINKEY, a fine ſeat of the Marquis of Tweedale, in the pariſh of Invereſk, near the ſea, juſt as one enters Muſſelburgh, which is a village in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland.

In the plain near it a battle was fought between the Engliſh and Scots, being denominated the battle of Pinky.

PINEBERG, a town of Holſtein, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It belongs to Denmark, and lies twelve miles N. W. of Hamburgh. Lat. 54 deg. 16 min. N. long. 9 deg. 23 min. E.

The county of the ſame name with the laſt mentioned, is bounded on the N. by the juriſdiction of Steinberg, on the E. by the territories of Segeberg, Tremſbuttel, Steinhorſt, and Trittow, on the S. by the Elbe, and on the W. by the territory of Kreme.

PINSK, or PINSKO, a large, but timber built town of Brieſcia palatinate, and duchy of Lithuania, in Poland, on the Peripet. It lies in the middle of the vaſt moraſſes

moraſſes in that kingdom, and is chiefly inhabited by Greek Chriſtians, who have a Biſhop reſident among them. Theſe make ſeveral trading journeys into Muſcovy and Germany. It lies ſeventy-five miles E. of Brieſcia.

PIOMBINO, a principality, but ſmall territory, in the grand duchy of Tuſcany, and middle diviſion of Italy. It lies along the ſea-coaſt between the Sieneſe on the E. and the Piſano on the W.

This ſmall peninſula has two principal capes, Baratta on the N. W. and Piombino on the S. E. between which and the iſle of Elba is the channel of Piombino, full of ſhelves, and of difficult navigation. The gulph ſinks in land about thirteen miles, and the ſame in breadth. On the other ſide is the gulph of Scalmo.

Its capital of the ſame name, in Latin *Plumbinum*, and built from the ruins of the ancient Leſſer Populonium, ſtands in the middle between the capes Piombino and Baratta. It has a harbour on the Tuſcan ſea, is ſubject to its own Prince, who is protected by Spain, and receives a garriſon from that kingdom. It lies ten miles from the iſle of Elba. Lat. 42 deg. 50 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10 min E.

PIONTKUM, or PIOTRICK, in the palatinate of Lencicia and kingdom of Poland, on the Beſure, among marſhes. Here is a fine monaſtery, and is alſo noted for good beer, which is carried all over the kingdom. It lies ten miles from Lencicia.

PIPERNO, built on a hill from the ruins of the ancient Pivernum, which ſtood in a plain, and therefore called Novo; about two miles from which is the Piverno Vecchio, ſtill to be ſeen. It is a ſmall town of the Campania di Roma.

Here is a miraculous picture of the Virgin, ſaid to have been done by St. Luke. It lies fifty-four miles S. E. of Rome, and in the road to Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 34 min. N. long. 14 deg. 5 min. E.

PIPLEY, a town of the Hither India, in Aſia, on the W. ſide of the Bay of Bengal, with a harbour, a little E. of the port of Baliſore, where are French and Dutch factories. Lat. 21 deg. 5 min. N. long. 86 deg. 5 min. E.

PIQUIGNI, a town of Picardy, in France. See PEQUINY.

PIRANO, a ſmall town on a peninſula of Iſtria, in the Venetian dominions and Upper Italy, with a convenient harbour on a bay of the Adriatic ſea, always full of veſſels, &c. It contains near 6000 inhabitants. It lies ten miles S. of Cabo d'Iſtria. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. E.

PIRITZ, a town of Pomerania and circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies fifteen miles S. of Stetin. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 deg. 8 min. E.

PIRN, or PIRNA, a ſmall town of Miſnia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Elbe, over which is a fine ſtone-bridge. It has a ſtrong caſtle, called Sonneſtein.

Here, in 1636, a treaty was concluded between the Emperor Ferdinand II. and the German Princes. It lies four miles S. E. of Dreſden, and on the frontiers of Bohemia.

PISA, a large city of Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy: it lies beautifully on the Arno; but is ſo poorly inhabited now, that graſs grows in the ſtreets. It was once a flouriſhing republic, till ſubdued by the Florentines in 1406.

In the 11th century its inhabitants amounted to 150,000, but at preſent hardly 1600. It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, has a fine Gothic cathedral, ſupported by eighty marble pillars of one piece. It has three braſs gates, with curious baſſo relievos, a beautifully variegated pavement, &c.

It is ſurrounded with ditches and old walls, beſides a modern citadel near the gate leading to Florence, an ancient caſtle, and a conſiderable fort.

The inhabitants reap ſome advantage from building of galleys, and the reſidence of the Knights of St. Stephen among them, an order inſtituted by the firſt Coſmo de Medicis. From hence to Leghorn runs a canal for the conveniency of trade, and draining of the moraſſes.

The famous cemetery called Campo Santo, as the earth of it was brought from Jeruſalem by fifty Piſan galleys, is built in form of a cloyſter walled round, having marble columns and porticos, with a cover of lead at top. Upon one of its walls is an ancient inſcription, which is an order, that upon notice of Cæſar's death they ſhould wear mourning for a year, and during that time abſtain from all public games and ſhows.

In this city is the famous hanging tower. It lies five miles E. of the ſea, twelve N. of Leghorn, and thirty-eight W. of Florence. Lat. 45 deg. 57 min. N. long. 11 deg. 18 min E.

PISCA, a juriſdiction of Lima, in Peru, in South America. It is alſo denominated by *Ica* and *Naſca*. One part runs along the coaſt ſouthward, and its territories extend about ſixty leagues, but intermixed with ſome deſerts. The country being ſandy, thoſe parts out of the reach of trenches from the rivers are generally barren; though ſome parts are planted with vines, and produce excellent grapes without artificial watering, and from theſe great quantities of wine are made, and chiefly exported to Callao, &c. alſo brandy. Some parts planted with olive-trees produce excellent fruit. The watered fields yield an uncommon plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. The Indians near the ſea apply themſelves to fiſhing, and carry their ſalted fiſh among towns in the mountains, where they vend them to advantage.

The town of the ſame name with that juriſdiction laſt-mentioned, or Piſca, has a harbour and ſpacious road. It formerly ſtood a quarter of a league further to the S. but having been deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1682, it was removed hither. It lies 144 miles S. of Lima. Lat. 14 deg. 10 min. S. long. 76 deg. 5 min. W.

PISCATAWAY, a town of Monmouth-county, and New Jerſey, in North America, ſix miles up Raritan river. It contains about eighty families, with 400,000 acres.

PISCATAWAY, a town and harbour of New Hampſhire, in New England, in North America, on a river of the ſame name. It is noted for its fiſhery, and for building of ſhips, eſpecially for England. Large veſſels with fiſh ſent to Spain and Portugal are ſold ſhip and cargo together in theſe parts. It lies ſeventy-four miles N. of Boſton. Lat. 43 deg. 39 min. N. long. 70 deg. 15 min. W.

PISCINA MIRABILIS, a vaſt ſubterraneous building near Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, a province of Lower Italy. It is ſupported by near fifty ſquare pillars, and ſuppoſed to have been anciently a reſervoir of water to ſerve the Roman galleys at Baiæ.

PISCO, a place in Peru, in South America. See PISCA.

PISHOBURY, a manor-houſe of the Gardiner family, in Sabſworth or Sawbridgeworth pariſh, in Hertfordſhire. It is of remarkable ſtrength, having been built in Queen Elizabeth's time, and has loftly rooms; it lies on a clean ſoil, and has handſome avenues to it, with the River Stort behind, which communicates with the canals in the garden.

PISIDA, a ſubdiviſion of Caramania, in Aſia Minor. It lies on the N. of Pamphilia, is ſmall and mountainous, being ſituated along the W. ſide of Mount Taurus, but with a good many fertile plains. Its hills afford great quantities of wood, with paſture, and even ſome minerals. It was anciently well peopled: and is under the beglerbegate of Caramania.

PISINUS, once the metropolis of Galatia, in Aſia Minor, at the foot of Mount Dindymus. Among other things the Poets celebrate it for a temple and ſtatue of Cybele, the latter of which was tranſported to Rome by Scipio Naſica. It became afterwards a Metropolitan ſee, but now reduced to ruins or a mean village.

PISTOIA, anciently *Piſtorium*, or *Piſtores*, once a republic; but upon the fate of Piſa, the inhabitants, delivered

delivered up the keys of their city to the Grand Duke Cosmo. It lies in a fruitful soil, in Tuscany, and middle division of Italy, on the Stella. It is now thin of inhabitants, and destitute of trade and manufactuers, tho' a spacious, well-built place and walled round. Here it is proverbially said, "The houses are light, but the churches dark;" from the number of houses and streets now almost uninhabited. It is the see of a Bishop under Florence, with a fine cathedral, and noble chapel of St. James, where is a prayer made to this saint, which stiles him Head of the Apostles.

The country about Pistoia, especially towards Florence, is extremely fertile and delightful. It stands between Lucca and Florence, about twenty miles from each, and about fourteen from the Bolognese. Lat. 43 deg. 47 min. N. long. 11 deg. 17 min. E.

PITANA, on a gulph and river of the same name, belonging to Troas, in Asia Minor. It was anciently an Episcopal see, not far from that of Caicus, and thirty miles E. of Adramyttum. It was once famous for making a particular sort of bricks very light.

PITCHFORD, a well in Shropshire, on which a liquid bitumen floats, which the inhabitants skim off and use instead of pitch.

PITEA, or PITHA, a town of West Bothnia, in Sweden Proper, at the mouth of a river of the same name, and W. side of the Bothnic gulph. It is joined to the continent by a wooden-bridge, at the end of which is a gate, and beyond that the church. The streets are straight; it has a convenient harbour and good free-school. It lies about eighty miles S. W. of Torne. Lat. 64 deg. 39 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

PITYUSÆ, two islands in the Mediterranean, about twenty-six miles W. of Cape St. Martin, on the coast of Spain; so called from the vast quantities of pines they produced. These are IVICA and FERMENTERA, both which see.

PITSLIGO, a village on Buchanness, in Buchan, a district of Aberdeenshire, in the North of Scotland. It gave title of Lord to one who unhappily embarked in the disturbances of 1745 for the young Pretender. Here a large ship from Archangel was cast away in Queen Elizabeth's reign, on board of which was the first Ambassador sent by the Great Duke of Muscovy to any Christian power in Europe, in order to treat with that Princess for a league of peace and commerce. The people of Pitsligo happily saved the Ambassador; though the ship and goods, among which was a very valuable present of furs for her Majesty, were entirely lost.

PITTAN, or *Nechal*, one of the nine northern provinces of Indostan, in Asia. It is bounded on the N. and N. W. by part of Kakares and Gor, on the S. by Patna, on the N. E. by Kanduana, and on the W. by Siba. It is upwards of 300 miles from N. to S. and 330 from N. E. to S. W. The river Kandes or Canda from the neighbouring mountains runs thro' it, and falls into the Ganges at the W. end of the province. It is governed by two Rajahs, tributary to the Mogul.

Its capital of the same name lies on the E. side of the river above-mentioned.

PITTENWEEM, a decayed and old port town, with a very convenient harbour near the mouth of the firth of Forth, in Fifeshire, in Scotland. Here they have a considerable fishery of herring, cod, and other fish. It is one of the district of royal burghs with Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Craile, and Kilrenny, which alternately send one member to the British parliament. For making of a pier, the town being of a low site, and for widening of the entrance into the harbour, and clearing away rocks, it has had the benefit of the two pennies Scots act on ale, &c. since the year 1719. It lies about a mile and a half from St. Monan's, and twenty-five N. E. of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. Lat. 56. deg. 15 min. N. long. 2 deg. 27 min. W.

PLACENTIA, a city of Spanish Estremadura, on the little river Xerte, over which are three bridges. It has seven gates in its high walls, and seventy-two towers, twenty-two large streets, noble buildings, 2000 houses in seven parishes, with monasteries, &c. and two colleges. It is the see of a Bishop, and lies ninety-four miles S. W. of Madrid. Lat. 39 deg. 48 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. W.

PLACENTIA, a town of Biscay, in Spain, on the Deva. It lies forty-four miles E. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 26 min. W.

PLACENTIA, a sea-port town on a very spacious bay, and the S. E. part of Newfoundland, in North America. The entrance into it is so narrow, that but one ship can pass at a time, but it is deep enough for the largest vessels. The harbour can contain 150 ships, where they are secure against all winds, and they may fish quietly. Before the channel is a road, but exposed to the N. and N. westerly winds, always tempestuous on that coast. A ridge of dangerous rocks must be left on the right-hand of the channel; and above this the French had built Fort St. Lewis. The currents through the channel are very strong, so that vessels must be towed in. Just by are several strands for drying of fish. It lies forty-four miles W. of St. John's. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 56 deg. 5 min. W.

PLACENTIA, a place in Italy. See PIACENTIA.

PLAISTOW, a handsome village in Essex, and in the neighbourhood of London. To it has been made a great accession of new buildings.

PLANCY, a town of Champagne Proper, in France, on the Aube. It gives title of Marquis. Here is an ancient chapter of St. Laurence, seven leagues N. E. of Troyes.

PLASENBERG, or BLASSENBERG, a castle near Cullembach, in Franconia, a circle of Germany. Here are kept the Brandenburg records, &c.

PLASENDAL, a fortress of Flanders, in the Austrian Low Countries. It lies about three miles S. E. of Ostend.

PLATA, PARAGUAY, or CHUQUISACA, an Archiepiscopal city of Charcas, in Peru, in South America, so called from the silver mines in the neighbouring mountain of Porco. It stands in a plain surrounded by eminences.

In summer the air is very mild, without much difference throughout the year; but in winter, from September to March, are tempests of thunder and lightening, with rains of long continuance. Water is very scarce; the houses are convenient, and gardens delightful. The inhabitants, including Spaniards and Indians, are about 14,000.

The cathedral is large and fine, with two priests, also another parish for Indians, who are thought to be about 3000; besides several spacious convents and splendid churches, &c.

Plata has an university dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, with two other colleges.

Two leagues from the city runs the river Cachimayo, with several pleasant seats on its banks; and about six further, in the road to Potosi, is the river Philco Mayo, over which is a large stone-bridge. Here are taken delicious fish, among which is the Dorado; the other provisions are brought from the adjacent provinces.

The chief tribunal in Plata is the audience. The magistracy or corporation consists of Regidors, with a Corregidor, &c. Here is also a tribunal of Croisade, and court of inquisition.

To this archbishopric belong fourteen juridictions; among which is that of the city of Plata, and of such vast extent as to include the Imperial town of Potosi, the constant residence of the Corregidor, from which Plata is 100 miles. E. Lat. 22 deg. 36. min. S. long. 66 deg. 36 min. W.

PLATA, or PLETE, a large river of Peru, in South America, which rising in the province of the same name, runs S. E. till it joins the river Paraguay, the united stream of which is called Plata for above 200 leagues, till it empties itself with astonishing rapidity into the Atlantic ocean below Buenos Ayres. Several rivers unite with it along on each side, so that it frequently

quently overflows, its banks. It is navigable for the largeſt veſſels, and full of delightful iſlands.

PLATA, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Peru, in South America, alſo belonging to Spain. Lat. 1 deg. 5 min. S. long. 81 deg. 15 min. W.

PLATÆA, an ancient city of Achaia, the preſent Livadia of European Turkey, at the foot of Mount Cithæron, between Athens and Thebes. Here Pauſanias with a handful of Lacedæmonians defeated Mardonius the Perſian General, 40,000 of the Perſians being ſlain on the ſpot; which even proved the total ruin of Xerxes's army in Greece. Lat. 38 deg. 5 min. N. long. 24 deg. 5 min. E.

PLAWEN, a pretty little town of Voigtland and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the river Elſter. Here are four annual fairs. It has been often burnt, and lies ſixty-four miles S. W. of Dreſden. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 12 deg. 14 min. E.

PLESKOW, a circle or duchy of Great Novogorod government, in Weſtern Ruſſia. This was formerly a diſtinct republic. It lies between the duchy of Novogorod on the E. Ingria and Eſthonia on the N. Livonia on the W. and the palatinate of Polokz on the S. between lat. 56 and 58 deg. N. and between long. 28 and 32 deg. E.

Its capital of the ſame name is a ſtrong inland town on the river Welika, which here falls into the Pleſkow-lake, communicating with that of Peipus, or rather it is a part and bay thereof.

This place carries on a briſk trade, is populous, and the ſee of a Biſhop. The four quarters into which it is divided are each walled round, and beſide defended by a ſtout caſtle on a rock: it lies 134 miles E. of Riga. Lat. 57 deg. 26 min. N. long. 28 deg. 38 min. E.

PLESSE, a ſmall city, and large ſtone caſtle of Sileſia, in Germany, on the Viſtula, and confines of Poland. It is pretty well defended by its rivers and marſhes. The Romaniſts and Lutherans have a church each. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies thirty-ſix miles E. of Troppau. Lat. 50 deg. 4 min. N. long. 18 deg. 20 min. E.

PLEURS, a town of Chiavenna, a county of the Griſons, in Switzerland, near the river Maira. This place ſuffered a dreadful diſaſter twice, namely by an extraordinary inundation, and by a fall of rocks; the latter time between 1500 and 2000 ſouls periſhed by this cataſtrophe, which buried all the inhabitants under the ruins. It lay N. E. of Chiavenna.

PLINTHINE, an ancient town of Lower Egypt, in Africa, ſince the Arabs tower, on a bay of its name. From it the Ancients uſed to meaſure the depth of Egypt up to lake Serbonides.

PLOCZKOW, a palatinate of Poland, on the W. ſide of that kingdom. It lies E. of Maſovia, between the Viſtula and Pruſſia. Its ſenators are the Biſhop, Palatine and Caſtellan of the ſame name.

Its capital of the ſame denomination, and an Epiſcopal ſee, with a cathedral, ſtands on the high bank of the Viſtula, from which it has an agreeable proſpect. It has a good trade, and caſtle for its defence, and lies fifty miles N. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

PLOEN, a principality of Holſtein and Lower Saxony, in Germany, it includes the bailiwic of the ſame name, and all the eſtate belonging to the abbeys of Rethwick or Reinfeldt, and Arenſbeck, in Holſtein, with the principality of Sunderbourg, and caſtle of Norbourg, in the Iſle of Alſen, given by King Frederick II. in fee to his brother John Duke of Sleſwick and Holſtein-Ploen, the moſt conſiderable branch next to Gottorp.

Its capital of the ſame name, is ſurrounded by a wood and lake, and likewiſe defended by a good caſtle, the ſeat of the Prince of Holſtein-Ploen. The inhabitants having no fields or meadows, ſubſiſt chiefly on the fiſh they catch in the lake, particularly eels, and with theſe they trade in the neighbourhood. It lies twenty-four miles N. W. of Lubeck. Lat 54 deg. 46 min. N. long. 10 deg. 10 min. E.

PLUDENTZ, a county in the W. part of the Tiroleſe and circle of Auſtria, in Germany, near the Rhine, and about twenty miles S. of the lake of Conſtance.

The town of the ſame name ſtands at the foot of the mountains on the Ill, near its confluence with the Alſens. It lies ſixty-five miles W. of Inſpruck. Lat. 47 deg. 18 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5 min. E.

PLUVIERS, a ſmall, but trading town of Beauce and Orleannois, in France, on the rivulet Oeuf. Here is a parochial and collegiate church, and a monaſtery in the ſuburbs, which is obliged to give alms twice a week to poor paſſengers. It has four large ſtreets ending in a ſquare or market place. The neighbourhood produces corn, in which they trade conſiderably here; alſo wine and ſaffron. In the low grounds are meadows. It lies nine leagues from Orleans, and eighteen from Paris.

PLYMOUTH, the ancient *Tamaræ Oſtium*, at the junction of the Plym and Tamar, a borough and fine ſea-port of Devonſhire, the largeſt and ſafeſt in England, with two harbours capable of containing 1000 ſail, and very ſtrongly fortified. It lies between two large inlets of the ſea, in the bottom of a bay, and in the entrance to which is Edyſtone light-houſe, &c. Here is a royal yard, with a dry and wet dock for building and repairing of ſhips: alſo a charity-ſchool, four hoſpitals, and a work-houſe, where above 100 poor children are retained. Colonel Jory was a generous benefactor to this place. On the coaſt is a good pilchard-fiſhery, and with theſe a trade is carried on to the Streights and Weſt-Indies. It is a mayor-town, very populous, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is plenty of water brought hither at the coſt of the famous ſailors Sir Francis Drake, Sir John and Sir Richard Hawkins, all three natives of this county. Here are two fine churches, with two or three meeting-houſes. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Hickman family. The weekly markets are Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday. Its annual fairs are on January 25 and September 21, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It lies 42 miles from Exeter, and 215 from London. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 4 deg. 27 min. W.

PLYMOUTH, *New*, a colony of Maſſachuſet's province, in New England, in North America, belonging to Great Britain. It is the furtheſt province to the S. runs along the coaſt 100 miles from Cape Cod to Mancheſter; and is near fifty miles broad from Monument bay to Scituate. It contains the counties of Briſtol, Plymouth, and Barnſtaple.

In the county of Plymouth there are two or three ſmall rivers.

PLYMOUTH, *New*, the metropolis of the laſt mentioned colony of the ſame name, on the S. W. ſide of the great gulph Patuxet, now called the bay of New-Plymouth; it contains about 400 families, or 2400 ſouls, and but one pariſh-church; the adjacent ſoil is not very fruitful. This was the firſt town the Engliſh built in this country; but is now united with Maſſachuſet's. Lat. 41 deg. 28 min. N. long. 71 deg. 15 min. W.

PLYMPTON, or PLYMTON MAURICE, in contradiſtinction to Plympton Mary, a borough of Devonſhire, above a mile from the Plym, and near the Engliſh channel. Here is the beſt free-ſchool in theſe parts. It is built on ſtone-pillars, and handſomely endowed. The town is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. Its market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on February 25, April 5, Auguſt 12, and October 28, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth, It lies 6 miles from Plymouth, 36 from Exeter, and 220 from London.

PLYMLIMMON, a very high mountain, partly in Cardiganſhire, and partly in Montgomeryſhire, both in South and North Wales. From its E. ſide riſe the rivers Severn and Wye, as from the W. ſide flow the Ryddal and Yſtwith.

PO, or PADUS, in Latin *Eridanus*, one of the moſt conſiderable rivers in Italy. It riſes in Mount Veſo (Veſulus) which is among the higheſt peaks of the Alps; thence it runs by ſeveral meanders to Turin, where, receiving the Doria, it continues a northern courſe to Chivazzo; then turning E. it paſſes through Piedmont, Milan, Montferat, Parma, Mantua, Ferrara,

BRITISH MUSEUM 15 JUN 61

Habit of a Lady of Quality in Poland.

J. Hall Sculp.

Engraved by the King's Authority for the Geographical Dictionary.

rara, and Venice; and empties itſelf by ſeven mouths into the Adriatic ſea. In its courſe it receives upwards of thirty different rivers; among which, the moſt conſiderable beſides the two Dorias, are the Oglio, the Adige, and the Mincio, watering alſo the towns of Verue, Caſal, Valenzo, Placentia, and Cremona.

POCOMACK, a conſiderable river of Virginia, in North America.

POCKLINGTON, a ſmall market-town in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire. Its fairs are on February 24. April 25, July 24, and October 28, for cattle, cheeſe, cloth, and leathern ware.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Franconia, one of the circles of Germany. It lies thirty miles. S. E. of Bamberg. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 11 deg. 38 min. E.

PODEBROCK, one of the weſtern circles of the kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany.

PODOLIA, a very fruitful province of Red Ruſſia, in Poland. It is bounded on the N. by Volhinia, on the S. by the river Nieſter, which ſeparates it from Moldavia, on the E. by Ockſacow Tartary, and on the S. by the palatinate of Lemberg. It is 256 miles long, and near eighty broad; though its dimenſions are variouſly given.

The river Bug or Boeg runs quite through it from W. to E. and is watered by many other conſiderable ſtreams.

It is divided into the Upper and Lower; the former, which is the W. part, is populous and fruitful though in ſome parts mountainous; and it abounds with honey. In ſeveral places it has different ſorts of marble, and is divided into three diſtricts, having three ſenators. The Lower, or E. part of the province is a perfect deſert, on account of the frequent ravages commited here by the incurſions of the Turks, Tartars, and Coſſacks; otherwiſe the inhabitants of this country would have no reaſon to envy the plenty of Italy or Hungary. This and the Ukrain are reckoned by ſome the two beſt provinces in the Poliſh dominions.

POGGANTZ, one of the mine towns in Upper Hungary formerly a fair place, but it has been often burnt and laid waſte by the incurſions of the Turks, ſo that the miners were forced to deſiſt from their work.

POGGIO IMPERIALE, a city of Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies eighteen miles S. of Florence. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg 20. min. E.

POHEM, a fortreſs of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia, on a river the inhabitants call Taffa, which falls from a high mountain near the Northern ocean into the Tobol. The Muſcovites inhabit the place, which has a fertile ſoil round it, with ſeveral woods, in which are leopards, wolves, foxes, &c. It lies fifteen days journey northward from Tobolſka, and near the confines of Obdora and Petzora.

POIANTIA, a town of Majorca, one of the Spaniſh iſlands in the Mediterranean.

POINTS TRES, *Cape*, See CAPE TRES POINTS, a Britiſh fort on the Gold coaſt.

POIRINO, or POVERINO, a town of Piedmont, in the upper diviſion of Italy. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 7 deg. 34 min E.

POISOY, a ſmall city in the Iſle of France, on the Seine, and five leagues below Paris. It was the birthplace of St. Lewis, and here alſo a fruitleſs conference was held 1561, before King Charles IX. and the Royal Family, between the Romaniſts and Proteſtants, in which the famous Beza argued for the latter, and confounded his diſputants on tranſubſtantion, &c. It was formerly a royal reſidence, with monaſteries, &c. A famous market is kept in this place every Thurſday, for black cattle, ſent afterwards to the capital. At one end of the city is a very broad bridge over the Seine.

POICTIERS, the capital of Poictou, in France, the ancient *Lemunum*, or *Auſtugoritum*, and modern *Pictavium*, on the little river Clain. This is one of the largeſt places, except Paris in the whole kingdom, yet thinly inhabited, having corn-fields with the walks: ſo that great part it lies ruinous, from the devaſtation occaſioned by the civil wars. This is a ſeat of the principal courts, an Epiſcopal ſee, and it has an univerſity founded in 1431. Here are ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities, as an amphitheatre, &c.

In the neighbourhood of Poictiers Edward the Black Prince obtained a ſignal victory over the French in the year 1336, and at the ſame took priſoners John their King, and his ſon Philip.

At half a league's diſtance from the gates is a ſtone, ſupported by four pillars, being twenty-five feet long, and ſeventeen broad in all its four ſides.

Poictiers lies ſeventy miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 46 deg. 46 min. N. long. 18 min. E.

POICTOU, the capital of which is the laſt-mentioned Poictiers. It is a government or province of France, bounded on the S. by Saintonge, Angoumois and Aunis, on the E. by La Marche and a part of Berry, on the N. by Touraine and Anjou, and on the W. it has the Atlantic ocean.

This province is about 150 miles long, and 70 broad: it abounds in corn and cattle, with ſome wine, &c. and was part of the old kingdom of Aquitain.

Henry II. of England marrying Eleanor, heireſs of the laſt Duke of Aquitain, it, together with Guyenne and Gaſcony, became annexed to the crown of England; but having been loſt with all the reſt of France by the unfortunate Prince Henry VI. about the year 1416, it was reunited to the crown of France.

Here are but two navigable rivers, the Vienne and Sevre Niortoiſe, both having their ſource in Poictou. The Clain, formerly navigable from Poictiers to Chatelleraut, might eaſily be made ſo again.

The province is ſubdivided into Upper and Lower Poictou, for the whole of which there is a Governor General, &c.

POLA, the ancient *Julia Pœta*, a very old city of Iſtria, in the Venetian territories, and but poorly inhabited. Among its antiquites are the remains of a temple dedicated to Auguſtus, an amphitheatre and triumphal arch.

This is the ſee of a Biſhop under Aquileia. It ſtands on a promontory of the ſame name, ſixty miles from Trieſte, and ninety S. E. of Venice. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 36 min. E.

POLACHIA, or PODLACHIA, a palatine near the middle of Poland, and watered by the river Bog. It lies on the E. ſide of the country, between Maſſovia on the W. and Lithuania on the E. with the palatinates of Poleſia and Lublin on the S. and Pruſſia on the N. Its extent from N. to S. is 120 miles, but hardly 30 in breadth.

It is divided into three diſtricts, and its ſenators are the Palatine and Caſtellan.

POLAND, a large kingdom, almoſt ſquare, and about 700 miles either way. It is bounded on the N. by Pruſſia, Livonia, Courland, Ruſſia, and the Baltic; on the E. by another part of Ruſſia and Little Tartary: on the S. by the river Moldaw, Tranſylvania, Upper Hungary, and Walachia, being ſeparated from the two laſt but by one the Carpathian mountains; and on the W. by Sileſia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania. The country is almoſt level throughout, with exceeding fruitful fields, fine meadows, and pleaſant woods. In general it produces all ſorts of grain, particularly wheat and rye, ſeveral hundred ſhip-loads of which are annually exported by the Dutch to ſuch countries as have a ſcarcity of corn: here they have alſo cattle in vaſt numbers, with which they ſupply Germany; likewiſe ſalt, honey, wax, wool, and other uſeful commodites, as flax, hemp, and hides, with manufactures of linen and leather which they export, as well as maſts and naval ſtores: bringing home in return, wine, ſpices cloth, ſilk, and rich ſtuffs, fine linnen, pearls, gems, ſilver, copper, tin, ſteel, furs, &c.

But the balance of trade is much againſt them, having very few ſhips or port-towns, beſides Dantzick.

They have ſome mines of iron, lead, quickſilver, vitriol, and ſulphur; yet they make more advantage of their ſalt-mines and ſprings than of any other.

Poland in general produces all kinds of fruits and herbs, with a good breed of horſes; ſo that their cavalry are numerous and well-mounted.

The woods are ſtored with hares, rabbits, foxes, ſquirrels, deer, bears, wolves, and boars. The Maſſovian foreſts have plenty of elks, wild-aſſes, Uri, and buffaloes; the fleſh of which, when ſalted, the Poles reckon a great dainty. In the Ukrain are alſo wild-horſes, whoſe fleſh is equally prized by the nobility. The wolf or European lynx, called *lupus cervarius*, affords the beſt fur in Poland.

The form of government in Poland is a mixture of monarchy, ariſtocracy, and democracy. It is monarchical, becauſe they have a King at their head; but he is no more than the prime regent in a free republic: ariſtocratical, becauſe the King cannot reſolve upon any affairs relating to the intereſts of the ſtate, without the conſent of the nobility and gentry: and democratical, by reaſon of the power theſe have in the diets convened by the Monarch, which are ſeldom aſſembled, but for the election of a King: and it is they who preſcribe the rules called *pacta conventa*, by which he muſt govern.

The King cannot raiſe forces without the concurrence of the gentry, who are petty ſovereigns in their own territories; and the crown-general will obey no commands but thoſe of the dyet; and every Palatine or officer will return home out of the field whenever he pleaſes.

Armies and officers of ſtate are all maintained by the republic, and accountable to it alone, though nominated by the King; with this limitation, that he can prefer none but gentlemen, and thoſe natives, and not relations to his Majeſty, without the conſent of the dyet; nor can any be deprived but by the unanimous conſent of the ſame.

The King of Poland's revenue is reckoned 140,000l. a year, beſides his patrimony, crown-lands, and what he makes by diſpoſing of ſoldiers.

The ſenate conſiſts of the Biſhops, beſides the Primate, who is chief, the ten great officers of ſtate, the palatines, caſtellans, and deputies of the nobility, whom in all public acts the King conſults.

The general dyet of Poland is compoſed of the King, ſenators, and deputies from provinces and towns, who ought to aſſemble once in three years, and then ſit only ſix weeks. In theſe the legiſlative power is lodged. Every province has alſo its provincial dyet, which makes laws for its reſpective territory.

There are alſo ſome free ſtates and independent cities, which are governed by their own Princes and magiſtrates, as Ducal Pruſſia by the King of that name, Courland by its own Duke, and Dantzick by its magiſtrates.

The religion of Poland is Roman Catholic. In Red Ruſſia, &c. are many Greeks. But the King, though obliged to be a Papiſt, muſt tolerate Lutheraniſm in Poliſh Pruſſia, where are whole cities of that denomination, as Dantzick, Elbing, Thorn, and Marienburg; alſo ſome Calviniſts, eſpecially in Ducal Pruſſia.

The main ſtrength of the Poles and Lithuanians conſiſts in their horſe: yet theſe are rather a militia conſiſting of the gentry and their vaſſals, than a body of regular troops, ſince they quit the ſervice whenever they pleaſe. They have alſo Coſſacks.

Their infantry are moſtly hired from Germany and other nations; for their own peaſants are ſo diſpirited by ſlavery, that they are not fit for ſoldiers.

The Poliſh tongue, which is a dialect of the Sclavonic, is not copious, and at the ſame time harſh and hard to pronounce, having ſix or ſeven conſonants following one another.

The kingdom of Poland conſiſts of theſe parts: I. Poland Proper in the W. II. Pruſſia on the ſhore of the Baltic. III. The great dukedom of Lithuania in the E. IV. Samojitia and Courland in the N. V. Warſovia, Polachia, and Poleſia, in the center. VI. Red Ruſſia and Podolia in the S. VII. Volhinia and the Ukrain in the E.

The more general diviſion of this vaſt country is into Poland, Lithuania, Poliſh Pruſſia, and Courland; and theſe again are ſubdivided into,

I. Great Poland, conſiſting of,

1. Great Poland Proper, or Lower Poland, and the five palatinates of Poſen, Kaliſch, Siradia, Lenzicz, and Rawa.

2. Cujavia, a part of Great Poland, including the two palatinates of Brzeſc and Uladiſlaw.

3. Muſovia, which contains the palatinates of Czersk and Ploczk.

4. Poliſh Pruſſia comprehends four provinces, as Little Pomerania, or Pomerellia, Culmerland, Marienburg, and Ermeland or Wermeland.

II. Little Poland includes,

1. The three palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and Lublin; and theſe conſtitute that properly called Little Poland. It alſo comprehends

2. Podlachia.

3. Little or Red Ruſſia, the latter containing the palatinates of Chelm, Belz, and Lemberg; and this again further divided into the diſtricts of Lemberg, Przemyſl, Sanock, and Halicz.

4. Podolia, containing the palatinates of Podolia Proper and Braclaw.

5. The palatinate of Kiow, a part of the Ukrain, to which belong the diſtricts of Zytomierz and Owrucz.

6. Volhinia, containing the diſtricts of Krzemieniec and Lucki.

III. Great duchy of Lithuania. It includes

1. Lithuania Proper; to this belong the palatinates of Wilno, containing the Palatine diſtrict, that of Lidzki, Ozmianski, Braſlawski, and Wilkomirski: Trokie, to which belong the Palatine territory, that of Upitzki, Kowienski, and Grodzienski.

2. Lithuanian Ruſſia, containing Poleſia, Black Ruſſia, and White Ruſſia, with ſeveral ſubordinate diſtricts.

3. The palatinate of Livonia, being a part of the province of that name.

4. Samojitia.

IV. Duchy of Courland, containing Courland Proper, to which belong,

1. The ſupreme juriſdiction of Goldingen, containing nine pariſhes.

2. Seelburg, with four pariſhes.

3. The diſtrict of Pilten, containing ſeven pariſhes.

POLDER, *ter Pauwels*, a village belonging to the juriſdiction of Hulſt, in Flanders, one of the provinces in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

POLDKIRK, or rather PALDYKIRK, in the Mearns, a ſhire of Scotland.

POLEMONIUM, a city of Pontus Polemoniacus, and province of Amaſia, in Aſia Minor, on the coaſts of the Euxine ſea, a little below the promontory of Jaſon, and ſuppoſed to be the modern Vatiza.

POLESIA, a province of Lithuanian Ruſſia, in Poland. It is bounded on the N. by Polachia and great duchy of Lithuania, and on the S. by Volhinia. The moraſſes here are ſo large, that they appear like an open ſea.

POLESINE *di Rovigo*, a peninſula and part of Lombardy, belonging to the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. This is a very fruitful tract, being ſurrounded by the Adige, Po, Tanaro, and Caſtagnaro: alſo interſected by canals cut from their rivers. It lies on the W. ſide of the Adriatic ſea.

POLESWORTH, a market-town of Warwickſhire. It lies 20 miles from Warwick town, and 105 from London.

POLICANDRO, the ancient *Poliandros*, a rocky iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, eight miles in circuit. In it is only one ſmall creek on the S. E. ſide. It yields its inhabitants all the neceſſaries of life, and they carry on ſome trade in cotton. The little town upon it, and the only one in the iſland, contains 10000 Greek families; it has three well-built churches and two monaſteries. It lies between the iſlands of Milo and Morgo, being about twelve miles from Santorini,

torini, towards the N. W. Lat. 36 deg. 36 min. N. long. 25 deg. 15 min. E.

POLICASTRO, in Latin *Palæocaſtrum*, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of the hither principate of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Tuſcan ſea, and about the middle of a gulph of the ſame name. It roſe out of the ancient Bruxentum. It lies ſixty miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 26 min. N. long. 15 deg. 46 min. E.

POLICASTRO, a bay of Naples, which, extending on one ſide into the Baſilicate, reaches from the Torre Calabianca on the W. to Capo Cucco towards the N. E.

POLITIO, or POLIZZI, a town of the Val di Mazaro, in Sicily, and Lower diviſion of Italy, at the foot of Mount Madonia, and on the confines of Val di Demoni. It lies thirty miles S. E. of Palermo. Lat. 38 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 26 min. E.

POLOCK, or POLOCZKO, a fortified town of the palatinate of the ſame name, in Lithuanian Ruſſia, in Poland, on the Dwina, and at its confluence with the Poleſa. This is the bulwark of Lithuania againſt the Ruſſians, and lies 130 miles W. of Smolenſko. Lat. 56 deg. 36 min. N. long. 31 min. E.

The palatinate of the ſame name lies in the N. E. part of Lithuania, being N. W. from that of Witepſk, and with part of Ruſſia, on the N. and E. It is divided into two diſtricts, and has two ſenators, the Palatine, and Caſtellan.

POLYSTILO, ASPEROSA, or ASTRIZZA, now an inconſiderable place of the Romania, in European Turkey. It lies on the Archipelago, anciently called *Aberda*, one of the moſt celebrated cities in Thrace In its neighbourhood were famous mines of gold and ſilver.

POMALLACTA, a place in the province of Quito and Peru, in South America, where are ſome remains of an Inca palace or fortreſs, about ſix leagues from another of the ſame kind at Atun-Canar.

POMBO, or CONDE DE OCANGO, a province of Congo, in Africa. It is watered by the Coanza, which is very rapid, and falls into the Zaire.

According to an ancient cuſtom, none but a woman can govern that province, and is dependent on the Viceroy of Bata.

POMERANIA, a province of Upper Saxony, in the North of Germany, ſo called, as lying on the ſea or Baltic. It is bounded by Poliſh Pomerelia on the E. the Baltic on the N. the marquiſate of Brandenburg on the S. and by the duchy of Mecklenburg to the W.

The air is the coldeſt of any part in Germany. The ſoil in many parts is ſandy and barren, and the arable lands near the ſhore frequently over-run with ſand; yet in other parts they have corn enough for conſumption and exportation; beſides good paſtures full of cattle, with many large woods and foreſts abounding with deer and other game.

It is well watered by rivers and lakes, and has plenty of ſalt and freſh-water fiſh, particularly ſalmon and lampreys. But the greateſt advantage of this country is its ſite on the Baltic for a foreign trade, having ſeveral good harbours, the principal of which are Stralſund and Stetin.

They have excellent mum and beer, but no wine of their own. It abounds with amber, and has no mines but ſome few of iron.

Its principal rivers are the Oder, Pene, Rega, Perſant, Wiper, Stolp, Rekenitz, and the Barte.

It is divided into Eaſtern and Weſtern Pomerania. The former, lying E. of the Pene, alſo called the Lower, and Brandenburg Pomerania, is ſubject to the King of Pruſſia; and all to the W. of it, or the Upper and Swediſh Pomerania, to the Swedes.

This country, taken all together, extends upwards of 200 miles from E. to W. and but about 70 from N. to S. being of unequal breadth.

Upper Pomerania is divided into the territories of

Stetin and Wolgaſt, containing Stetin, Jazenitz, Ukermund, Paſſewalk, Dam, Gartz, Anclam, Gripſwald, Kentzing, and Wolgaſt.

Gutſkow, containing Gutſkow, Treptow, and Demmin.

Iſlands of Rugen, Uſedom, and Wollin.

Lower Pomerania is divided into the territories of

Pomerania Proper, containing Stargard and Camin.

Duchy of Caſſubia, containing Colberg, Beglard, and Coſlin.

Duchy of Wenden, containing Rugenwald, &c.

Eaſtern or Ducal Pomerania lies between the Baltic and the Oder, and betwixt the marquiſate of Brandenburg and the kingdom of Pruſſia.

Upper, or the Royal Pomerania, extends from the Oder to the frontiers of Mecklenburg, and from the marquiſate of Brandenburg to the Baltic.

This country is the ſeat of war at preſent between the Swedes and the King of Pruſſia.

POMERSFELDT, a pleaſure-houſe or hunting-ſeat belonging to the Biſhop of Bamberg, near the city of this name, in Franconia, a circle of Germany.

POMFRET, the common pronunciation of Pontefract, a borough of Yorkſhire.

POMONA, the largeſt iſland of all the Orkneys, in the North of Scotland, and therefore called the Main-land, on which ſtands the royal burgh of Kirwall, and the only town in it.

This iſland is about twenty-four miles long, and from ſix to nine broad. Here are nine pariſh churches, with ſeveral mines of good white and black lead. It is in general fruitful, and has four excellent harbours at Kirwall, Derſund or Deerland, Grahamſhall, and Cairſton. The E. part, called Deerneſs, is a peninſula joined to the other by a narrow neck, with a church and ſeveral ſeats on it.

In this iſland are lakes and rivulets abounding with ſalmon and other fiſh; alſo divers bays and headlands, particularly the high promontory of Mull, the ſea in a tempeſt daſhing ſo againſt it as to riſe higher than the cape.

In this iſland are two temples, ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to the worſhip of the ſun and moon. The one lies on the E. and the other on the W. ſide of Lough-Stennis; both which have trenches round them. The largeſt is 110 paces in diameter, and the leaſt is of a ſemi-circular form.

POMPEY'S BRIDGE, built by that Roman over the Nera at the city of Terni, in the duchy of Spoleto, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy.

POMPEY'S PILLAR, ſtill ſtanding on a high hill, 200 paces from Alexandria, in Lower Egypt, a province of Africa. It is one entire ſtone 125 feet high, and of the Corinthian order.

PONCIA, or PONTIA, the ancient name of *Ponza*, an iſland in the neighbourhood of Sardinia.

PONDESTURA, or PONTESTURA, a town of Montferat, in Upper Italy, on the S. bank of the Po. It lies ſix miles W. of Caſal, and thirty-three E. of Turin, ſubject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8. deg. 10 min. E.

PONDICHERRY, a town of the Hither India, on the Coromandel coaſt and bay of Bengal, in Aſia, where is the principal French factory and ſtrong fort in this county. The Dutch from Batavia took it in 1690, but reſtored it by the treaty of Ryſwick.

In 1758 Admiral Boſcawen beſieged it; but by reaſon of the periodical rains then coming on, he was obliged to abandon it. It lies ſixty miles S. of Fort St. George. Lat. 12 deg. 26 min. N. long. 80 deg. 14 min. E.

PONFERRADA, the ancient *Interamnium Flavium*, a ſmall city of Leon, on the confines of Galicia, in Spain. It lies in a valley between high mountains on the river Sill. It lies thirty-eight miles S. W. of the city of Leon. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. W.

PONG-HU, an iſland of China, in Aſia, with a good port ſecure againſt all winds. But this and all the iſlands

islands round it are quite barren, and must be supplied with provisions from China. The Dutch, when settled at Formosa, built also a fort at one end of Pongha, the remains of which are still to be seen.

PONS, in Latin *Pontes*, a small town of Saintonge, in France; it stands on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Seugne. It was formerly a very considerable place, surrounded with a strong wall, and has an antique castle, now dismantled. It is divided into the Higher city, called St. Vivien; and the Lower, called Les Aires or St. Martin. Over the river are several bridges. It lies four leagues from Saintes to the S.

PONS, *St. de Tomieres*, a town of Languedoc, in France, belonging to the diocese of the same name, on the Jaur. It is the see of a Bishop. It lies twenty miles N. of Narbonne. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E.

PONTA *Delgada*, the capital of St. Miguel, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic ocean. It stands in a plain at the mouth of a spacious harbour defended by a citadel and subject to Portugal.

PONTAFELLA, a town of the Venetian territories, in the upper division of Italy. It lies twenty-five miles N. of Friuli. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 36 min. E.

PONT A MOUSSON, an imperial city of Lorrain, in Germany, and subject to France. It lies on the Moselle, fifteen miles N. of Nancy. Lat. 49 deg 20 min. N. long. 5 deg. 56 min. E.

PONT ARLIER, the ancient *Pont Elle*, a town of the Franche Comte, near Mount Jarten, on the confines of Switzerland, through which is a commodious road defended by a castle half a mile from the town.

PONT BEAUVOISIN, a small town of Dauphiny, in France.

PONTCHARTRAIN, a lake of Canada, in North America, by which the French found out a more safe communication with the Mississippi, to avoid the danger and difficulty of sailing up that river by its principal mouth: but it seems to be not so quick and easy a passage, from its being in great measure abandoned.

PONT DE, Se, Cæsar's *Pons Ligeris*, a small town of Anjou, in France, on the Loire, over which is a bridge partly stone and partly timber, 1000 paces long, and near it a strong castle. It lies about eight miles S. of Angers. Lat. 47 deg. 24 min. N. long. 36 min. W.

PONT DE L'ARC, E, a small town of Normandy, in France, with a stone-bridge over the Seine, and a strong castle upon an island. It lies about ten miles S. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. E.

PONT DU CHATEAU, or PONS CASTELLI, a town of Lower Auvergne, on the Allier, by the navigation of which river a trade is carried on here from Auvergne to Paris. It gives title of Marquis.

PONTE CENTESIMO, a town and castle of Spoleto, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy, on a little river that falls into the Topino, seven miles N. E. of Foligna, and the same S. E. of Radicotani, in Naples.

PONT ELAND, a corruption of *Pons Ædii*, a bridge built by the Emperor Adrian, on the river Pont, in Northumberland.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a small town of Languedoc, in France, on the Rhone, over which there is a fine stone-bridge of nineteen large, and seven small arches. It lies forty-three miles N. of Arles. Lat. 44 deg. 16 min. N. long. 4 deg. 45 min. E.

PONTEFRACT, commonly pronounced *Pomfret*, a large and well built borough, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire, at its junction with the Dan. It is governed by a mayor, &c. and sends two members to parliament.

Here was a famous castle, but now in ruins, where Henry, the great Earl of Lancaster, was beheaded by his nephew King Edward II. Also King Richard II. was very cruelly murdered here, though after a stout resistance, by that Prince: likewise Antony, Earl Rivers, uncle to King Edward V. &c. was beheaded here by Richard Crookback.

This place suffered much in the civil wars. The church is a handsome Gothick fabric, the market-place spacious, and its market on Saturday well-stored with meat, corn and other provisions. Its fairs are on Saturday after February 2, Saturday after Palm-Sunday, St. Giles day, September 1, (if on a Sunday, the following day) Saturday after St. Andrew, November 30, and Saturday after 20 days from Christmas. It gives title of Earl to the Fermor family, has a charity-school, and a sum left by George I. about Earl of Shrewsbury, for 5l. at a time to be lent for three years to poor artificers.

Between this town and Doncaster are several visible traces of the Ermin-street. It lies 18 miles from York, and 169 from London.

Its neighbourhood abounds with lime-stone, liquorice, and skirrets.

PONTELIMA, or PONTE DE LIMA, a walled town of Entre Douro e Minho, with a noble bridge over the Lima. It contains 500 inhabitants, and lies 180 miles N. of Lisbon.

PONTESTURA, a town of Monferat in Italy. See PONDESTURA.

PONTEVEDRA, a town of Galicia, in Spain. Its inhabitants amount to 1500 families.

PONTE VICO, a small, but handsome and well fortified town of Bresciano, in the Venetian territories, and upper divisions of Italy, in the Oglio, with a small and commodious port on the Adriatic sea.

PONTGIBAUD, a small town of Lower Auvergne, in France. Near it is the silver-mine of Rore, but inconsiderable, and a sour mineral spring. It lies about four leagues from Riom on the E. and six S. from Clermont.

PONTHIEU, a subdivision of Lower Picardy, in France. This is a county along the Somme. It lies between Amienois, Boulonois, Artois, and the British Channel.

It abounds in corn, fruit, and pasture; and, being near the sea, has the advantage of trade. Its capital is Abbeville.

PONTIPOOL, a small town of Monmouthshire. Here are several iron-mills, and its market is kept on Saturday. It lies 14 miles from Monmouth, and 140 from London.

PONTLARCHE, a town in Normandy. See PONT DE L'ARCHE.

PONTLEVEQUE, an open town of Lisieux, in Normandy, in France, on the rivulet Toques, which is called Lezor from its source to Lisieux. It is famous for a sort of excellent cheese. It lies four leagues below Lisieux on the N. and five from the sea.

PONTMUSSON, a town of Lorrain. See PONT A MOUSSON.

PONTOGLIO, a town of Bresciano, in the Venetian territories and Upper Italy.

PONTOISE, the ancient Briou Isanæ, the capital of Vexin François, in the Isle of France, on the declivity of a hill, with two parochial churches and a collegiate one; also religious foundations. Its bridges consists of twelve arches. It lies sixteen miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 8 min. E.

PONTORSO, a small town of Avranches, a bishopric of Normandy, in France, on the Couesnon, and confines of Britany. It lies nine miles S. of Avranches and near the English channel. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N. long. 1 deg. 30 min. W.

PONTREMOLI, a small town of Parma, in Upper Italy, among the Appennine mountains, fifty miles E. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 deg. 36 min. E.

PONTREMY, or PONT DE REMY, a considerable borough of Lower Picardy, in France, on the Somme. It has a bridge leading to an island, in which is a castle, a passage of consequence.

In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Julius Cæsar's camp. It lies six miles from Abbeville.

PONTRIEU, a good town of Britany, in France, on the Trieu, about three leagues from the British Channel, and seven from St. Brieux on the W.

PONTSEINE, or SUR SEINE, a town of Champagne Proper,

Proper, in France, with a bridge over the Saine. It lies seven leagues from Troyes on the N. W. and nineteen from Paris. Here is a noble castle and exquisite gardens of M. de Chauvigny.

PONTSEE, a town of Anjou, in France. See PONT DE SE.

PONT SAINTEMUXENCE, a small city of Senlis, in the Isle of France, on the Oise, over which is a bridge. Here is very good trade. It lies two leagues from Senlis to the N. E.

PONTON, a considerable Roman colony in Northamptonshire, through which the military road passed northward.

PONTUS, a province of Asia Minor, contiguous to, and interwoven with Paphlagonia. It lies N. of Galatia, S. of the Euxine sea, and is divided on the E. from Cappadocia by the river Halys, and on the W. by that of Parthenius.

PONTSURYONNE, a small city of Senonois and Champagne in France, with a bridge over the Yonne. It is two leagues distant from Sens to the N. and towards Paris.

PONZA, or PONCIA, an island in the Mediterranean, near the entrance of Gaieta bay. Here is a large high tower, in which the inhabitants shut themselves up, when threatened with an invasion from the Barbary Corsairs. Lat. 41 deg. 16 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10 min. W.

POOLE, a considerable borough of Dorsetshire, and a county of itself, with one of the best harbours on the coast. It is surrounded every way by water, but northwarh, where it is defended by a wall. It sits out a great number of ships every year to the Newfoundland fishery, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament.

Here is plenty of good fish, particularly large oysters. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Thursday, and a fair or free market the first Thursday in November, for toys. It lies 5 miles from Wareham, 24 E. of Dorchester, and 110 W. of London. Lat. 51 deg. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. W.

POOLE'S HOLE, one of the wonders of the Peak, in Derbyshire, at the foot of a great mountain, has a low and narrow entrance, dilating itself into a wide and lofty concavity, from the roof of which water drops continually, incrusting the stones with crystals, &c. Here is that called the Queen of Scots pillar. Along the middle runs a stream among the falling rocks, with an hideous noise.

POOLOWAY, one of the Spice of Banda isles, in the East Indian ocean. It lies forty-three miles S. of Ceram. Lat. 3 deg. 34 min. S. long. 128 deg. 5 min E.

POPA MADRE, a town of Carthagena, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, on the western bank of the river Santa Martha. It lies fifty-four miles E. of Carthagena.

In one of the chapels is an image of the Virgin Mary richly adorned, to which the Spaniards from all parts of America make pilgrimages, ascribing many miracles to it, particularly deliverance from storms and enemies at sea. Lat. 10 deg. 21 min. N. long. 73 deg. 5 min. W.

POPAYAN, a government of Quitto in South America, terminating it on the N. It is divided into two Jurisdictions, of which that on the N. and E. belong to the audience of Santa Fe, or the new kingdom of Granada, Quito having only those parts which lie towards the S. and W. The jurisdiction of Popayan reaches southward to the river Mayo and to Ipales, where it confines on that of the town of San Miguel de Ibarra; N. E. it terminates with the province of Antioquia, and contiguous to that of Santa Fe; and northward it confines on the government of Carthagena. The territory of Barbaco is the only part of it which reaches to the South sea, its western limits having been contracted by the new government of Choco; eastward it spreads itself to the sources of the Coqueta, thought to be those of the Oroonoko and Negro.

From E. to W. it is about eighty leagues, and little less from N. to S. This large jurisdiction is divided into eleven departments, for each of which the principal governor nominates a deputy.

Through the country runs a chain of barren mountains from N. to S. and the soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and continually flooded.

The Spaniards have built several towns in this province, which abounds with gems, balm, dragon's blood, jasper, and a kind of agat.

POPAYAN, the capital of the last mentioned province of the same name, stands in a large plain, having on the N. side an uninterrupted prospect of the country, and on the E. side of a moderately high mountain called M. from its resemblance to that letter, being covered with a variety of trees. The W. side is also diversified with small eminences. The city is of a middling size, with broad, straight and level streets, the foot-path near the houses being paved, and the middle composed of gravel. The houses are of unburnt bricks; all those belonging to persons of distinction have one story, but all the rest only a ground-floor. The furniture in them is magnificent, being all brought from Europe by sea, and besides that a prodigious way by land-carriage. Its cathedral is the only parochial church; besides several convents, with a Jesuits college, all having churches; and in the latter is a grammar-school: an university is also in great forwardness, under the direction of the same fathers.

From the mountain of M illues the river Del Molino, and runs through the city, having a bridge of stone and another of timber over it. The waters have a peculiar medicinal virtue. In the mountain there is also a spring of excellent water, but it is conveyed to the nunneries, &c.

Above a league N. of Popayan runs the river Cauca, with a very large, deep and rapid current, and is subject to dangerous swellings.

The inhabitants are computed at between 20 and 25,000; and its numbers daily increase, on account of the employment which the many gold mines worked all over its jurisdiction afford the indigent, and consequently occasions a great resort. Here the Governor constantly resides, and he is also the chief magistrate. This is also the seat of a chamber of finances, &c. The Bishop, who is a suffragan to Santa Fe de Bagota, has a settled revenue of 6000 dollors annually. It lies 121 miles S. W. of the city or Bagota, and 231 N. E. of Quito. Lat 2 deg. 28 min. N. and about long. 2 deg. E. of the meridan of Quito, or 76 deg. 10 min. W. of London.

POPEDOM, dominions of the Pope, or properly the Ecclesiastical state, is a part in the middle division of Italy, bounded by the Venetian territories on the N. the Adriatic sea on the E. the kingdom of Naples on the S. E. the Mediterranean on the S. and by the grand duchy of Tuscany and the states of Modena on the W. Its extent from S. to N. or from Monte Circello, to Cochola or the mouth of the Po, is about 246 miles; but its breadth from S. W. to N. E. varies, being in some parts scarcely 20, and in others 120 miles. The soil is very rich, producing corn, wine, oil, flax, figs, and other excellent fruit; yet the country is but thinly peopled, and badly cultivated. The most healthful part of the Ecclesiastical state is Bologna, lying N. of the Appenine mountains; but the duchy of Ferrara contiguous it is a mere bog; nor is the Campania of Rome much better in summer, from the great number of lakes and stagnated waters which the ancient Romans were careful to drain off, as these render the country unwholesome to live in. Notwithstanding the coasts belonging to the Pope are conveniently situated, both on the Adriatic and Tuscan seas, yet his subjects have hardly any ports or trading vessel, though, in order to invite foreigners to trade with this country, Civita Vecchia has been declared a free port.

The Pope of Rome may be considered not only as the spiritual head of the Romish church, but also as a considerable temporal monarch in Italy, where he is absolute; for though he holds a consistory of Cardinals, who are his council in ecclesiastical affairs, there is

have nothing to do with the temporal administration. His prime minister is the Cardinal Patron, and commonly one of his relations, who has thereby an opportunity of raising an immense fortune.

The principal prerogative of the Cardinals is that of chusing a Pope out of their own body. Their college hath by degrees been augmented to the number of seventy; but the Pope generally takes care to keep some vacancies in reserve, or in petto, as it is commonly called, so that the college is never complete. Their title is that of Eminence, (as the Pope's is his Holiness) and each endeavours to get himself chosen a Cardinal Protector of some Roman Catholic state, to manage their affairs at the court of Rome.

In the Papal dominions are five legations or principal governments, namely, Bologna, Urbino, Ravenna, Ferrara, and Avignon; but the Campania of Rome is under the immediate government of the Pope himself. He also appoints a commander over the forces in every province and city; but the judges and other inferior offices are elected by their respective inhabitants.

Though the Pope engrosses all the corn in the country, the farmers being obliged to sell it to his agents at the price he fixes on it, and he retails it out again to the subjects, yet bread is not dear at Rome.

The Pope's spiritual dominion extends to every country where the Romish religion has gained footing: and though many temporal Princes and their lay subjects of that communion, have lately disputed the Pope's supremacy; yet the monks, jesuits, and regular clergy in every country, still continue inviolably attached to the see of Rome; and these amounting to near two millions of souls, make a formidable body.

Their revenues are computed at 20,000,000 Sterling per annum, not including casual profits by offerings, &c.

Besides the Ecclesiastical state strictly so called, as mentioned further on, the Pope is also possessed of the duchy of Benevento in the kingdom of Naples, the counties of Avignon and Venaisin, in the South of France; and a considerable number of fiefs in Italy, the principal of which are the kingdom of Naples, and the states of Parma and Placentia.

Thus the Roman Pontiffs have, from a very inconsiderable beginning, gradually grown up to the present excessive height of ecclesiastical power, chiefly through the inundation of barbarous northern nations upon the declension of the Roman empire, from the liberality of Christian Princes, as Pepin, Charlemagne, &c. and the great increase of a vast variety of religious orders, &c.

The Pope's revenues must be very considerable, and out of them he could maintain a strong military force; but quite different methods are taken for supporting the grandeur of the Romish court; so that very few land-forces are kept up, though the arsenal at Rome contains arms sufficient for furnishing 20,000 men, horse and foot.

The naval force of the Ecclesiastical state consists only of twenty galleys, and these are generally stationed at Civita Vecchia.

In the Ecclesiastical State Proper are included, 1. The duchy of Ferarra. 2. That of Bologna. 3. The province of Romagna. 4. The duchy of Urbino. 5. The marquisate of Ancona. 6. The Perugiano. 7. The Orvietano. 8. The duchy of Castro. 9. The Patrimony of St. Peter. 10. Campania di Roma. 11. Sabina. 12. The duchy of Spoleto or Umbria. And, 13. The country called Citta di Castello; besides the countries in and out of Italy, with the fiefs, &c. already mentioned.

The capital of this state is the once-famous city of Rome, and the Pope's residence.

POPENBURG, one of the towns belonging to the Bishop of Hildesheim, in Germany.

POPERINGEN, a town of Flanders in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies eleven miles W. of Ypres. Lat. 50 deg. 48 min. N. long. 2 deg. 46 min. E.

POPO, a district of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. It lies W. of Whidah.

POPO, or MADRE DE POPA, in the Terra Firma of South America.

PORCA, PORCAT, or HOGISLAND, a province of the Malabar coast and Mogul empire, in the East Indies, in Asia. This is an unhealthy, but fruitful country in pepper and rice, extending about seventy miles in length. The water which forms this island is an inland branch of the sea running parallel with it from Cocheen to Carnapole, where it receives the river, which together make a very good harbour to the town of Porca, where the Dutch have a factory. They took it from the Portuguese in 1642. Lat. 2 deg. 5 min. N. long. 65 deg. 36 min. E.

PORCELON, or POURCELONO, a town of Siam and the East Indies, in Asia. It stands on the Menan, near 320 miles N. of Siam. It is said by the French Jesuits to be a considerable city, of great commerce, and defended by fourteen bastions.

PORCO, one of the fourteen jurisdictions belonging to the archbishopric of Plata, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, in South America. It begins at the W. side of the town of Potosi, and about twenty-five leagues from Plata city, and extending about twenty further.

The coldness of its situation occasions a scarity of grain and fruit, but it abounds in fine cattle of all kinds.

In this jurisdiction is the mountain of Porco, from the mines of which the Yncas extracted all the silver for their expences and ornaments; and it was likewise the first which the Spaniards worked; but it has been since abandoned for those of Potosi.

The town of the same name with the last-mentioned jurisdiction, is about twenty miles W. of Potosi. Lat. 22 deg. 15 min. S. long. 68 deg. 10 min. W.

PORENTRU, PONRENTU, or PORTRENTRU, a city in the bishopric of Basil and Switzerland. It lies on the Halle, sixteen miles S. E. of Montbeliard. Lat. 47 deg. 26 min. N. long 7 deg. 15 min. E.

PORLOCK, or PURLOCK, a small sea-port at the utmost extent of Somersetshire, on the Bristol channel. Its annual fairs are on Thursday before May 12. Thursday before October 9, and Tuesday before November 12, all for cattle. It lies 23 miles from Bridgewater, and 164 from London.

PROMAIN, a pretty large trading town in Cambaya, one of the provinces in the southern division of Indostan and East Indies, in Asia. It lies on the coast.

PORTALEGRE, the ancient *Portus Alecar*, a city of Alentejo, fortified with walls and towers in the antique taste. It is the see of a Bishop, and lies eighty-four miles E. of Lisbon. Lat. 39 deg. 26 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. W.

PORTAFERRY, i. e. the dreadful port or ferry, a town in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It lies on the narrow neck of Strangford bay, between that and the lake. It has some trade and excellent fish.

PORTANGEL, or ANGEL'S PORT, a harbour on the South sea, in Guaxaca, a province of Mexico, in North America. It lies central to St. Pedro and Carolita. It has a broad open bay, with good anchorage, but bad landing.

PORTARLINGTON, a small town on the N. part of Queen's county, and province of Leinster in Ireland, on the Barrow. This is a flourishing plantation, about nine miles from Kildare.

PORTDESIRE, an harbour on the E. coast of South America, where ships in their voyages to the South sea frequently touch. It lies 154 miles N. E. of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. S. long. 70 deg. 19 min. W.

PORTDIEU, a small town of Limosin, in France, not far from Bort.

PORTE, the title usually given to the city of Constantinople, the metropolis of the Turkish empire. The court here is rather denominated by way of eminence, on account of a famous gate in the Emperor's palace leading to the Seraglio; others say from this city having one of the finest harbours in Europe. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

PORTEL, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. It stands high, is walled round, and has also a castle at the top of the

the hill. It contains 500 inhabitants in two parishes, with two monasteries. It lies 12 miles S. W. from Viano, and eighty S. E. from Lisbon.

PORTENBESSIN, a town of Normandy, in France, with an harbour on the British channel. It lies eighteen miles E. of Caen. Lat. 49 deg. 26 min. N. long. 56 min. W.

PORTENDOWN, or PORTNADOWN, a town of Armagh, a county in the province of Ulster, and kingdom of Ireland, with a bridge over the Bann, to which above 1300 Protestants being driven at times, and pricked forward by the rebels swords, were forced into the river and drowned. It lies eight miles from Charlemont.

PORT-GLASGOW, a village in the neighbourhood, and under the jurisdiction of the city of Glasgow, in the West of Scotland.

PORT JULIAN, or ST. JULIAN, a harbour on the Magellanic coast, in South Amercia.

PORTLAND, formerly an island, which name it still retains, though now only a peninsula, in Dorsetshire, and opposite to Weymouth. It is hardly seven miles in circuit, and but thinly inhabited. Though it yields plenty of corn and pasture, they have no firing here but dried cow-dung. From its E. extremity, where is a church and several houses, the sea has thrown up a vast ridge called Chesil-bank, not above half a stone's throw from the shore, to which they pass over by a boat and rope. It runs westard about seven miles to Abbotsbury, leaving an inlet in some places near a mile and a half over, in the broadest part of which is a swannery of about 7 or 8000 swans. Here the land lies high, but by reason of dangerous rocks it is only accessible on the N. side, where it is defended by Portland castle on one side, and Sandsfoot castle on the other; both which absolutely command all ships that come into the road, which, from its strong current, is called Portland-Race. This is reckoned the most dangerous part of the British Channel; for due S. there is a strong setting-in of the currents from the English and French coasts, so that many vessels have been driven unawares W. of Portland on the beach. On the two points of it is a light-house, the one opposite to the other for the guiding of mariners. In the inland parts are quarries of the whitest free-stone, commonly known by its name, and much used in the public structures of London, ever since the burning of that metropolis, as in St. Paul's, the Monument, &c.

This island, of which some nobleman is generally the Governor, gives title of Duke to the Bentinck family. It lies 12 miles S. of Dorchester. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 2 deg. 48 min W.

PORTL'ORIENT, a sea port-town and fortress of Vannes and Britany, in France. It lies at the mouth of the Scorf, and opposite to Port Lewis. This is the principal station for the ships belonging to the French East India company, and hence called the Port of the East. It lies twenty-six miles N. W. of Vannes. Lat. 47 deg. 45 min. N. long. 3 deg. 18 min. W.

PORT LOUIS, formerly called *Blavet*, at the mouth of the river of the latter name: it is a town in Vannes, a bishopric of Britany, with a very good harbour, which the largest ships enter easily, and a spacious road or bay, at the end of which is the above-mentioned Port L'Orient. It is defended by a citadel and other works, being a station for part of the royal navy; it lies seventy four miles N. W. of Nantes. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 18 min. W.

PORT LOUIS, a fortress on the S. W. coast of Hispaniola, in the West Indies. It belongs to France. Admiral Knowles took and demolished it in 1747: but it has been since repaired.

PORT MAHON, (see MAHON and MINORCA) an island in the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Spain.

PORT MARQUIS, a good harbour of Mexico, in North America. It lies about a league E. of Acapulco, where ships from Peru generally run in contraband goods.

PORT MONTAGUE, as Dampier calls it, in New Britain, and the southern regions of North America. It is mountainous and woody, having rich valleys and fine brooks, with plenty of sea and fresh water fish, vegetables, fowl, hogs, &c. Lat. 6 deg. 10 min. S. and 151 miles W. from Cape St. George.

PORT PATRICK, in Galloway, in Scotland, the usual place for passage to Belfast, and other ports in Ireland. The harbour is tolerably good, and the road safe; but the packet-boats, and some few fishing vessels, are the sum of its navigation.

PORT SETON, a place with a mole or pier, on the coast E. of Edinburgh, and in the neighbourhood of that capital of Scotland, where is made very good white salt, and in such quantities, that a considerable trade is carried on to Norway, Hamburg, Bremen, the Baltic, and even Holland, besides other goods.

PORTSOY, a neat town or village of Bamffshire, in the North of Scotland. It lies on the coast of the Murray firth, with a harbour or pier for shipping. Here coasting and other vessels are very frequent, besides those belonging to the inhabitants, and give the place an air of business. It yields plenty of lea-fish, and lies six miles N. from Bamff.

PORTO, the ancient *Portus Augusti*, on the right side of the Tyber, and three miles from the Mediterranean. It was once a considerable place, and is an Episcopal see belonging to the Dean of the college, in St. Peter's Patrimony, and the Ecclesiastical State, in the middle division of Italy. It has since gone to ruin, to which, among other causes, contributed the withdrawing of the sea from it for the space of two miles. It lies about three miles from Ostia.

PORTO, OPORTO, and commonly called PORT A PORT, a city and well-known sea-port of Entre Douroe Minho, in Portugal, at the mouth of the Douro, and on its N. side. The entrance into its harbour called Barra, or the Bar, is dangerous, by reason of rocks and sands-banks, except at high-water in the winter: and it is defended by a castle.

This place is surrounded with walls and towers, and next to Lisbon is the richest city of Portugal, and the see of a bishop. It owes its original to Cale or Gaya, a suburb on the opposite side of the river, hence called Portucale. Here is a good trade, particularly in wine, to England, commonly denominated Port.

The harbour is safe against all winds; but when the floods or freshes in the river come down, no anchor can hold, at which times the ships are squeezed and fastened to each other along the walls, in order to avoid the impetuosity of the torrent.

The streets of this city are narrow and irregular, yet well paved, the natural rock making up part of the pavement, and in other places even the walls of the houses. The edifices are antique, but graceful, and all of stone. The churches, especially the cathedral, are stately and magnificent. Its inhabitants amount to about 2000 families in five parishes, with nine monasteries, and other religious foundations. It lies thirty-eight miles S. of Braga. Lat. 40. deg. 53 min. N. long. 8 deg. 35 min W.

PORTO BELLO, or ST. PHILIP DE PORTO BELLO, a town of Darien, or Terra Firma Proper, on the narrowest part of the isthmus which joins North and South America. Here is a large commodious harbour, from it extant and security denominated the Fine Harbour by Christopher Columbus. It has good anchorage and shelter for shipping; and, though its entrance is very wide, it is well-defended by Iron castle, which stands on the N. point thereof. The S. side is full of rifts of rocks, the middle of the channel has from nine or ten to fifteen fathom water, and a good bottom.

On the S. side of the harbour is Gloria castle, to the E. of which begins the town, having before it a point of land which projects into the harbour. On this point stood fort St. Jerom. All these were demolished in 1739, by Admiral Vernon and Commodore Brown, who took this town and port with six ships only. North-west of Gloria castle is the anchoring-place for large ships; but smaller vessels come further up; and 1150 toises from St. Jerom's fort W. 1-4th N. is a sand-bank, on which is only a fathom and a half of water.

North-west of the town is the little bay Caldera, with

with four fathom and a half of water, very proper for careening of veſſels, and quite ſheltered from all winds North-eaſt of the town is the mouth of the river Caſcajal, which affords no freſh water within a quarter of a league or upwards from its mouth, in which are alligators. The tides here are very irregular.

The town of Porto Bello ſtand on the declivity of a mountain ſurrounding the whole harbour, the houſes are moſtly of timber, and about 130 in number, but the greateſt part of them ſpacious. It conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, extending along the ſtrand, with ſome others croſſing it, and running from the declivity of the mountain to the ſhore. Here are two large ſquares, a cuſtom-houſe of ſtone, and three churches, with other religion foundations.

At the E. end of the town, which is the road to Panama, is a quarter called Guiney, where all the negroes, whether ſlaves or free, reſide.

The place is very unhealthly, not only to ſtrangers, but to the natives, as numbers of Europeans have wofully experienced. It is under the juriſdiction of a Governor, who has the title of Lieutenant General, as being ſuch under the Preſident of Panama.

During the time the Spaniſh Galleons are here, which is called Porto Bello fair, about 1000 crowns, have been given for a middle chamber and cloſet, and for ſome large houſes 4, 5, or 6000, proviſions being alſo porportionably dear, and brought hither from Carthagena and Panama.

Among the mountains round this harbour, one is particularly remarkable by its overtopping loftineſs. It is called Capiro, and ſtands at the extremity of the harbour, in the road to Panama. Its ſummit is always covered with thick dark clouds; and this, like a natural barometer, indicates every change of the weather.

It is a current opinion here, that parturition is dangerous, therefore women in that condition remove to Panama; and that animals from other climates ceaſe to procreate there. No horſes or aſſes however are bred at Porto Bello.

The heat here is exceſſive at all times. The frequent torrents of rain, which are ſudden and impetuous, are accompanied with tempeſts of thunder and lightening, the repercuſſions of which from the caverns, with the ſhrieks of monkeys, are very dreadful. It lies ſeventy two miles N. of Panama. Lat. 9 deg. 34 min. 35 ſec. N. long. 277 deg. 50 min. from Paris, 296 deg. 41 min. from the Pic of Teneriff, and 82 deg. 5 min. W. of London.

From ſeveral obſervations made by the Pole-ſtar and the ſun's azimuth, the variation of the magnetic needle in this harbour was found to be 8 deg. 4 min. eaſterly.

John Morgan, an Engliſh adventurer, took Porto Bello; but in conſideration of a ranſom ſpared the forts and houſes.

Admiral Hoſier, in 1726, with an Engliſh ſquadron in the Baſtimentos, formed the blokade only of this harbour ſo long, till the inclemency of the ſeaſon ſweeping off half their hands, and the Admiral himſelf, they were obliged with the remainder to return to Jamaica, the Spaniſh ſhips being moored all the time in a line within the harbour.

The number of inhabitants here is very inconſiderable, and the greateſt part negroes, and mulattoes, there being ſcarcely thirty white families, thoſe who by commerce or their eſtates are in eaſy circumſtances removing to Panama; ſo that ſuch only ſtay whoſe employments oblige them to it.

The only thing plentiful in this neighbourhood is fiſh, of which there is a great variety, and very good. It alſo abounds in ſugar-canes. The water here generally produces dyſenteries, which the patient ſeldom ſurvives.

The foreſts almoſt confining on the houſes of the town, the tygers often make incurſions into the very ſtreets during the night, and carry off whatever they can meet: theſe the negroes and mulattoes, beſides the ſnares laid for them, are very dexterous in encountering with lance and ſcimitar, hamſtringing them with the latter at two blows.

Among the remarkable animals in this country is the Perico ligero, or nimble Peter, ironically ſo called from its extreme ſloth, never ſtirring till compelled by hunger. It is of the ſhape of a middling monkey. Whenever he moves, his cry is to diſagreeable, as at once produces pity, and diſguſt. In this conſiſts his whole defence; for it being natural for him to get away at the firſt hoſtile approach of any beaſt, he makes at every motion ſuch howlings as are inſupportable even to his purſuer, who ſoon quits him to be out of the reach of his horrid noiſe. His food is generally wild fruits; and when he can find none on the ground, he looks out for a tree well-loaded, which he climbs with a great deal of pains, and, in order to ſave himſelf ſuch another toilſome aſcent, plucks off all the fruit, and to avoid the pain of deſcending the tree, forms himſelf into a ball, and drops from the branches; continuing at the foot of the tree till all the fruits are conſumed, and never ſtirring hence till hunger compels him.

Serpents are here as numerous and deadly as Carthagena, and toads innumerable every where, ſwarming even in the ſtreets and all open places, after the leaſt ſhower of rain; and when any has happened in the night, the ſtreets and ſquares in the morning ſeem paved with theſe reptiles; ſo that one cannot ſtep without treading on them, which ſometimes is productive of troubleſome bites; for, beſides their poiſon, they have large teeth, theſe reptiles being generally ſix inches long. So great are the numbers of them, that nothing can be imagined more diſmal than their croakings during the night in all parts.

At the time of the galleons being at Porto Bello, it is one of the moſt populous places in all South America, this being the rendezvous of the joint commerce of Spain and Peru at its fair; ſo that it then becomes the ſtaple of the riches of the old and new world, and the ſcene of one of the moſt conſiderable branches of commerce on the whole earth: whereas, at the dead time, it is a ſolitary, poor place, and a perpetual ſilence reigning every where.

The principal articles of commerce are bales of good from Old Spain; and from Peru by the way of Panama, cheſts of gold and ſilver, with cocoa, quinquina or Jeſuits bark, vecuna wool, and bezoar ſtones, &c. all theſe being piled on heaps in the open ſtreets; at which time no thefts, loſs, or diſturbance, amidſt the hurry and confuſion of ſuch crowds, is ever known. This fair is limited to forty days.

PORTO CAVALLO, or CABALLO, a town of Venezuela and Terra Firma, in South America, with a harbour on the Caracca coaſt, and a bay of the North ſea.

In the late war with Spain, Commodore Knowles with a Britiſh ſquadron made an unſucceſsful attempt on this place. It lies about 25 miles from St. Jago de Leon to the N. E. and 124 S. of Bonaire. It is ſubject to Spain. Lat. 10 deg. 39 min. N. long. 67. deg. 36 min. W.

PORTO CAVELLO, or DE CAVELLOS, a ſmall town, with a large harbour on the gulph of Honduras, in New Spain, North America. It was taken and its magazines burnt by Captain Newport in 1591, and ſix years afterwards by Captain Sherley: upon which the Spaniards removed the trade to Amatique, where they built and fortified the village of St. Thomas de Caſtilla, a place ſtrong by nature, at the bottom of the bay on the N. W. ſide.

PORTO D'ALE, or PORTUDALI, a ſea-port town of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. It lies about twelve leagues from Ruſiſco ſouthwards.

PORTO FARINO, a town of Tunis, in Afria, with a harbour a little W. of the river of Carthage, and thirty-four miles N. of the city of Tunis, and ſubject to that republic. Lat. 36 deg. 30 min. N. long. 9 min. E.

PORTO FERRAIO, or FERRARIO, a town and fortreſs on the N. ſide of the Iſle of Elba, in the Tuſcan ſea, and middle diviſion of Italy. It belongs to the great Duke of Florence, though the iſland is ſubject to Spain. It lies forty-four miles N. W. of Orbitello. Lat. 42 deg. 40 min. N. long. 11 deg. 28 min E.

PORTO FINO, a ſmall town on the coaſt of Genoa, in the

the upper division of Italy. The mouth of the port is defended by a square fort, and is capable of containing about ten galleys only. It is accessible only with a N. E. wind, and lies about sixteen miles from Genoa.

PORTO GALLETE, a small sea-port town of Biscay, in Spain. It lies eighteen miles N. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg. 29 min. N. long. 3 deg. 8 min. W.

PORTOGRÆCO, the ancient *Agasus*, a small port of the Capitanate, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Adriatic sea, between Vieste and Monte St. Angelo, beginning about twenty miles N. E. of Manfredonia.

PORTO HERCOLE, a fortified town of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. It stands on a bay of the Tuscan sea, sixty miles S. W. of Siena, and subject to the King of Naples. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 12 deg. 5 min. E.

PORTO LONGONE, a fortress and port-town at the E. end of the isle of Elba, in the Tuscan sea, and subject to the King of Naples. Lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N. long. 11 deg. 28 min. E.

PORTO RICO, one of the great Antilles islands of America, in the Atlantic ocean. It is beautifully diversified with woods, hills, and valleys; is extremely fertile, abounding in fine meadows, and well-stocked with cattle, goats, hogs, and sheep, &c. but the periodical rains render it unhealthy, like other countries of the torrid zone. It bears good ship-timber, and a variety of fruit-trees.

A ridge of mountains runs through the island from E. to W.

The natives, at the first arrival of the Spaniards here, are said to have been no less than 600,000; but they were reduced and gradually extirpated by these new-comers, who even hunted them down with dogs, like wild-beasts or other game.

The principal articles of the trade in Porto Rico, are sugar, ginger, hides, cotton-thread, or raw cottoo, cassia, mastic, &c. Here they have likewise great quantities of salt, and make a considerable profit of their oranges and lemons, either as fruit or preserved. It has several vessels, in which they trade to different parts of America.

The number of its present inhabitants is not above 10,000. It is liable to great droughts, hurricanes, and the descents of privateers; by which all their ports have been often ruined.

From Cape Samana, the most N. easterly point of Hispaniola, to Cape Aguada, the most westerly point of Porto Rico, is about eighteen leagues, being 150 miles from E. to W. and between 40 and 50 in breadth, from lat. 18 to 18 deg. 40 min. N. and between long. 65 and 67 deg. W.

Its capital of the same name stands on the N. side of the island, upon another small one, joined to the continent by a causeway which runs across the harbour.

It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, commmanding the ocean on one side, and the main island on the other; it is about a mile and a half in circuit, and almost impregnable by sea.

In 1595 Sir Francis Drake only burnt the ships in the harbour; but three years after, the Earl of Cumberland actually reduced the town, though with great difficulty, and even at the hazard of his own life, by a fall from the causeway into the sea. In a month's time he abandoned it, after the demolition of the forts, and carried off eighty pieces of brass-cannon, and an immense booty in plate.

Here is an excellent harbour, which is defended by a very strong castle, as is the town by another on its S. side.

This city being the center of the contraband trade carried on by the English and French with the King of Spain's subjects, is large, well-built, and better inhabited than most of the Spanish cities in America. It is also the see of a Bishop, and the residence of the Governor. Besides its cathedral, it has a good monastery. Lat. 18 deg. 15 min. N. long. 65 deg. 10 min. W.

PORTO SANTO, one of the smaller among the Madeira islands, in the Atlantic ocean; and is subject to the Portuguese, who discovered it in 1419. It is about twenty miles long, and eight broad. Upon it is a little town of the same name, and on a bay, which affords a good shelter for such ships as come from the Indies. Lat. 33 deg. 5 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. W.

PORTO SEGURO, a captainrie of Brasil, in South America. It is divided on the N. from that of Ilheos by the Rio Grande, on the S. by Rio Dolce from the captainrie of Espirito Santo: it hath the ocean on the E. and on the W. the nation called Tupiques, who are said to extend themselves a vast way westward and northward into the inlands. Besides the above-mentioned river there are eight more.

Its capital of the same name stands on the mouth of a small river, and top of a white rock, near which is a very high land, seen far, and ending in a flat strand. In the town are about 600 Portuguese families, whose principal employment is carrying provisions about to sell along the coast, having plenty of these, though but little sugar. The Albrotho's or white rocks to be seen in the maps, and pretended to be infamous on this coast for shipwrecks, are only imaginary, and a mere scheme, calculated by the Portuguese to deter strangers from approaching these parts. Here is a Jesuits college.

PORTO VECCHIO, the ancient *Portus Syracusanus*, a spacious sea-port on the eastern coast of Corsica, in the Mediterranean. Here vessels are sheltered on all hands from the wind. It is easily known at a distance by a high mountain indented at top, a little to the S. of which stands the haven; but the entrance to the N. is somewhat dangerous by reason of rocks.

In 1553 the French took it; and 1736 the Corsican malecontents, who improved its fortifications and harbour. It lies forty miles N. of Sardinia, and according to M. de Chazelles in lat. 41 deg. 39 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. W.

PORTO NUOVO, stands on the same eastern coast with the former, in Corsica. It lies between Bonifacio on the S. and Porto Vecchio on the N. about ten miles from each. Lat. 41 deg. 22 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. E.

PORTO VEJO, a harbour of Peru, in South America, and on the South sea, where begins a ridge of very steep mountains, reaching quite to Carthagena on the North sea.

PORTO VENERE, a small sea-port in the Genoese territories, and upper division of Italy, at the foot of a mountain, and mouth of Spezza gulph, on its western point. It has an old castle on the top of the hill. It lies forty-five miles S. E. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 7 min. N. long. 10 deg. 16 min. E.

PORTO PRINCIPE, a sea-port of Cuba, one of the Antilles, in the Atlantic ocean.

Morgan and his adventurers took it after a stout resistance. It lies about 200 miles S. E. of the Havannah, and 180 N. W. of Baracoa.

PORT ROYAL, an island of Granville county, and South Carolina, in North America. It forms with the contiguous mainland one of the most secure and convenient harbours in this country. It is about fifteen miles long, and on its N. E. shore stands the town of Beaufort. Lat. 31 deg. 45 min. N. long. 80 deg. W.

The above-mentioned harbour, which is of the same name, is very safe for shipping, and runs into a fine fruitful country, branching itself out into several other large rivers. It lies 15 miles N. of the river May, and 180 from St. Augustine.

PORT ROYAL, formerly *Cogua*, in the island of Jamaica. It was one of the finest sea-ports in the West Indies before its destruction by earthquakes, hurricanes, and fire; but is now in a tolerable condition, having been since rebuilt. It stands on a narrow neck of land, in the S. E. part of the island, which runs out ten or twelve miles West into the sea. It has three handsome streets besides lanes, a fine church, an hospital for sailors, and King's yard. The isthmus is guarded by Fort Charles, which has 2 tiers of near 100 cannon, and a strong garrison. The harbour, which is a bay

on the N. is three leagues broad, very deep, and perhaps one of the fineſt in the world, where veſſels of 700 tons may lie cloſe to the ſhore: and it has the Atlantic ocean on the S. with the mainland on the N. and E. alſo the town on the S. and is only open on the S. W. but defended from ſoutherly winds by ſandy bays.

It was deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1692, by fire in 1702, by an inundation in 1722, and in 1744 here was felt a dreadful hurricane all the night of October 20; ſo that out of 105 veſſels, none but the Rippon man of war rode out the ſtorm, tho' without maſts, beſides other conſiderable damage done to the town, &c. The inhabitants were for removing to Kingſton, on the oppoſite ſide of the harbour; but the convenient ſituation of Portugal has induced many to ſettle here again, being better defended now againſt inundations. This place is reckoned very unhealthy, the air and water being both bad ſo near the coaſt, however good they are in the inland parts. Lat. 33 deg. 5 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

PORT ST. MARY, or *Puerto de Santa Maria*, a ſea-port town of Andaluſia, in Spain, at the mouth of the river Guadalette, and in the bay of Cadiz, directly oppoſite to that city. Lat. 36 deg. 32 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. W. The Engliſh plundered it in 1704.

PORTSDOWN HILLS, eminence of chalk in the neighbourhood of Portſmouth, in Hampſhire, and at a moderate diſtance from the ſhore: they extended themſelves into Suſſex. From the top of them there is an agreeable proſpect of ports, creeks, bays, the ocean, caſtles, and ſhips; alſo the Iſle of Wight, Portcheſter, Goſport, Portſmouth, Southampton, Chicheſter; and in ſhort, all the coaſt from Portland Iſle to Suſſex, may be comprehended under one view.

PORTSMOUTH, a mayor-town and ſea-port of Hampſhire. It is the key of England on that ſide, and a regular fortification, at the entrance of a creek of Portſey iſland, which is about fourteen miles in circuit, and ſurrounded at high tides by the ſea-water, of which ſalt is made here; alſo joined to the continent by a bridge, where was anciently a ſmall caſtle and town called Port Perus or Portcheſter, at which Veſpaſian landed: it lay at the upper end of the creek, but upon the retiring of the ſea, the inhabitants followed it; and this gave riſe to the building of the preſent town. Here is one of the principal chambers for building and laying up the royal navy, being furniſhed with wet and dry docks, and vaſt magazines of naval and military ſtores, &c. It has a good counterſcarpe and double moat, with ravelines in the ditch, double palliſadoes and works for covering the place where moſt acceſſible.

The town is ſtrong on the land-ſide, by the fortifications round the docks and yards; beſides more ground has been lately purchaſed for additional works. The leaſt number of men continually employed in the yard is 1000; which number is greatly increaſed in time of war. In ſhort, the docks and yards are a kind of marine corporation within themſelves.

The ſite of Portſmouth is low, and ſo full of water and ditches as to be reckoned aguiſh. The ſtreets are not over clean, and conſequently the effluvia not very ſavoury: but the continual reſort of ſeamen, ſoldiers, &c. render it always full of people. The inns and taverns are perpetually crowded; but the landlords bills are not the moſt moderate. The place is in want of freſh water; and though ſituated in a plentiful country, yet the great conſumption makes all ſorts of proviſions dear; as are alſo lodgings and fuel. Here is a garriſon and deputy-governor. The town ſends two members to parliament. The church is large and fair. From the watch-houſe on the top of the ſteeple is a fine proſpect of the harbour, as well as of Spithead, where ſhips ride before they come in, lying between Portſmouth and the Iſle of Wight. Here is a fine new quay for laying up cannon. A thouſand ſail of ſhips may ride ſafe in the harbour, the mouth of which, not ſo broad as the Thames at Weſtminſter, is ſecured on Goſport ſide by four forts, and a platform of above twenty great guns level with the water, and on the other ſide by Southſea caſtle.

The markets here are on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, with a fair on July 10, for ſhoemakers, hatters, milliners, mercers, cutlers, cabinet-makers, linen and woollen drapers, ſilverſmiths, apparel ready made, and bed-furniture, &c.

On the adjoining heath a ſuburb has been built, which for number of inhabitants and beauty of the houſes, is like to outſtrip the town itſelf: here the ſailors are entertained by the ladies of pleaſure, as they are at Amſterdam, &c. and is independent of the garriſon.

Portſmouth gave title of Ducheſs to King Charles II.'s favourite miſtreſs Louiſa de Querouilla. It lies twenty miles S. of Wincheſter, and ſevenry-two S. W. of London. Lat. 50 deg. 48 min. N. long. 1 deg. 6 min. W.

PORTSMOUTH, one of the principal towns of New Hampſhire, in New England, North America, where the ſuperior and inferior courts are held.

PORT ST. JOHN, or SAN JUAN, a port at the outlet of Nicaragua river into the North ſea, into Guatimala and Old Mexico, in North America.

PORTUGAL, the Roman *Luſitania*, a kingdom in Europe, which is bounded northwards by Galicia, in Spain, and divided from it by the river Minho next the ſea, and by ſome ſmall rivers and hills further inland towards the E. The weſt and ſouth ſides are waſhed by the Atlantic ocean, including the little kingdom of Algarve on the S. And on the weſt the river Guadiana parts the laſt-mentioned kingdom from Andaluſia; whence drawing a line northwards, Portugal confines on Andaluſia, Spaniſh Eſtremadura and Leon.

Its whole extent from N. to S. is about 300 miles, that is, from lat. 37 to 42 deg. N. and 118 in breadth from E. to W. namely, about the middle; which is from long. 7 to 9 deg. W. and where narroweſt next Algarve, about 60.

This kingdom of Portugal has ſtood now above 600 years, in a ſucceſſion of 24 Princes; the firſt of which, Alfonſo, began his reign 1140. Its monarchs are abſolute at home, and own no ſuperior abroad; in both their power is deſpotic, and their will the only law.

The Portugueſe dominions abroad were formerly very extenſive and rich, but they have been very much curtailed by the Dutch. They ſtill however poſſeſs in America the vaſt province of Brazil, being ſo in length along the ſea, though extremely narrow towards the inland. The produce and profits of it are reckoned very conſiderable in ſugar, tobacco, ginger, cotton, indigo, hides, and dyers-wood, &c. They have alſo the Azores or Tercera iſlands, and that of Madeira W. of Portugal: in Africa the Cape Verd iſlands, the fort of Marzageo, on the coaſts of Barbary; Mina and Arquin on thoſe of Guiney, with ſeveral more on the coaſts of Congo and Angola; Mozambique on thoſe of Zanguebar: and in Aſia, Goa, Diu, Daman and Chaul, on thoſe of Tonquebar; and on the coaſt of China the town of Macao; but this laſt, though moſtly inhabited by Portugueſe, is entirely ſubject to the Chineſe.

The Dutch have not only wrought the Portugueſe out of the traffic of Africa in India, but ſeized upon ſome of their poſſeſſions in the latter, ſuch as the iſland of Ceylon, the Moluccas, the town of Molucca, &c. Beſides, they never ceaſed till, by their repreſentations, which ſeem to have been injurious and falſe, they perſuaded the Emperor of Japan to extirpate them entirely out of his dominions; where they had carried on a very conſiderable trade, and had made ſeveral proſelytes to Chriſtianity.

The only religion profeſſed in Portugal is that of the church of Rome, no other being ſo much as ſuffered, or hardly known throughout the country.

The mountains of greateſt note in this kingdom are, Serra de Eſtrella, Serra de Marvao, the rock of Sintra, Cape Roca or the Cape of Liſbon, Serra de Arrabida, Monte Junto, Serra de Algarve, and Mont Garve; beſides others that are ſmaller.

Its rivers are the Duero, Minho, Tajo, Guadiana, Mondego, Livinia, Sadao, Vanga, Leſa, Ave, Cavado, Zezere, Alba, Goa, Laura, &c.

In Portugal, beſides the famed golden ſands of the Tagus, there are many natural curioſities, as lakes, fountains

fountains of peculiar note, &c. Here are likewiſe ſeveral mineral and medicinal ſprings of great virtue, and much reſorted to.

The ſoil in Portugal is the very worſt in Spain; but like other countries, ſome is better than others. But upon the whole, it never produces corn ſufficient for the maintenance of its inhabitants; but muſt be ſupplied from Spain, England, or other northern countries. Paſture is no leſs ſcarce, except ſome of the northern parts, and along the banks of ſome of their large rivers, where the largeſt cattle are fed; but on the ſouthern ſide they are ſmall and lean.

Here are vaſt quantities of wine made, the beſt commodity of the kingdom. They have oil likewiſe in great abundance, but far inferior to the Spaniſh and Italian. Lemons and oranges are exported in great quantities, though the latter be nothing ſo pleaſant as thoſe from Seville; nor indeed are any of their fruit ſo large or ſo well taſted as the Spaniſh. Herbs and flowers are here very good; and perfumed waters diſtilled from the odoriferous kinds are in univerſal requeſt, being uſed in almoſt every thing that is eaten, drank, or worn. This country produces alum, white marble, alabaſter, and eſpecially ſalt, vaſt quantities of which are exported from St. Ubes.

The woollen manufactures of Portugal are but indifferent and coarſe, being worn only by the meaner ſort. Their ſilks are in ſome places much better, but every way inferior to thoſe made in Spain.

An author of their own nation, M. de Faria, thus ſpeaks of his countrymen. "The nobility think themſelves Gods, and challenge a kind of adoration. The gentry think themſelves equal to them, and the commonality diſdain to be thought inferior to either. What then muſt the Prince be, who is head of ſo many petty Gods? An inſtance of this, is that the women of quality are ſerved in every thing on the knee by their maids and ſlaves, and they will hardly be ſpoken to by mean people, but in that poſture."

Foreign, and eſpecially Spaniſh authors, characteriſe them as very treacherous, even to one another, but much more ſo to ſtrangers; extraordinarily crafty in their dealings, much given to avarice and uſury, unmercifully cruel where-ever they get the upper hand, and the meaner ſort univerſally addicted to thieving; beſides all this, they are taxed with malice and revenge.

Notwithſtanding all theſe foul flaws, they muſt be owned to have been a brave and valiant people in former times; and ſince then, they are no leſs famed for their ſkill in navigation, and for the many diſcoveries we owe to them in the Weſt and Eaſt Indies. Nor did they ſhew leſs valour and conduct in the recovery of their kingdom from Philip II. of Spain, when in 1640 they ſet John Duke of Braganza, the lawful heir of the crown, upon the Portugueſe throne, which ſtill continues in that line.

The language of Portugal is like that of Spain, a corruption of the Latin; only this of Portugal is much more remote from it than the Caſtilian, and ſo more rough and harſh to the ear, with an admixture of Celtic, Mooriſh, Gothic, and other northern idioms.

The country in general is well peopled, and filled with goodly cities, towns, and villages, tho' not in every part alike.

The kingdom hath three archbiſhoprics, as Braga, Liſbon (now alſo ſplit into a patriarchate) and Evora; nine biſhoprics, as Miranda, Leira, Oporto, Coimbra, Lamego, Viſeo, Elvas, Portalagre, and Faro. Three of thoſe cities are likewiſe univerſities, namely, Liſbon, Evora, and Coimbra.

The ancient diviſion of Portugal, with regard to the river Anas, now Guadiana, was into the three provinces of Tranſtagana, Ciſtagana, and Interamnis. At preſent it is commodiouſly divided into theſe following provinces: 1. Entre Douro è Minho. 2. Traz los Montes. 3. Beira. 4. Eſtremadura or Extremadura. 5. Alentejo. And, 6. The kingdom of Algarve. All theſe are again minutely ſubdivided into certain diſtricts called Ouvidorias and Correiçaors, which it is ſufficient here to have mentioned without entering into the tedious detail.

PORTUS *Salutis*, the name given by the Scottiſh hiſtorians and geographers to Cromarty-firth, a branch of the Murray-firth in the N. of Scotland.

POSEN, or BOLSENA, a town of Auſtria, in Germany, on the Eiſach: it lies twenty-five miles N. of Trent. Lat. 46 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 20 min. E.

POSEN, or POSNA, the capital of Poſnania or Poſnan, in Great Poland, on the Warta, in a plain amidſt little hills. It is next to Cracow the beſt in the kingdom, is the ſee of a Biſhop under Gneſna, has an univerſity, and is well fortified. The principal public ſtructures are in the ſuburbs, which are encompaſſed by a moraſs, but ſometimes incommoded by inundations. The inhabitants are as genteel as any in Poland. It has a conſiderable trade, and is well built. The Staroſta, or chief magiſtrate, is ſtyled General of Great Poland. They are moſtly Papiſts, but here are many Jews. Both the town and ſuburbs called Valiſovia are built ſo ſtrong as to be able to ſuſtain a ſiege. Here are three fairs much reſorted to from Germany. The firſt is about Lent, and laſts a month; the ſecond and third at Midſummer and Michaelmas, each continuing five weeks. In St. Magdalen's is the tomb of Duke Miceſlaus, who introduced Chriſtianity into the kingdom. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and it has a fine town-houſe, &c. Poſen lies on the confines of Brandenburg, 150 miles W. of Warſaw. Lat. 52 deg. 30 min. N. long. 17 deg. E.

POSNANIA, POSEN, or POSNAN, a palatinate in Poland, of which the laſt-mentioned city is the capital; and of it King Auguſtus made Staniſlaus, afterwards his rival, the Palatine. It is bounded on the N. by Pomerania, on the E. by Pomerelia, and by the palatinate of Kaliſch, part of which, together with Sileſia, bounds it alſo on the S. and on the W. partly by Sileſia, and partly by the marquiſate of Brandenburg.

POSSEGA, or POSON, a county in the middle of Sclavonia in Hungary. It lies S. E. from thoſe of Kreiſs, Waraſdin, and Zeyrab; being about 70 miles S. E. and N. W. in length, and 46 broad.

Its capital of the ſame name, and of all Sclavonia, ſtands on the Oriana, in a very fruitful country. It contains above 1000 houſes, is walled and fortified, has a good trade, and 400 villages under its juriſdiction. The Turks took it in 1544, and kept it till 1687, when being beſieged, they ſurrendered it to the Germans.

POTENZA, the antient POTENTIA, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of the Baſilicate, in Naples, and Lower Italy, at the foot of the Apenine mountains. In 1694 it was almoſt ruined by an earthquake. It confines on the Hither Principate, near the ſource of the Baſiento, 80 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 16 deg. 40 min. E.

POTOSI, a town of Plata, and audience of Charcas, in South America. It ſtands at the foot of the famous mountain of the ſame name on the S. ſide, well known for the immenſe treaſure which the Spaniards have drawn from thence. The diſcovery of theſe mines was at firſt merely fortuitous; upon which people from all parts, particularly the city of Plata, retired hither: ſo that at preſent the circuit of the town is near two leagues, having many noble families among its inhabitants, and thoſe concerned in the mines. The air of the mountain being extremely cold and dry, renders the adjacent country remarkably barren, producing neither grain, fruits, herbs, or other eſculents. The town however is plentifully provided with abundance of every kind from all parts, there being no want of ſilver to give in exchange; ſo that the trade for proviſions is greater here than in any other place, that of Lima alone excepted.

This mountain has four principal veins; and it appears from good accounts, that ſince the diſcovery of the mines, which happened about twelve years after the firſt entering of the Spaniards into this country, to the year 1574, the King's fifth part alone amounted to ſeventy-ſix millions.

A ſet of perſons here called Aviadores, find their account

count in advancing to the maſters of the mines coined ſilver for their neceſſary expences, receiving in exchange ſilver in ingots and pinnas. Another article of great conſequence is the trade of quickſilver for the uſe of theſe mines; which branch the crown has reſerved to itſelf.

In ſhort, enormous ſums are annually bartered for goods ſent hither, its whole trade conſiſting in ſilver extracted from this mountain; and if ſome diminution has been perceived in its produce, it is ſtill very conſiderable.

A little way from Potoſi are the hot medicinal baths called Don Diego; whither ſome reſort for health, and others for amuſement.

Potoſi lies 25 leagues from the city of Plata, and about 100 from Arica. Lat. 22 deg. 5 min. N. long. 67 deg. 5 min. W.

POTTON, a ſmall town of Bedfordſhire, on the confines of Cambridgeſhire. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annually the third Tueſday in January is a large horſe-fair; but Tueſday before Eaſter, firſt Tueſday in July, and Tueſday before October 29, are for cattle in general. It lies ten miles from Bedford, and forty-three from London.

POTSDAM, or POSTDAM, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on an iſland formed by the Spree and the Havel. The ſtreets are ſtraight, being planted with rows of trees, and canals cut in them; the houſes are uniform, and of brick. Here is a large hoſpital for ſoldiers orphans; alſo a conſiderable fabric for making of ſmall arms. Here the King of Pruſſia has a hunting-ſeat, now improved to a fine palace. It lies ten miles S. W. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 25 min. N. long. 13 deg. 38 min. E.

POULCHEES, or PARVAS, miſerable ſlaves of Malabar, and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, who are very vicious, ignorant, and ſtupid. Their wives and daughters are common proſtitutes for hire, without any reproach.

POULDON, hills in Somerſetſhire, which abound with corn-fields, as the Mendip do with lead and coals.

POULTON, a market-town of Lancaſhire, near the Skippon, and at the mouth of the Wire, which advances its trade. It is noted for a pearl-fiſhery, and lies 6 miles from Kirkham, 15 from Lancaſter, and 176 from London.

POURSELUI, a city of Siam, a kingdom of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It lies 300 miles N. of Siam city. Lat. 28 deg. N. long. 100 deg. E.

POWDERHAM-CASTLE, a very ancient and large ſeat belonging to the Courtenay-family, deſcendants from the Earls of Devon, of that name. It was built as early as the reign of King Henry III.

PRABAT, a place of Siam, and the Further India, in Aſia, where the King goes annually in great pomp to worſhip a mark in the rock, pretended to be the print of the foot of their idol Sommonacodom. It lies on a ſtream which falls into the river Menan, and 105 miles N. of Siam. Lat. 16 deg. 6 min. N. long. 101 deg. 15 min. E.

PRACEL, or PARACELS, a dangerous chain of rocks on the Cochinchina coaſt, and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. Theſe ſhoals are 130 leagues in length, and 15 in breadth; with ſome ſmall iſlands at each extremity.

PRÆTORIUM. See PATRINGTON, in Yorkſhire.

PRAGILAS, or PREGLUS, a town of Piedmont, in Italy. It lies eight miles W. of Turin, and ſubject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 44 deg. 51 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

PRAGUE, one of the nine circles in the eaſtern diviſion of Bohemia, and empire of Germany.

Its capital of the ſame name, and indeed of the whole kingdom, as well as the ancient ſeat of the Kings of Bohemia, in Latin *Praga*, the ancient *Marobandum*, *Rubienum*, and *Cuſurgis*. It lies in a pleaſant and fruitful country, amidſt gardens and fine fields, ſurrounded with palaces and pleaſure-houſes, and on the Muldaw, which river divides it into two parts.

This is one of the largeſt cities in Europe, being about twelve miles in circuit, and next to London, Paris, and Conſtantinople, the moſt populous. It has 100 churches, beſides nine Jewiſh ſynagogues, and a famous univerſity, which ſtands in the old town, and was founded in 1358, by the Emperor Charles IV. being the only one in Bohemia, with 1409 ſtudents commonly now in it. But when the celebrated John Huſs was rector here in 1409, it is alledged to have had no leſs than 44,000. And afterwards, when the Emperor Charles V. would have retrenched the privileges of the ſtudents, 24,000 of them are ſaid to have left it in one week, and 16,000 more ſoon after.

Here are ſeveral monaſteries and colleges, of which there is a very magnificent one belonging to the Jeſuits near the bridge, from the belfry of whoſe church is the beſt proſpect of the city, and in and about it there is no leſs than 2000 of that order.

Prague is divided into the Old, New, and Little City, being ſurrounded with a wall, baſtions, and other works, which render the place as ſtrong as its prodigious extent can admit of. But it is commanded by many of the neighbouring hills. Beſides the churches, it is adorned with ſeveral elegant public buildings, as convents, palaces, &c.

The Old town, which is as large as the other two, has narrow and darkſome ſtreets; but is very populous, with fair, though antique houſes. In this quarter live great numbers of Jews, hence called Judenſtadt; and Polnitz was aſſured, when there in 1729, there was no leſs than 80,000. They have the trade of this city all in their own hands: they deal in all ſorts of commodities, eſpecially the gems of the Bohemian mines; and by receiving all old-faſhioned things in payment, quite ruin the Chriſtian handicraftſmen. But having been ſuſpected of correſponding with the enemy in the laſt reduction of Prague by the King of Pruſſia, they were ordered to quit this city and kingdom in a limited time: but the maritime powers ſtrongly interceded for them, and prevented that blow.

Prague has been often taken and plundered, the beſiegers bombs having alſo greatly damaged its ſtructures. The laſt time but once this happened, namely, in 1744, the King of Pruſſia had almoſt battered down the town in ſix days open trenches, after which the place ſurrendered to him. But in his attempt upon it in 1758, after ſitting down for a ſhort time before it, he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege, a conſiderable reinforcement having been thrown into the place.

Few cities have more nobility and wealthy perſons reſiding in it, nor has any place undergone greater calamities.

The Bohemians ſtill keep medals in remembrance of John Huſs and Jerom of Prague, on one of which is the prophecy of the former at the ſtake: "An hundred years hence ye ſhall anſwer for this to God and me." And this was thought to be fulfilled on the church of Rome by Luther's reformation.

The new town is the beſt built part of the whole, has ſpacious ſtreets, with gardens and vineyards, being ſeparated from the old one by a ditch, into which they can let the water. Here is a citadel well furniſhed with cannon, as are the other caſtle and the ramparts.

The leſſer town is on the W. ſide of the Muldaw, and joined to the old one by a bridge of twenty-four arches, being 1700 feet long, and about thirty-five in breadth.

On a riſing-ground called Ratſchin hill, is Upper Prague, where is a magnificent palace of the Emperor, &c. from whence the Bohemian States flung three Auſtrian deputies out of the window, three ſtories high, in 1618, without their receiving much hurt: and here is the cathedral of St. Veit, and in it are the bodies of St. Wenceſlaus and St. John de Nepomuc, the latter being in very high veneration among the Bohemians, and his ſhrine much reſorted to. The braſs ſtatue of him, as big as life, is erected on the bridge, whence he was caſt into the river.

This city is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, whoſe ſuffragans are the Prelates of Leitomeritz, Konigrats, and Olmutz.

Here are Bohemian cryſtals, which make very good ſhow when poliſhed, and ſet in ear-pendants, rings, &c. but they are principally uſed for luſtres and drinking-

ing-glaſſes, that are vended all over Europe. Prague lies about 50 miles S. of the confines of Luſatia, 100 N. E. of Ratiſbon, and 140 N. W. of Vienna. Lat. 50 deg. N. long. 14 deg. 20 min. E.

PRAKEN, one of the nine weſtern circles of the kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany.

PRANGEN, an old Barony, and a village of Berne, in Switzerland, half a league from Nyon, with an antique caſtle on an eminence, ſeen from Geneva lake. Its mineral waters are very much in requeſt in ſummer.

PRAT, a grove in the neighbourhood of Vienna, a circle of Auſtria, in Germany, on an iſland formed by the Danube, which is mightily reſorted to in fine weather; and near it is another walk called the Emperor's garden, where are the ruins of that noble palace which was burnt by the Turks; and adjoining to it is a very fine wood, cut out into walks, &c.

PRATO, in Latin *Pratum*, a ſmall, but delightful city of Florence, in the middle diviſion of Italy, and the ſee of a Biſhop, on the Biſentio, and in a fertile plain. The cathedral has ſeveral fine paintings and ſculptures, with the Virgin Mary's girdle, to which great veneration is paid. It lies eight miles from the city of Florence. Lat. 43 deg. 53 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E.

In the neighbourhood of the laſt-mentioned city lies Pratolino, or the Little Meadow, a fine palace of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, the work of Buentalento, with gardens, &c. particularly a grotto which coſt 300,000 ducats, being of coral, mother of pearl, and other gems. The water-works are the moſt elegant in all Italy. From this delightful ſpot there is a noble proſpect.

PRAYA, a town on the iſland of Tercera, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic ocean. It lies in a plain, upon a large bay, being ſurrounded with walls and four baſtions.

Of the ſame name is likewiſe another town on the iſland of Gracioſa, alſo one of the Azores, lying on a bay of the Atlantic ocean, and defended by a ſtrong fort.

PRECOP, or PEREKOP, once a fortreſs on the iſthmus which joins the peninſula of Crim Tartary to the mainland of Little Tartary, in European Turkey, and for that reaſon accounted the key to that country. It takes its name from the ditches cut acroſs for the defence of the peninſula. The Ruſſians took it in 1736, and demoliſhed the town; but the Tartars have ſince rebuilt it, yet the houſes are mean. In 1738 the Ruſſians made themſelves maſters of it a ſecond time, but abandoned it ſoon after. Lat. 46. deg. 46 min. N. long. 37 deg. 46 min. E.

PREGEL, or PERGELL, the ancient *Prægallia*, as lying on the confines of Ciſalpine Gaul, a community of the Griſons, in Switzerland. It is a large valley ſtretching from E. to W. called a free country of the empire, from the privileges formerly granted to it, time out of mind. It is fruitful, and of near reſemblance with the ſoft climate of Italy. The Mera waters it from one end to the other, a river formed of two ſtreams riſing from Mounts Septimer and Majolus, and then running into the county of Chiavenna. Theſe mountains defend it from the keen N. winds; and it is remarkable, that the E. wind commonly blows in this country all the forenoon, and the W. all the afternoon.

PREMISLAW, or PREZEMYSL, a well-built, trading, and populous town of Lemberg palatinate, and Red Ruſſia, in Poland, on the San. It is the ſee both of a Roman Catholic and Greek Biſhop, is defended by ſtrong walls, and a caſtle upon a rock on the other ſide of the river. Here the Jeſuits have a college. It has ſeveral famous annual fairs.

In its neighbourhood is a ſpacious park belonging to the King, which is ſtoutly walled, and full of wild beaſts. The country hereabouts abounds with caſtles, to keep off the Turks and Tartars. It lies 48 miles W. of Leopol, and 112 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49 deg. 5 min. N. long. 22 deg. 6 min. E.

PREMONTRE, a village of Noyonnois, in the Iſle of France, with a famous abbey of regular Auguſtines, which is the principal of the order of Præmonſtratenſes, and dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt; hence called *Præmonſtratum S. Johannes Baptiſtæ*. It lies in the wood of Voy, in a little, marſhy, and deep valley. Their revenue is about 40,000 livres, and the religious are very conveniently accommodated, but remote from all other ſociety.

PRESBURG, by the inhabitants called *Poſen*, the capital of Upper Hungary, and of the whole kingdom, is a royal free city, and very ancient, ſtanding high on the N. ſide of the Danube, and in the midſt of a delightful and fertile country. It is large and populous, but meanly built; the town, properly ſo called, excluſive of the ſuburbs, not conſiſting of above 200 houſes. Its fortifications are a double wall and ditch, but of no great ſtrength. The caſtle has, inſtead of baſtions, four round towers at the angles, in the ſtrongeſt of which are depoſited the regalia and crown of Hungary, under ſeven locks, and the keys of them kept by a like number of Hungarian nobles. In the middle of this citadel is a deep well dug in the rock, into which water comes from the Danube, and on the hills to the N. and W. are excellent vines.

This city is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, with a palace and fine gardens in the ſuburbs. The Jeſuits have two colleges, with a diſpenſary in the cathedral; and here is a beautiful ſquare with two fountains. Of the five city-gates, two of them are only poſterns deſigned for ſallies.

Preſburg is the reſidence of the Palatine of Hungary, who is the King's vicar, and alſo of the Burgrave Count Palfi. It lies fifty-three miles E. of Vienna, and eighty-four N. W. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long. 17 deg. 36 min. E.

The county of the ſame name with the laſt mentioned city, lies on the N. ſide of the Danube, having Auſtria on the W. Its extent is about forty-five miles from E. to W. and thirty-five from N. to S.

PRESCOT, a large market-town of Lancaſhire, but thinly inhabited; 16 miles E. of Lancaſter, and 190 from London.

PRESENSANO, a town of the Lavoro, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies twenty-eight miles N. of the capital. Lat 41 deg. 12 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

PRESIDII, *Stato de gli*, or the ſtate of the garriſons, a ſmall territory on the coaſt of Tuſcany, and middle diviſion of Italy. It conſiſts of ſeveral towns, the principal of which are Orbitello, Telamon, and Porto Hercole, belonging to the King of the Two Sicilies, and garriſoned by his troops.

PRESOVIA, or PROSZOWICE, a timber town of Little Poland, on the river Sozienova, where his Poliſh Majeſty has a palace. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Cracow. Lat. 50 deg. 5 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

PRESTEIGNE, by the Britons called *Lahn Andras*, or St. Andrew's, a well-built town of Radnorſhire, in South Wales. It is populous and large, the aſſizes and county-gaol being kept there. It ſtands in a rich valley on the Lug, and has a very good ſoil for barley, of which they make ſtore of malt here. It lies 3 miles from Radnor, 20 from Hereford, and 145 from London.

PRESTER *John*, an appellation under which the Emperor of Ethiopia or Abyſſinia, in Africa, is commonly known.

PRESTO, a town of Seeland, in Denmark, at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, oppoſite to the iſland of Mona or Moon. It has ſome trade, and lies twenty-ſix miles from Koge, on the N.

PRESTON, a mayor-borough of Lancaſhire, which ſends two members to parliament. It roſe from the ruins of Ribblecheſter, and ſtands on the Ribble, over which is a large ſtone-bridge. By the navigation of this river the town is plentifully ſupplied with fiſh, coals, and other commodities. This is a clean, neat, and very gay place, hence vulgarly called Proud Preſton.

Near it the Duke of Hamilton, who came to reſcue Charles I. from impriſonment, was defeated in 1648,

as were alſo the Engliſh rebels under General Foſter, on November 12, 1715.

Its market on Saturday (having other two beſides) is conſiderable for corn, fiſh, fowl, &c.

On the neighbouring common are frequent horſe-races, where are traces of a Roman military way over it from Ribcheſter to the mouth of the Ribble.

The fords of the Ribble being very dangerous to paſſengers, by reaſon of the freſhes and tides, a new bridge has been built over it by act of parliament in 1751, between this town and Penwortham, near a place called the Fiſh-houſe.

Preſton lies 20 miles from Lancaſter, and 211 from London.

PRESTON, a burgh of regality in Berwickſhire, and South of Scotland, with an annual fair, and a fine houſe belonging to the Duke of Douglaſs. Near it is the foreſt of Dye. It lies about two miles from Duns.

PRESTON-TOWN and PRESTON-PANS, in the ſhire of Edinburgh and South of Scotland, about ſeven miles E. from the capital. The Town has a weekly market, and the Pans an harbour or pier, where conſiderable white-ſalt works are carried on. It is noted alſo for good malt-liquor.

On the 21ſt of September 1745, the rebels under the young Pretender defeated his Majeſty's troops commanded by Sir John Cope, on a common in this neighbourhood called Glaidſmuire, under which name and that of Preſton-pans this battle is commonly known. In this battle the very gallant and pious Colonel Gardiner was killed, having alighted and joined the foot, after the regiment of horſe, which he himſelf commanded (his own troop excepted) and Hamilton's, had made off towards Berwick.

PREVESE, a town of Epire, in European Turkey, at the mouth of the gulph of I' Arta, and with a harbour at the entrance into the Adriatic ſea. It belongs to the Venetians ever ſince 1684, when General Moroſini took it.

In this neighbourhood ſtood the ancient Nicopolis, a city which the Emperor Auguſtus built after obtaining the victory at Actium over Marc Antony and Cleopatra. It lies twenty-ſix miles N. of the iſland of Cephalonia. Lat. 38 deg. 51 min. N. long. 21 deg. 7 min. E.

PRIAMAN, a populous town of Sumatra, one of the Indian iſlands, in Aſia, abounding with pepper and proviſions. It lies oppoſite to Good Fortune iſland, 120 miles W. of Jamly, and belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 1 deg. 5 min. S. long. 98 deg. 5 min. E.

PRIDEAUX-HOUSE, a very ancient ſeat belonging to the family of that name, near Padſtow in Cornwall. It is built in the form of a caſtle.

PRINCE GEORGE and PRINCE CHARLES, the names of two counties of Virginia, in North America. They lie N. of James's river, and oppoſite to Henrico county on the N. ſide, containing three pariſhes.

PRINCE's *Iſland*, a ſmall one upon the coaſt of Africa It lies 256 miles S. W. of Loango. Lat. 2 deg. 5 min. N. long. 9 deg. 6 min. E.

PRINCESS *Anne*, a county of Virginia, in North America, lying S. of the mouth of James' river on the coaſt. It contains but one pariſh below Cape Henry.

PRINCIPATE. Of this name there are two provinces in Naples and Lower Italy, diſtinguiſhed by the Further and Hither Principates.

The Further Principate extends itſelf thirty miles from N. to S. and forty-eight from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by Moliſe and the Capitanate, on the S. by the Hither Principate and part of the Baſilicate, on the E. by the ſame Capitanate and Bari, and on the W. by Terra di Lavoro.

The Hither Principate is bounded on the N. by the Further Principality, and by part of Campania Felix, on the S. and W. by the Tyrrhenian ſea, and on the S. E. by the Baſilicate. Its greateſt length from N. W. to S. E. is about ſeventy-five miles, and greateſt breadth from N. to S. about fifty.

PRISI, or PRIZZI, a ſmall inland town of Val di Mazara, and iſland of Sicily, in Lower Italy, on an eminence, near the ſpring-head of the Platani, and a little N. of that of Termini, about twenty-three miles S. of Palermo.

PRISTINA, a handſome town of Servia, in European Turkey, on the Drino. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies ſeventy-two miles N. E. of Raguſa, Lat. 43 deg. 18 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

PROCITA, a ſmall iſland, about ſix Italian miles in circuit, on the W. coaſt of Naples, between that of Iſchia and the continent of Italy. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. E.

PROCUPIA, or PROCUSSIA, in Latin *Scopia*, a populous city of Servia, in European Turkey. It ſtands in a plentiful country, partly hills, and partly plains, on the Vardar or Axius, over which is a fine bridge of twelve arches. It lies at the foot of Mount Orbelus, near the confines of Macedonia. This is a place of conſiderable trade between Bulgaria, Macedonia, Belgrade, &c. eſpecially in tanned leather, there being upwards of 700 tanners employed about that article. Among ſeveral public ſtructures is a very magnificent moſque on a hill, and in the neighbourhood is a noble aqueduct of ſtone over a valley between two hills, and ſupported by 200 arches. The principal market-place is covered with lead, and the trading ſtreets with wood, with delightful walks round the town. It was formerly an Archiepiſcopal ſee, but now the capital of a Sangiac. It lies ſeventeen miles W. of Niſſa, and ninety-ſix S. E. of Belgrade, Lat. 43 deg. 49 min. N. long. 21 deg. 14 min. E.

PROM, or PEROEM, a city on the frontiers of Ava, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, on the river Menan. It lies 200 miles N. of Pegu. Lat. 19 deg. 17 min. N. long. 94 deg. 10 min. E.

Of the ſame name is a town of Arrakan, and E. Indies, in Aſia, with a great trade, and a capacious harbour. This is the ſeat of a very deſpotic Governor, who keeps a court like a King. It lies near the coaſt, after croſſing the gulph from Mount Mawm.

PROPONTIS, or *Sea of Marmora*, a part of the Mediterranean, having the Helleſpont or canal of the Dardanelles on the S. W. by which it communicates with the Archipelago, and the ancient Boſphorus of Thrace now the ſtreights of Conſtantinople, on the N. E communicating with the Black or Euxine ſea. It has two caſtles, that on the Aſia ſide is built on a cape, where formerly ſtood a temple of Jupiter. The caſtle of Europe is on an oppoſite cape, and had alſo anciently a temple of Serapis.

PROSEG, or PROSECCIO, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Auſtria, in Germany. This with the neighbouring country the Romans called *Peucinum*. The houſe of Auſtria has a noble revenue from the wine made and ſold here. It was famous in Auguſtus's days, and uſed as a cordial by his ſpouſe Livia when above ſeventy. It will keep for the age of man. It lies ſeven miles N. W. of Trieſte.

PROSZOVICE, a timber-town of Cracow palatinate, in Poland, on the banks of the Sozienova. Here the King has a palace, in which is held a provincial diet. It lies ten miles N. of Cracow.

PROVENCE, a government, or as the word denotes, a Province, of France, which gives title of Count, now in the King of France, to whom the ſucceſſion came; formerly comprehending all Languedoc, Dauphiny, and Savoy, as far as Geneva. It is bounded on the N. by Dauphiny, on the E. the Alps and the river Var part it from the dominions of Savoy, and on the S. it has the Mediterranean ſea, and on the W. it incloſes the ſtate of Avignon belonging to the Pope, and is ſeparated from Languedoc by the Rhone.

The trade of this province is very conſiderable; for almoſt the whole of that which they drive in France to Italy, Spain, and eſpecially the Levant, is carried on at Marſeilles: and it is ſaid that they ſend into Italy three millions and fifty thouſand livres worth of cloth and other woollen ſtuffs manufactured in Dauphiny, Languedoc, and Provence; beſides almonds, plums, brandy, figs, honey, capers, olives, anchovies, oil, and cotton-linens. In return of which, they take hemp, wheat, rice, ſulphur, manna, and ſilk. Their traffic to

Spain

Spain is ſtill more conſiderable, amounting to about 9,170,000 livres. The merchandiſe which they export is all ſorts of linen made in France or elſewhere, gold and ſilver lace, fine ſilks, gold and ſilver brocades made at Lyons, other ſilks manufactured at Avignon, hats, toys, cottons, and all ſorts of drugs, &c.

They alſo drive a conſiderable trade to the Levant, whither they ſend above 100 veſſels of more or leſs burthen to Conſtantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Aleppo, Cairo, Alexandria, &c.

The climate and ſoil is not the ſame over all Provence. In the upper part the air is temperate, and the country abounds in paſture and cattle, producing alſo corn, apples, pears, and very little wine; but what there is, the beſt in all Provence.

In Lower Provence the air is extremely hot, and would be more ſo along the coaſt, did not a little wind, called La Briſe, blow generally from nine or ten in the morning till night. The north weſterly wind alſo cools this part of the country, ſo that it does not produce half the quantity of corn neceſſary for the conſumption of its inhabitants; yet its dry ſandy ground is covered with pomegranates, oranges, lemon, olive, cyprus, palm, fig, and ſeveral other trees, which are peculiar to this country.

Here is a great deal of wine; but it is ſtrong, heady, and ſweet. The fiſh taken in the Mediterranean is not by a great deal ſo good as that of the ocean.

Here are thought to be mines of gold, ſilver, copper, pewter, and lead, the latter of which have been actually worked.

Notwithſtanding the exceſſive heat of this country, here are many woods, which furniſh a great quantity of timber for ſhip-building and other uſes. In the wood of Sault there are ſeveral glaſs-houſes.

The rivers in this province are, the Durance, Sorgue, Largens, Lare, Verdon, Hubaye, Baune or Weaume, and the Var.

Provence is uſually ſubdivided into Upper, Middle, and Lower. Its ſeveral parts, however, may be more eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the following dioceſes, Aix, which is the metropolis of the county, Riez, Senez, Digne, Arles, Marſeilles, Toulon, Frejus, Graſſe, Vence, Glandeves, Siſteron, Apt, with one archbiſhopric, and three biſhoprics, in the territory of Avignon and Venaiſſin.

PROVIDENCE, and independent colony of New England, in North America, is included in the ſame charter with Rhode-iſland. Though ſmall, it is in a flouriſhing condition. The inhabitants are chiefly Browniſts, their paſtor, Mr. Roger Williams, having been driven out of Maſſachuſets government, ſettled here with his followers. Its capital is Newport, where alſo the Society for the propagation of the Goſpel maintain a miſſionary.

This is a diſtrict in the Narrhagauſet country, of about twenty miles ſquare on the neighbouring continent, and ſeparated from Connecticut or the W. by an imaginary line drawn from N. to S. and from Maſſachuſets by another line drawn from E. to W.

Here are two large thriving towns near the mouth of the river Patuxet, one called Providence, and the other Warwick.

PROVIDENCE, formerly ABACOA, one of the Bahama or Lucaya iſlands, in the Atlantic ocean, in America, amidſt ſome hundred more; ſome 160 miles long, and others no bigger than rocks riſing above water. It is well planted and fortified by the Engliſh, lying on the E. ſide of the gulph of Florida, and 206 miles from the continent of that name.

Near this iſland are ſeveral others, which ate ſettlements made by the Engliſh, but not fortified; ſo that upon the approach of an enemy, the planters are obliged to withdraw to Providence for ſecurity, which lies in lat. 25 deg. 16 min. N. long. 78 deg. 5 min. W.

It is about twenty-eight miles long, and eleven broad where wideſt; having the ſmall iſland of Lucayenequa on the N. that of Aleblaſters on the E. the northern point of Ardroſo on the W. and the great bank of Bahama on the S.

Its chief profit ariſes from the misfortune of ſuch ſhips as are driven on its coaſts, or in a voyage for America are forced to put in for proviſions. They likewiſe make advantage of the wrecks thrown in upon them. Their proviſions they have from Carolina.

The iſland produces little elſe than ſalt and Braſiletto wood, which they export to the above-mentioned colony. They ſow peaſe and Indian wheat, the former of which is fit to gather in ſix weeks, and the latter in twelve.

This iſland abounds with variety of fiſh, fowl, trees, and plants unknown among us: beſides, whales have been found dead on the ſhore, with ſperm all over their bodies. Its principal town is Naſſau.

PROVIDENCE, an iſland ſo called by Dampier, in New Guiney, and the ſouthern regions of America. It is ſmall, but pretty high, about fifty leagues E. of the Cape of Good Hope in that country.

We find two iſlands of the ſame name on Daiper's map, the one called Great, and the other Little Providence. They are at a ſmall diſtance from each other; but he gives no particular deſcription of them.

PROVIDENCE, a ſmall iſland of difficult acceſs in the American ocean, and formerly fortified by the Buccaneers againſt the Spaniſh Guarda Coſtas. Lat. 12 deg. 39 min. N. long. 77 deg. 52 min. W.

PROVINCES, AUSTRIAN and UNITED. See NETHERLANDS, and UNITED NETHERLANDS.

PROVINS, in Latin *Pruvinum*, a town of Brie Champenois, in Champagne, a government of France, on the little rivers Morin and Vouſie, about three leagues from the Seine to the N. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, having four pariſhes, and eight religious foundations. The only trade here is of corn, conveyed to Paris by the navigation of the Seine.

In this place prevails a tradition, that the Engliſh, upon quitting of France, took from Provins ſeveral artificers, who taught them the art of working wool, and making cloth; but the æra of this art ſeems to be of an earlier date, though it muſt be allowed that the improvements have been gradual, and an acceſſion might poſſibly have been made at this time to it. The roſes of Provins are very famous, the conſerves of which were formerly much in requeſt; but that trade has ſince greatly fallen. It lies forty-ſeven miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 38 min. N. long. 3 deg. 26 min. E.

PRUAT, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, on a little river near the bottom of a gulph about eleven miles from Warna to the W.

PRUCH, or BRUGG, a town of Auſtria, a circle of Germany, on the river Leyta. It lies twenty-four miles S. E. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min. N. long. 16 deg. 51 min. E.

PRUCK, or BRUCH, a town of Upper Stiria, in Auſtria, a circle of Germany, on the Mur. It lies ſixty-four miles S. W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min. N. long. 16 deg. 51 min. E

PRUM, or PREM, a Benedictine abbey of Triers, an electorate of Germany, and in the Upper Rhine. It lies near the ſource of the river of the ſame name.

PRUSA, or *Pruſa ad Olympum*, by the Turks called *Burſa*, the capital of Bithynia, in Aſia Minor, and the ſeat of the Turkiſh empire, till tranſlated by Mahomet IV. to Conſtantinople. It extends along the declivity of the famed Mount Olympus from E. to W. with a noble ſpacious plain before it, both it and the mountains behind it being covered with fruit-trees; the latter alſo furniſhes plenty of ſweet ſprings. It is well-built, and the ſtreets well-paved, the houſes being handſome, and caravanſeras large. The moſques are noble and numerous, with cupulas and minarets or ſteeples to the amount of 300: one of the moſques is a magnificent building, in which are the tombs of the ancient Turkiſh monarchs.

Pruſa ſtill retains a great ſhare of its ancient opulence, a caravan going every two months from it to Perſia, beſides being a ſtage for ſeveral others from Aleppo, Conſtantinople, &c. to Iſpahan.

The Bezeſtine, a large edifice for warehouſes and ſhops, exhibit to ſale all kinds of merchandiſe from the Levant,

Levant, beſides theſe manufactured here from the Bithynian ſilk, which is by far the fineſt in all Turkey; together with great quantities of ſilk from Perſia, weaved by the Pruſan workmen, in tapeſtry, carpets, &c. in great requeſt throughout Europe.

The city is computed to contain between 10 or 12,000 Turkiſh families, which are reckoned to be above 40,000 ſouls, beſides about 4000 Jewiſh houſes, 500 Armenian, 300 Greek, beſides other foreigners ſettled here. It is about three miles in circuit, being ſurrounded with walls and ſquare towers. Muſſulmen alone are permitted to live within theſe walls, and the reſt in the ſuburbs; which are ſpacious, and better built than the city, and adorned with gardens, orchards, &c. All kinds of proviſions are here in great plenty and variety, being very cheap and good. The wine is likewiſe excellent; and the fiſh, eſpecially carp and trout, are very large and exquiſite.

Here is a noble ſeraglio, built by Mahomet IV. The town is governed by a Baſſa and Janiſſary Aga, beſides a Moula or Great Cadi. Here are hot baths, highly commended for their medicinal virtues; beſides others in the neighbourhood. In the ſuburbs are three handſome Greek churches, and one Armenian. The Jews have alſo four ſynagogues, and preſerve their ancient Spaniſh pure from Granada, whence they were expelled.

The city is defended by a good ſtout caſtle, formerly on a hill in the middle of it, but ſince gone into decay, as well as its other fortifications.

Though this is the ancient Pruſa, not a ſingle antiquity is to be met with in it; but this may be attributed to it having undergone ſo many viciſſitudes both before and after it fell into the hands of the Turks, thoſe enemies to all ancient monuments. The moſt diſmal misfortune which befel this noble city was a fire, which happened in 1490, that conſumed twenty-five wards in it. In a Greek church, ſince turned into a moſque, are the tombs of the famed Orcan, his wife and children, in marble coarſely wrought, together with that warrior's drum, three times the magnitude of the common ones; which when moved makes a loud rumbling noiſe, by means of bullets in the inſide.

It lies about twenty miles from the ſea of Marmora, twenty-five from Nice, and about fifty-eight almoſt S. from Conſtantinople. Lat. 40 deg. 16 min. N. long. 29 deg. 35 min. E.

PRUSSIA, a country of Poland, ſo called from the Boruſſi, its ancient inhabitants, extending from lat. 52 deg. 50 min. to 56 deg. N. and from long. 16 deg. 50 min. to 23 deg. 54 min. E. It is bounded on the N. by the Baltic ſea; on the E. by Lithuania and Samojitia; on the S. by Poland Proper and Maſſovia; and on the W. by Pomerania. It is upwards of 250 miles long, and 140 in breadth on the W. part, and more than 170 on the E. It contains a vaſt number of fine trading towns, as Koningſberg, on the Friſchehaff, Elbing, Dantzic, Culm, Thorn, &c. beſides many populous villages. It has the moſt inland navigation of any country in Europe, the Netherlands excepted; its ſoil is various, and moſtly barren.

It abounds in cattle, wild beaſts, and fruits, &c. It is ſaid to be watered with above 20 or 30 rivers and lakes, ſupplying the inhabitants with all kinds of fiſh.

It has a conſiderable trade, by means of many convenient ports towards the Baltic, as well as by the Weiſſel or Viſtula, which falls into that ſea at Dantzic, after dividing itſelf into ſeveral branches, and forming the three Werder iſlands. Its woods furniſh plenty of veniſon, and its ſea-coaſts a great quantity of amber, which is tranſported all over Europe, and found floating on the ſea like oil, but when expoſed to the air, grows hard.

In this country they make a deal of glaſs, with wood-aſhes, and the largeſt pebbles.

It is ſubdivided into Royal and Ducal Pruſſia. The former lying to the W. is ſtill ſubject to the crown of Poland; and the latter to the King of Pruſſia, being alſo called Brandenburg Pruſſia, in contradiſtinction from Poliſh Pruſſia; when Albert Marquis of Brandenburg, Great Maſter of the Teutonic order, made peace with Poland in 1525, on condition that he ſhould be created hereditary Duke of that part which he then poſſeſſed, and hold it as a vaſſal to that crown. It continued thus till 1657, that George William Elector of Brandenburg, and his ſon Frederick William, obtained by treaty the full ſovereignty of this country, which was confirmed to them and their heirs at Koningſberg, October 18, 1663, on condition, that, in caſe of failure of iſſue, it ſhould return to the Poles; and upon that Frederick's being proclaimed King of Pruſſia, in 1700, it ceaſed to be Ducal, and is the kingdom of Pruſſia; which title has ſince been recognized by moſt of the powers in Europe. Here he is abſolute, and his German dominions are ſeparated from thoſe in Poland, by that formerly called Regal or Poliſh Pruſſia.

Since the above event, for the avoiding of confuſion, that part of Pruſſia which uſed to be called Royal, is now with more propriety termed Poliſh Pruſſia. That which at preſent is called Royal Pruſſia, is larger than Poliſh Pruſſia, but not ſo fruitful. Its capital is Koningſberg.

Pruſſia is ſubdivided into the following circles, as Schaak, Tapiau, and Inſterburg, Brandenburg, Raſtenburg, Seheſt, Oletſkoi, Ortelſburg, with thoſe of Mohrung and Mariemwerder; and theſe again contain ſeveral ſubordinate diſtricts.

The ancient inhabitants of Pruſſia have been long ſince extirpated, and the preſent occupiers are a mixed people, ſprung from the ſeveral colonies of the Swedes, Poles, Germans, and other neighbouring nations.

In 1520 Albert Marquis of Brandenburg, the laſt Maſter of the Teutonic order, embracing Lutheraniſm, perſuaded moſt of the Knights to marry, and introduced the reformed religion into this country. Frederick William, grandfather to the preſent King Frederick III. being a Calviniſt, encouraged that doctrine in this country, where it is promoted by the univerſity of Koningſberg: but his preſent Majeſty, though he declared a veneration both for Luther and Calvin in a late confeſſion of faith, which he ſent to all the Proteſtant miniſters in the dyet at Ratiſbon, choſe to be called a Reformed Chriſtian, rather than a Calviniſt or Lutheran. Among other great qualities, he is a conſummate General, the fame of whoſe exploits now rings throughout Europe.

In Dantzick, and other towns on the Viſtula, ſubject to the crown of Poland, the people are Lutherans.

Their language is much the ſame as that of the Poles, with an admixture of German.

Poliſh Pruſſia is the W. part, and ſubject to the King of Poland, being bounded by the kingdom of Pruſſia on the E. Brandenburg Pomerania on the W. Poland on the S. and the Baltic ſea on the N. It is 130 miles from E. to W. and 110 where broadeſt from S. to N.

It is divided into the four palatinates of Pomerellia, or Poliſh Pomerania, Culm, Marienburg, and Warmia.

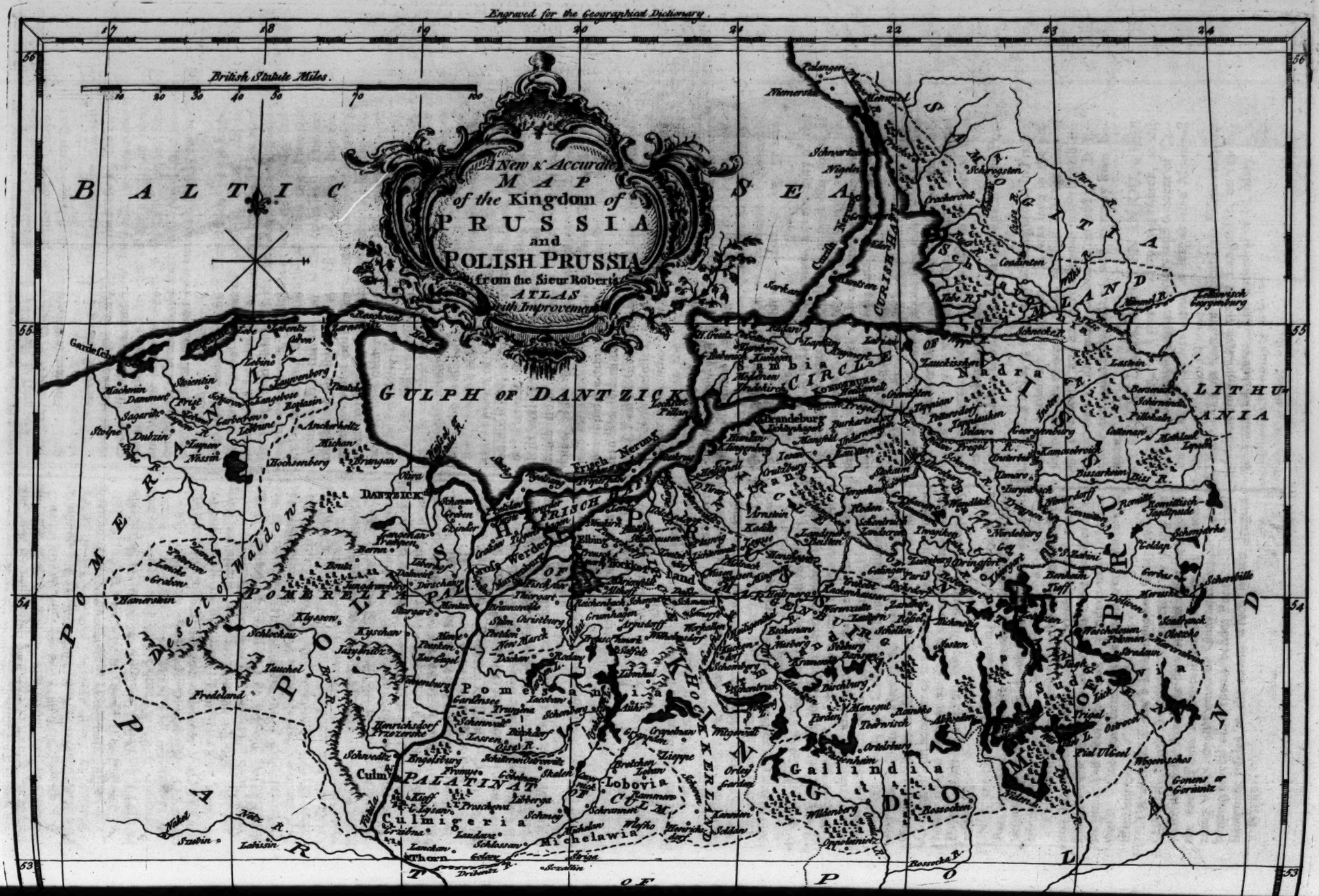
PRUTH, a river riſing in Red Ruſſia, in Poland, and on the confines of Tranſylvania; whence it runs S. through Moldavia, and empties itſelf into the Danube.

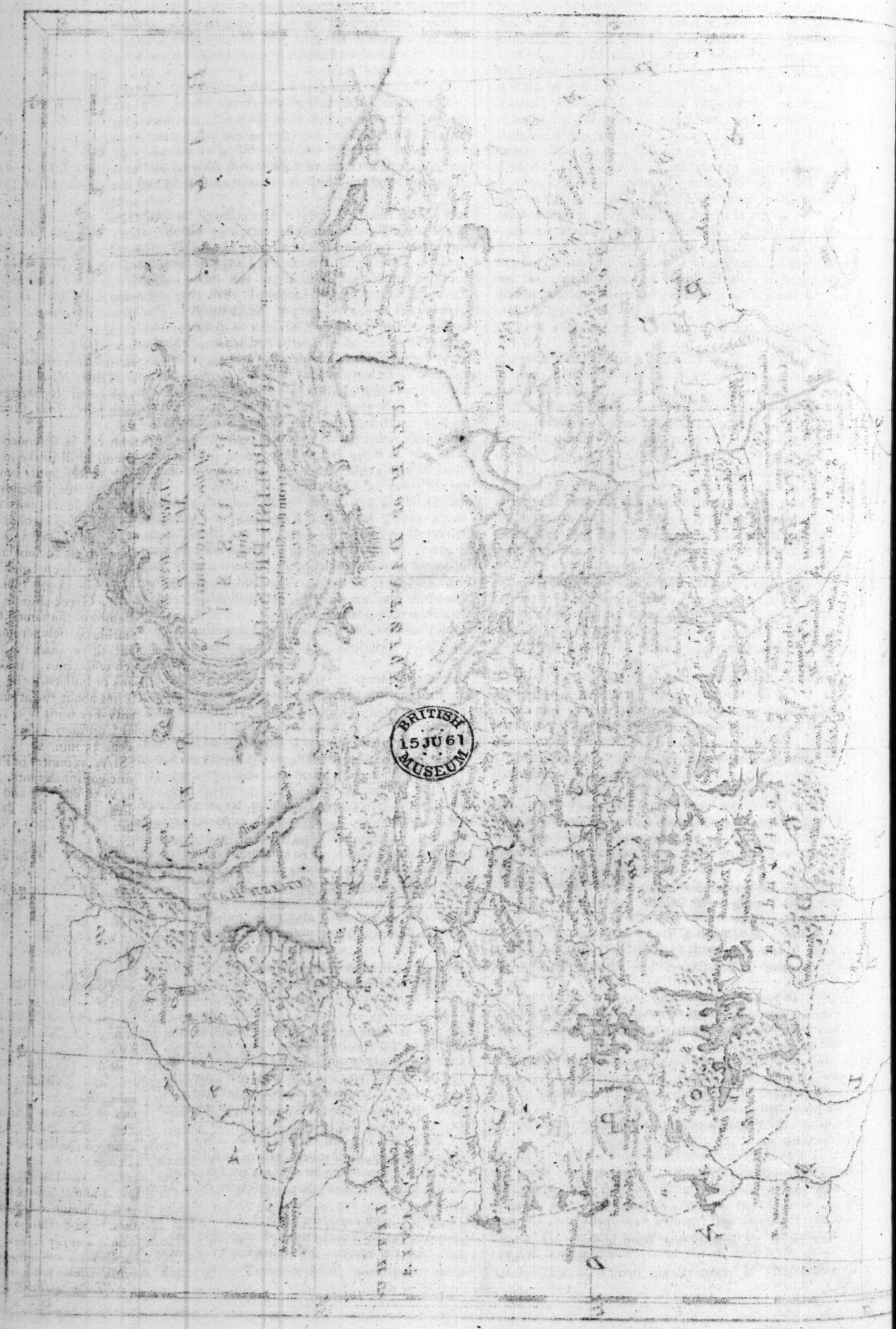
PTOLEMAIS, a town of Phœnicia, in Aſia Minor, now a province of Aſiatic Turkey, with a harbour on the Levant. It lies twenty-four miles S. of Tyre. Lat. 32 deg. 33 min. N. long. 36 deg. 5 min. E.

PUCARA, a place ſo called by the Indians. It lies in the road from Guayaquil to Quito, in South America, at the end of the acclivity of a mountain, being a narrow paſs, and naturally ſtrong by its ſituation. The deſcent was now more eaſy towards the province of Chimbo, though the road was not much better than the former.

PUCKLE-CHURCH, a pariſh of Glouceſterſhire, about ten miles in circuit, anciently a royal villa, and the reſidence of ſome of the Saxon Kings, the ruins of which buildings are ſtill to be ſeen. Its church is pretty large, with ſeveral good monuments, &c. Here is alſo a charity-ſchool.

PUCKRIDGE, a ſmall hamlet-town of Hartfordſhire, but


Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary.
A New & Accurate
MAP
of the Kingdom of
PRUSSIA
and
POLISH PRUSSIA
from the Sieur Robert's
ATLAS
with Improvements
British Statute Miles.
BALTIC SEA
GULPH OF DANTZICK
DANTZICK
POMERELIA
Pomerania
PALATINAT
Culmigeria
Michelawia
Lobovia
Gallindia
SAMBIA
NATANGIA
WARMIA
NATANGIA
CIRCUIT
LITHUANIA
SAMOGITIA
CURLAND
Desert of Waldow
Frisch Nerung
Frisch Haff
Vistula R.
Nogat R.
Elbing R.
Passarge R.
Drewenz R.
Ossa R.
Niemen R.
Schwenta R.
Schreyersten
Continten
Schneeck R.
Lasdehnen
Pillkallen
Gumbinnen
Insterburg
Tilsit
Memel
Libau
Polangen
Garden Sea
Stolpe
Dubzin
Lupow
Wassin
Hockenberg
Michan
Brungan
Schoneck
Graudenz
Marienburg
Elbing
Christburg
Mewe
Dirschau
Neuenburg
Schlochau
Tuchel
Fredeland
Konitz
Schwetz
Culm
Strasburg
Lautenburg
Soldau
Neidenburg
Willenberg
Rossochen
Ortelsburg
Johannisburg
Lyck
Oletzko
Marienwerder
Riesenburg
Rosenberg
Deutsch Eylau
Preuss Eylau
Bartenstein
Heiligenbeil
Braunsberg
Frauenburg
Elbing
Marienburg
Dirschau
Pr. Stargard
Neustadt
Lauenburg
Bütow
Rummelsburg
Schlochau
Tuchel
Konitz
Schwetz
Culm
Strasburg
Lautenburg
Soldau
Neidenburg
Willenberg
Rossochen
Ortelsburg
Johannisburg
Lyck
Oletzko
Marienwerder
Riesenburg
Rosenberg
Deutsch Eylau
Preuss Eylau
Bartenstein
Heiligenbeil
Braunsberg
Frauenburg
Elbing
Marienburg
Dirschau
Pr. Stargard
Neustadt
Lauenburg
Bütow
Rummelsburg


BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

but a great thoroughfare on the Herman-ſtreet, where are ſeveral good inns.

PUEBLA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, on the Guadiana. It lies fifteen miles W. of Merida. Lat. 38 deg. 56 min. N. long. 6 deg. 51 min. W.

PUEBLA *Nuova*, a town of Veragua, a province of Mexico, in North America, and on a bay of the Pacific ocean. It lies 211 miles W. of Panama. Lat. 8 deg. 51 min. N. long. 84 deg. 16 min. W.

PUENTE *del Reyna*, a town of Navarre, in Spain, thirteen miles S. W. of Pampelona. Lat. 43 deg. 16 min. N. long. 1 deg. 33 min. W.

PUERTO. See PORT and PORTO.

PUFFALORA, or PES FALARIUS, a place of the Griſons, in Switzerland, where is an iron-foundery, and the caſtle of Wildenberg, near which are iron-mines, with a mixture of ſilver.

PUICERDA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, and the principal place in the juriſdiction of Cardona. It lies on the river Segre, and is a place of no conſiderable ſtrength; it is eighty-two miles N. of the city of Barcelona. Lat. 42 deg. 52 min. N. long. 1 deg. 33 min. E.

PULKELI, or SALT-POOL, a little bailiff town of Caernarvonſhire, in the peninſula on the S. ſide of Caernarvonſhire, in North Wales. It ſtands between two rivers, on the eaſtern ſhore. This is a pretty well built place, with a market for corn and other proviſions, and ſome trade by ſea. Its annual fairs are on May 13, Auguſt 19, September 24, and November 11, for cattle.

PULTOWA, or PULTOWSKI, a town of the Ukrain and government of Kiow, in European Ruſſia. It is built in the Coſſack manner, being walled, and but indifferently fortified. Here reſides the Biſhop of Plocſko. Without the town upon a hill is a large convent.

In this neighbourhood the Czar Peter totally routed Charles XII. of Sweden in 1709, when the latter fled to Bender. This action is commonly denominated the battle of Pultowa. It lies 115 miles S. W. of Belgorod. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 35 deg. 5 min. E.

PUNA, an iſland at the mouth of Guayaquil river, on the Pacific ocean, in South America. Here are great numbers of mangrove-trees, whoſe interwoven branches and thick trunks cover all the plains hereabouts; which lying low, are frequently over-flown. The mangrove wood is ſolid and very durable, ſinking alſo in water; and with it the Indians pay their annual tribute.

Puna iſland is a lieutenancy, extending N. E. and S. W. between ſix and ſeven leagues, being of a quadrilateral figure. Its inhabitants are ſaid to have been once between 12 and 14,000; but now it has only one ſmall town at the head of its harbour in the N. E. part, conſiſting chiefly of Caſts, and ſome Spaniards, but very few Indians. Here great ſhips load by reaſon of the depth of its harbour, which cannot be done at Guayaquil, on account of the ſand; while others come hither to load with wood. It lies twenty-ſix miles N. of Payta. Lat. 3 deg. 20 min. S. long. 80 deg. 15 min. W.

PUNO, the capital of Paucar-colla, a juriſdiction of La Paz, in Peru, in South America. The Indians here weave bags with their wool, and ſell them to great advantage.

This juriſdiction confines ſouthward on Chuquito, and has the ſame temperature; conſequently it muſt have recourſe to other provinces for the greateſt part of its grain and eſculents; but it abounds in all kinds of cattle. The mountains in this province contain ſeveral ſilver mines.

PUNTA *de Santa Elena*, a lieutenancy of Guayaquil, in Quito, in South America. It extends all along the weſtern coaſt, from the iſles of Plata and Salango to the ſame Punta de Santa Elena; thence it ſtretches along the N. coaſt formed by Guayaquil bay, comprehending ſeveral other towns beſides Punta. The civil lieutenant reſides in the town, which is two leagues

from the port, where are ſheds for receiving of ſalt and other goods, but no dwelling-houſes.

The port of Punta has ſo many ſalt-works as to ſupply the province of Quito and juriſdiction of Guayaquil. The ſalt is remarkably compact, and corns beef very well.

On the coaſt belonging to this lieutenancy is found that exquiſite purple ſo highly eſteemed among the ancients. It is in a ſpecies of ſhell-fiſh, on the rocks waſhed by the ſea. They are of the magnitude of a nut full of juice, in which a thread of cotton, &c. being dipt, it becomes of a moſt vivid colour, that improves by waſhing, and does not at all fade by wearing.

PURBECK, the S. E. part of Dorſetſhire, on the Engliſh channel, and commonly called an iſland. It is ſurrounded by the ſea on all ſides but the W. where the river Frome uniting with the Langford lake, makes it only a peninſula. It is about ten miles long, and ſix over; being better inhabited than the ſea-coaſt generally is in this W. part of the country. The ſoil confining on the river and lake is fertile; but the other parts are full of heaths and woods, which are a great harbour for fallow deer and ſtags, affording alſo marble, and plenty of that ſtone which was much uſed in the rebuilding of the city of London after the great fire, and ſtill exported in great quantities to that city, as alſo to other parts, from Weymouth and Pool. Its principal manufacture is ſtockings. It gave title of Viſcount in King Jame's I's reign to Villars Duke of Buckingham's elder brother. In the middle of it is the market-town of Corf, now Corf caſtle.

PURMEREN, a town of North Holland, at one end of the Purmer, formerly a large lake, but now drained. It is well-fortified with a rampart and ditch. Since the draining of the Beemſter, a fertile tract of land has been added to it, being now planted with gardens, orchards, rows of trees, and fruitful incloſures, &c. It lies about fourteen miles N. of Amſterdam, and about five from Edam to the W.

PURRYSBURGH, a ſettlement or townſhip of Georgia, in North America, ſo called from one Mr. Purry of Switzerland, who brought over ſome of his countrymen hither in the year 1732, at the charge of the Engliſh truſtees of Georgia, and by the encouragement of the aſſembly of South Carolina: but he met with great difficulties in the proſecution of this ſcheme, notwithſtanding the apparent advantage of it to that colony. It lies 30 miles W. of the mouth of Savannah, 130 S. W. of Charles-town. Lat. 31 deg. 51 min. N. long. 81 deg. 10 min. W.

PUSCHIAVO, in Latin *Peſclavium*, a community of the Griſons, in Switzerland. It has a populous town of the ſame name, on the river Puſchiavo, and is the ſeat of the regency. The community lies near a ſmall lake abounding with fiſh; and here the language is very much like the Italian.

PUTNEY, a handſome village of Surrey, in the neighbourhood of London, about four miles W. of it, and on the Thames, being joined to Fulham on the Middleſex ſide by a wooden bridge. Here is a delightful bowling-green with a fine proſpect, now turned to a modern breakfaſting-houſe.

PUYCERDA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. See PUICERDA.

PUYLAURENS, a ſmall city of Languedoc, in France, on the borders of Rouſſillon. It was long in the poſſeſſion of the reformed, who fortified it in the time of the civil wars, and had here a famous univerſity till the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1685. It lies about ten miles from Caſtres, and as many from Lavaux.

PUY NOTRE DAME, or PUY EN ANJOU, a ſmall city of Anjou, in France. Here is a church, as alſo a dean and chapter, with a priory and convent of Carmelite nuns. It lies about a league from Montreuil Bellay.

PUY, or PUY *en Valey*, the ancient *Urbs Velaunorum*, and *Anicium*, an Epiſcopal city of Languedoc, on a mountain near the Loire. The cathedral of St. Mary is a

noble pile, and famous for a great reſort of pilgrims to it. Here are ſeveral parochial churches, with a great number of monaſteries. They make at Puy vaſt quantities of lace to great advantage. It lies about two leagues from the village of St. Paulhan, and four from the confines of Auvergne.

PUZZUOLI, the ancient *Puteoli*, once a famous ſea-port of Lavoro, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, but now an inconſiderable place, though an Epiſcopal ſee; earthquakes, wars, and the devaſtations of the ſea having reduced it to its preſent condition, by deſtroying its noble ſtructures. The cathedral was anciently a temple of Jupiter; and ſeveral ſtately ruins ſhew its priſtine magnificence, eſpecially an amphitheatre, and the Mole or Caligula's bridge. It lies nine miles W. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 15 min. S. long. 14 deg. 40 min. E.

PYRAMIDS *of Egypt*, prodigious piles on the W. ſide of the Nile, and almoſt oppoſite to Grand Cairo, in Egypt; they ſtand near the ſite of the ancient Memphis. Theſe are the moſt magnificent, as well as moſt ancient, buildings in the world; are at this day ſtill entire within, though greatly damaged on the out-ſide. One of theſe pyramids, conſiderably larger than the reſt, covers upwards of ten acres of ground with its baſe: but whether they were temples, ſepulchral monuments, or built for aſtronomical obſervations, cannot be determined with any certainty.

In the neighbourhood of theſe is the famous Sphinx labyrinth, and ſubterraneous catacombs.

PYRAMIDS *of the Sun and Moon*, remarkable pieces of Indian antiquity, about ſeven leagues from Mexico, in New Spain, in North America. It is not known with any certainty who were the founders of them. In ſeveral particulars they reſemble the pyramids of Egypt; and they had formerly at top gigantic figures of the ſun and moon, idols under which theſe luminaries were worſhipped.

Within that of the moon were vaults, in which they buried their Kings. They ſtand about a hundred paces aſunder.

PYRENEAN *Mountains*, or PYRENEES, a vaſt chain of hills, the principal of which are in the kingdom of Spain, dividing it from France. They equal the Alps in height, and extend from the Mediterranean ſea to the Atlantic ocean, being 200 miles long, and 18 broad. They begin near the harbour of Vendres, in Rouſſillon, and run as far as Fuentarabia. Near Rouſſillon they divide into two principal branches; one of which ſeparates Rouſſillon from Languedoc, and is called Anti-Pyrenee; and the other, which parts it from Catalonia, is denominated Col de Pertuis. Over them are five paſſages or roads, but all extremely difficult; and between them lie ſeveral fertile valleys.

PYRFORD, a fine ſeat on the banks of the Wye, two miles from Guilford, in Surrey, with a beautiful park, gardens, and adjacent grounds, much improved by the late Denzil Onſlow, Eſq; and a charming intermixture of wood and water.

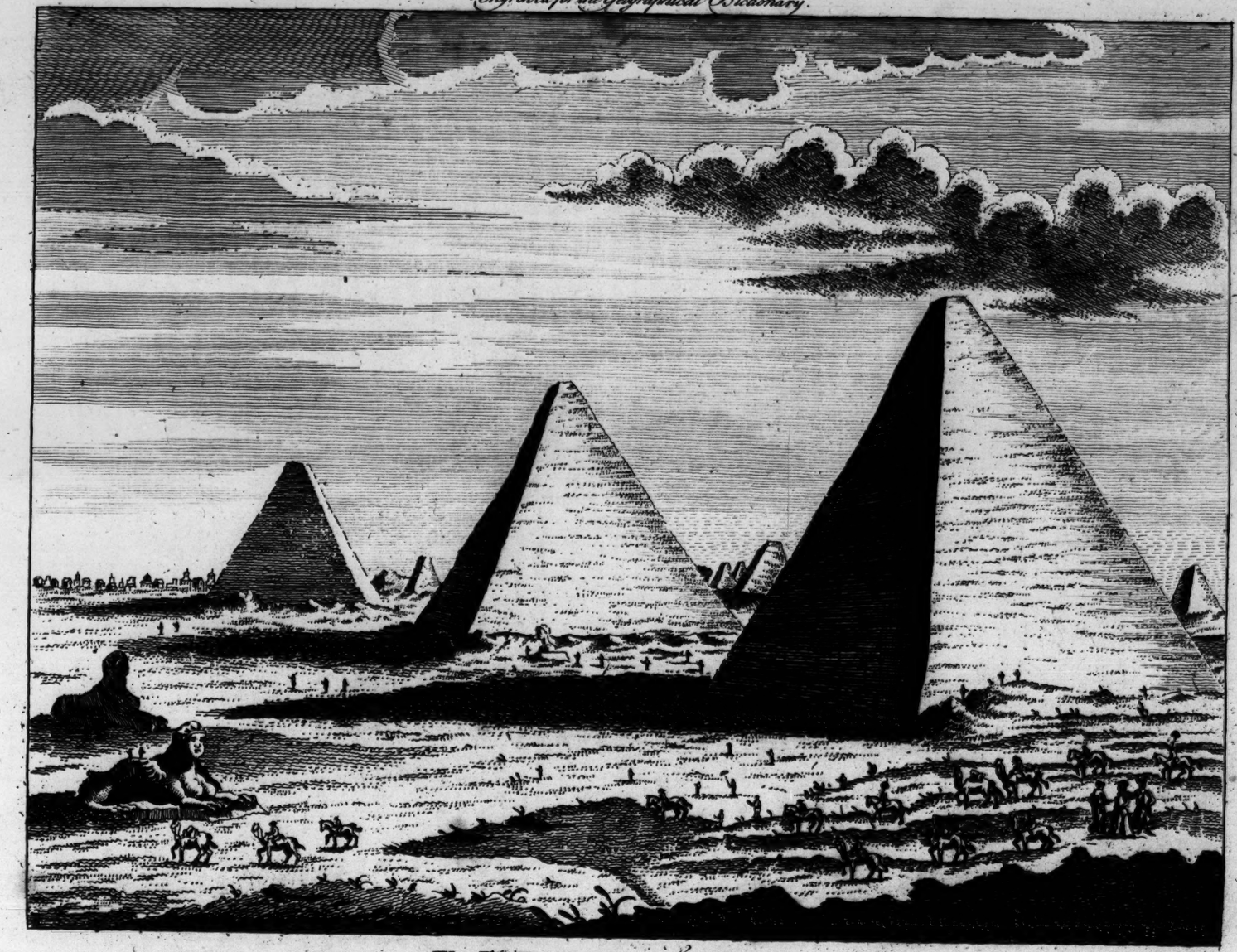
PYRMONT, in the county of Lippe, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is alſo the capital of a county of the ſame name, and famous for its mineral waters. The place belongs to the Prince of Waldeck. Hither is a great reſort of German and other nobility, &c. to drink its waters, and they are exported abroad from Bremen, to which city they are brought by the river Weſer; particularly our water-warehouſes in London have them among others of that kind.

In the neighbourhood is one or two ſalt-pits; and his Majeſty's iron and ſilver mines are not far off.

Pyrmont lies on the confines of Brunſwick, and about forty miles S. W. of Hanover.

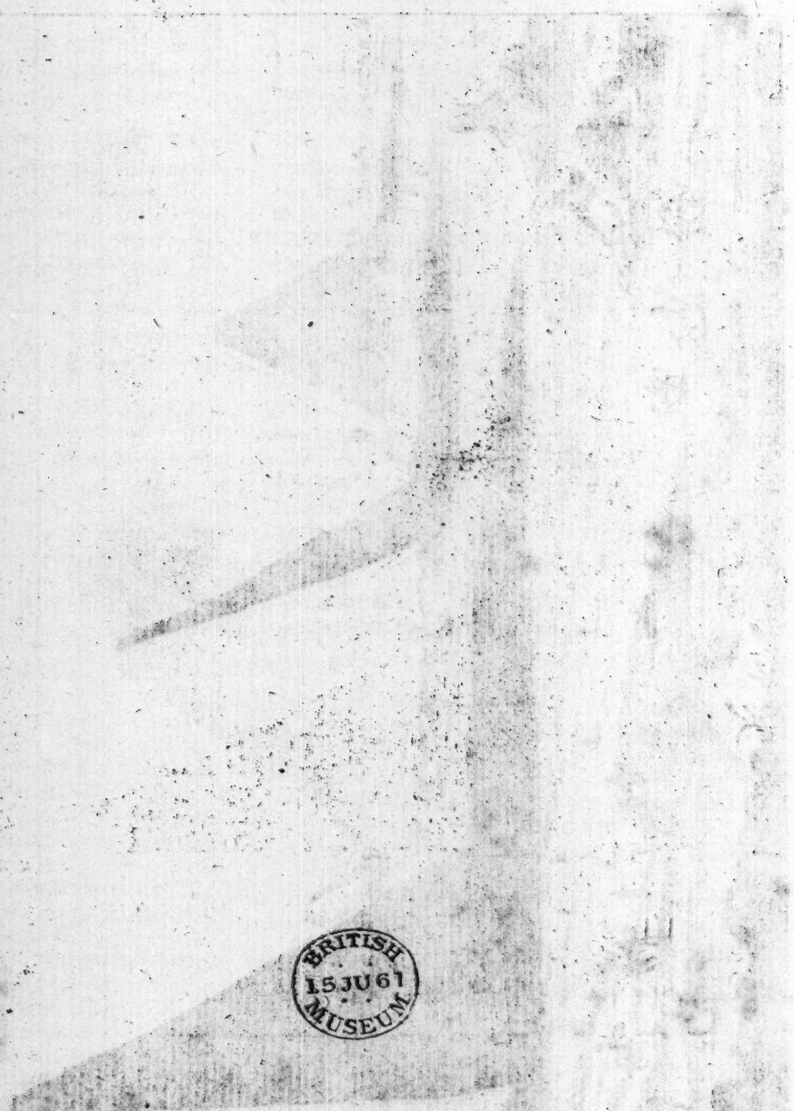
PYTHYUSIAN *Iſlands*, in the Mediterranean ſea, are ſo called from the number of pine or fir-trees which grow in them. They belong to Spain. The principal of theſe are Ivica and Formentera.

Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary.



The PYRAMIDS of EGYPT.

were known 1000 years before the birth of Christ, each side of the largest Pyramid is at the Base 682 feet, it rises in height 624 feet, &c
the top is a square whose sides are each of them 16 foot long, and yet composed but of 3 stones.


BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Q.

QUA

QUADAY, or CUADAY, meaning a grand port, lies in Tonquin and the East-Indies, in Asia, on the N. side of the Lucan, near its issue into the bay of Tonquin, and about sixty miles S. of the capital. Here all the large ships lie, the entrance of the river Checho being quite barred up with sand.

QUADROL, an island about three leagues W. of the coast of Cambodia, and the East Indies, in Asia. It is three leagues long, and one broad; having fine sandy bays for good harbours, plenty of wood and water, also a soil that is black and fat; all recommendations proper to invite a settlement here.

QUAKA, or QUAQUA, i. e. the Tooth coast, in Guiney Proper, in Africa, extends from Cape Palmas to the river Mancha, Rio Cobre or Golden river, for about eighty leagues in length.

The principal trade here consists in the manufacture of cotton habits, commonly called Quaqua gowns, being made up of five or six breadths.

The whole coast is under a King called Saccoo, who is very much respected and dreaded by his neighbours, as he passes for a great magician, who at his pleasure can, by his enchantments, destroy his enemies. One fundamental law in this country is, that every one is obliged to continue all his life-time in the condition in which he was born.

QUAKENBRUGGE, a town of Osnabrug, in Westphalia, a circle of Germany. It lies twenty-six miles N. of the city of Osnabrug, and is subject to the Bishop of this latter name. Lat. 52 deg. 55 min. N. long. 7 deg. E.

QUAMBIN, a river of Asia, which parts Tonquin from Cochin-china.

QUAMCHIEU, or QUAMTUM. See CANTON.

QUAMSI, or QUANGSI, a province of China, in Asia. It lies directly E. of Yunan, having Quenchew on the N. Quangtun on the E. and Tungking with Cochin-china on the S.

Among its many mountains are some fruitful plains, which yield great quantities of rice, corn, fruits, &c. especially its S. parts, which supply the province of Canton. It is watered by a great number of rivers, which flow from the mountains eastward into the Ta, and swell it so that it forms the famed port of Quangton or Canton. Those rivers on the E. part are navigable, and the inhabitants more given to traffic than on the W. side, which is inhabited by a rude sort of mountaineers.

This province was once very populous, according to the Chinese registers. It produces several sorts of wood, particular cinnamon, which is said to excel that of Ceylon. The mountains abound with metals, and the gold mine here is the only one in the empire which is suffered to be opened, and now in the hands of the Emperor. These mountains produce also plenty of that wood with which Japan cabinets are made, and another sort of tree, the pith of which is ground into a kind of meal. Here swarms the insect that yields white wax, &c.

Its most remarkable manufacture is a fine porcelain.

QUE

The whole province is divided into twelve districts, each under a particular capital: these have about 100 cities of the second and third rank under them, besides military cities and fortresses.

QUAMTUM, or CANTON, a province of China, in Asia. It is bounded by the Chinese ocean on the S. by Hugquam on the N. by Fokien on the E. and by Tungking on the W.

It is very considerable, not only on account of its extent, but also its fertility, opulence, populousness, and commerce; to the city and river of which name our East India ships very much resort.

QUANTOCK, an high down not far from Watchet, in Somersetshire; from which, besides the Steep-holms and Flat-holms, and an extensive view of the Channel, there is a wide prospect of the Welch coast for many leagues together.

QUAR-ABBEY, in the Isle of Wight, a part of Hampshire, beautifully situated in the midst of fine woods and meads. It is now in ruins, and what remains of it is converted into a farm-house.

QUARDEN, or QUARENDON, a small village of Derbyshire, where is a chalybeat spring, likewise a cold bath. In the season numbers of people resort to this place for drinking the waters and bathing.

QUARLEY *Hills*, eminences on the confines of Hampshire and Wiltshire, W. of which are the remains of a large fortification, consisting of two outward trenches, &c.

QUARN, a place about half a mile W. of Cirencester, in Glocestershire, on the N. side of the Fosseway, where are several antiquities to be seen worth the curiosity of the virtuosi.

QUEBEC, the capital of the province of Saguenay, and of all Canada, in North America; also the see of a Bishop. It lies at the junction of the river St. Laurence and St. Charles or the Little river, and on the N. side of the former, being about 140 leagues distant from the sea. It has a large haven, capable of containing 100 ships of the line. Here the river St. Laurence shrinks from a breadth of four leagues to that of a single mile: and hence the reason of the name of the town. Below the town is a cascade called the Leap of Montmorency, and at the entrance of the little channel of the Isle of Orleans said to be forty foot high, and thirty broad, though caused by an inconsiderable brook. A little above this is the city; but between that and the Isle of Orleans is a bason a full league every way, into which the river St. Charles empties itself from the N. W. so that Quebec stands between the mouth of that river and Cape Diamant.

At the first building of the town in 1608, the tide came quite up to it; but since that the river hath sunk, and left a dry large spot on which the lower town is built, at the foot of a rocky mountain, and eight fathom high. This is mostly inhabited by merchants, but is too much crowded, and defended by a platform about the middle, level with the water, and commanding all vessels that go and come. The way from the lower town to the higher is steep. This last has noble edifices, as churches, palaces, &c. especially the house of the Knights Hospitallers, a stone building, with

with two ſtately pavilions, and ſaid to have coſt 40,000 livres, but unfiniſhed.

The cathedral, which is clumſey, and in a mean ſtyle, has a large, high, and well-built tower, ſeen at a great diſtance.

This is the reſidence of the Viceroy of Canada, who ſtyles himſelf Governor and Captain General of New France and Louiſiana, with a ſalary of about 12,000 crowns, beſides preſents, perquiſites, &c.

Beſides the lower and higher towns, there is another beyond the latter on the banks of the river St. Charles, along which there are ſeveral noble country-ſeats, &c.

Quebec has a caſtle on the brow of a hill, about forty fathom above the town, but irregularly built, and fortified with only two baſtions, and no ditch towards the town, the garriſon being inconſiderable. It has alſo another fort on Cape Diamant, a ſolid rock, which is 400 fathom high, with only ſome few works and redoubts commanding both it and the town: but the place owes its ſtrength more to nature than art; and yet it ſeems not to be very tenable.

About the middle of the year 1760 the Britiſh troops under General Wolfe, though with the loſs of that gallant young officer in the beginning of the action, took this place; and Brigadier Murray, who commanded afterwards in the town, went out to meet a ſtrong body of the French from Montreal, who were coming to attack Quebec, in which encounter many lives were loſt on both ſides, our men then retiring within Quebec: but Admiral Lord Colville appearing in the river St. Laurence, the French retreated to Montreal with the utmoſt precipitation: and ſoon after that, General Amherſt coming up by land from the Britiſh colonies, took Montreal upon the ſurrender of the French commander, without ſtriking a blow; ſo that this country is now altogether in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh.

Quebec lies 300 miles N. W. of Boſton in New England. Lat. 47 deg. 35 min. N. long. 74 deg. 10 min. W.

QUEDA, or KEDA, a port town of Malacca, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. This is the capital of a country, being the reſidence of its king, and ſtands in a good ſoil cut by ſeveral channels which come from a navigable river, but narrow.

Their religion is Mahometaniſm, with a great admixture of Paganiſm. The produce of the country is tin, pepper, elephants teeth, canes, and damar, a kind of gum which is uſed as pitch and tar for ſhipping. It lies on the W. ſide of the peninſula, 300 miles N. of Malacca city, and ſubject to the Dutch. Lat. 7 deg. 10 min. N. long. 98 deg. 35 min. E.

QUEDAM, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, in the rocks of which is a vein of adamant. And Martin tells us, that mice, if brought hither, will die immediately.

QUEDLINBURG, a ſmall ſtate in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies between the principalities of Anhalt and Halberſtadt, with the title of an abbacy, from a religious foundation here of very great note, inſtituted by the Emperor Henry I. the Fowler. It belongs now to the Elector of Brandenburg, and ever ſince 1539 Lutheraniſm is the religion of the abbey; the abbeſs, who was Counteſs of Stolberg, having introduced it at that æra. Here now vows are made, and all the nuns muſt prove their noble extraction for eight deſcents. Their revenue does not exceed 5000 l. the eſtate belonging to them, beſides the little city of Quedlinburg, being only the villages of Ditfurt and Suderole.

QUEDLINBURG, the capital of the laſt-mentioned ſtate of the ſame name, and reſidence of the abbeſs, ſtands on the Bode. It was formerly a Hans town, but is now ſubject to the Elector of Brandenburg, who is the King of Pruſſia. Here is a ſchola illuſtris, and in 1085 a famous council was held at this place. It lies eight miles S. E. of Halberſtadt. Lat. 51 deg. 50 min. N. long. 11 deg. 15 min. E.

QUEENBOROUGH, an old town and mayor-corporation of Kent, built by King Edward III. in honour of his Queen Philippa. It lies on the S. W. ſide of the Iſland of Sheppey, and on the bank of the Medway. It ſends two members to parliament. The main ſupport of the inhabitants is now by fiſhing, the principal traders here being oyſter-draggers and victuallers. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Thurſday. An annual fair is held here on Auguſt 5, for toys. It lies twelve miles N. W. of Canterbury, and thirty-five E. of London. Here was formerly a caſtle with a noble hall, now in ruins.

QUEEN'S-COUNTY, in the province of Leinſter, and kingdom of Ireland; ſo called from Queen Mary, conſort of King Philip, in whoſe reign it was made a ſhire. It is bounded by King's-county on the N. and W. part of Tipperary on the W. part of Kildare and Catherlagh on the E. and by Kilkenny and Catherlagh on the S. It is thirty-five miles where longeſt from N. to S. and nearly the ſame from E. to W. being ſubdivided into ſeven baronies. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament for that county, and two each for Portarlington, Maryburgh, and Ballanakyle.

In 1641 ſome hundreds of the Proteſtants of this county were maſſacred by the Iriſh rebels. It was formerly full of woods and bogs; but is now well-inhabited and much improved. Hence the Iriſh call it in their native tongue Leaſe, or the Garden.

QUEENSFERRY, a royal burgh of Weſt-Lothian, and the South of Scotland, at the point of St. Margaret's bay, and in the narroweſt part of the firth of Forth, where the ferry is but two miles over; and this, tho' a little round about, is the moſt ſecure paſſage to Edinburgh from Fife, & *vice verſa*. Here Margaret Queen of Malcolm Canmore uſed to ferry over to Dumfermling, where ſhe built a monaſtery, &c. and from her this place takes its name. It is in the diſtrict of burghs with Inverkeithen, Stirling, Dumfermling, and Culroſs, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament. It lies ten miles W. of the city of Edinburgh.

QUEICH, a river of Alſace, running through Landau into the Rhine near Germerſheim.

QUEILING, ſee QUESLING in China.

QUEMADO, *Puerto*, the name given by the Spaniards to the port of Ica, in Peru, in South America, which lies about ſix leagues from the town. Hither is brought the wine made in the valley, whence it is tranſported into the other provinces, and eſpecially to Lima.

QUERCY, in Latin *Tractus Cadurcenſis*, province in the government of Guyenne, in France. It is bounded on the W. by Agenois and Perigord, on the N. by Limoſin, on the E. by Auvergne and Rouergue, and the S. by Languedoc. It is the S. E. part of Guyenne, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit; being ſubdivided into Upper and Lower Quercy. The former lies on the N. ſide of the river Lot, and the latter on the S. Its capital is Cahors.

QUERFURT, or QUERNFURT, a principality of Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Weiſſenfels.

The town of the ſame name belongs to the Elector of Saxony by the treaty of Prague in 1635, having come to him from the Archbiſhop of Magdeburg. It lies twelve miles S. E. of Mansfeldt. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 12 deg. 5 min. E.

QUERKYNES, an iſland in the Tuneſe coaſts, in Africa. It is inhabited by poor Bereberes, is very ſandy and barren, alſo of difficult acceſs on account of the ſtrength of the current about it. Here are ſome wells of ſweet water, for which reaſon it was ſeized by Don Pedro de Navarre in 1510, and it hath been ſince ſubject to the Chriſtians.

QUERN, a place about half a mile W. of Cirenceſter, in Glouceſterſhire, where are ſeveral antiquities on the N. ſide of the Foſſeway.

QUESLIN, or QUEYLING, the capital of Quangſi, a province of China, in Aſia, on a river of the ſame name, which is very rapid, and runs near its walls. It is large and well-built, being alſo the reſidence of the Viceroy, with nine cities under its juriſdiction. It lies

200 miles N. W. of Canton. Lat. 26 deg. 10 min. N. long. 109 deg. 5 min. E.

QUESMO, an iſland of Farſiſtan, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, not far from the coaſt; the land here lies low. It is fruitful and well-inhabited, the W. end of it being not above a league and a half from Congo, and the E. end about a league from Gombron. On the latter part is a fort, before which ſhips may anchor in ſix fathom depth to take in freſh water, which is very good at this place. The iſland produces abundance of wheat and barley, with which Ormus is furniſhed, that otherwiſe would be ſtarved.

QUESNOY, or QUENOY, in Latin *Quercetum* or *Caſnetum*, an irregularly built town of French Hainault, in the Netherlands, but well-fortified. It has been often taken and retaken in Queen Anne's wars, contains but 630 houſes, and about 2680 inhabitants. It carries on a pretty good trade for its manufactures of linen and ſtuffs. It lies ſeven miles S. E. of Valenciennes. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

QUEY-ANG, the captital of Queycheu, in China, an empire of Aſia. It lies in a well-cultivated and well-inhabited territory, was formerly a royal reſidence, and in its buildings, &c. ſtill retains ſome marks of its priſtine ſplendor. Without the walls is a magnificent temple built by the Tartar family of Yven, beſides ſeveral other rarities in its neighbourhood. Under it are eight cities. It lies 451 miles N. W. of Canton. Lat. 27 deg. 15 min. N. long. 106 deg. 10 min. E.

QUEY-CHEU, a province of China, in Aſia. It lies on the S. E. of Se-cheu, between Kiangſi on the E. Yu-nan and Se-cheu on the W. and Quang-ſi on the S. This is the moſt craggy and mountainous province of the empire, and is another Siberia, where often the mandarines, &c. guilty of ſtate crimes, are baniſhed for life. The natives are a rude and lawleſs people, who live in perpetual defiance to the Chineſe laws. The mountains in which theſe people commonly reſide, produce great quantities of quickſilver, copper, tin, gold, ſilver, &c. which they exchange with the Chineſe who live among them in walled towns, &c. for ſalt, ſilk, cotton, and other things they want. This province breeds large herds of cattle and hogs: their horſes are reckoned the beſt in all China.

QUIBO, an iſland on the coaſt of Peru, in South America, into a fine bay of which, bearing the ſame name, or Coyba, as the Spaniards call it, Commodore Anſon ran, and anchored in thirty-three fathom water.

QUIETO, a river of Iſtria, in the Venetian territories, and Upper Italy, between the mouth of which and Lemo ſtands the town of Parenza.

QUILLEBEUF, anciently *Haricarville*, in Latin *Henricapolis*, a ſmall city, and the capital of Roumois, in Normandy, a government of France, on the Seine. Though its walls and fortifications have been demoliſhed, it is ſtill defended by a little fort. The women here make lace, and the men fiſh for ſmelts. The quick-ſands in the river makes it very difficult for veſſels of any burthen to come up from Havre-de-Grace to this place. It lies twenty-four miles below Rouen, and twenty-one above Havre.

QUILOA, one of the ſix kingdoms of Zanguebar, in Africa. It lies between the rivers Cuabo and Quiſimajugo, on that part called the coaſt of Melinda, having the coaſt of Moſambique on the S. and Mombaza on the N.

Its capital is called Old Quiloa, in contradiſtinction from another of the ſame name in an iſland.

Quiloa has been tributary to Portugal ever ſince 1502. From hence the Portugueſe of Braſil purchaſe ſlaves for that country.

After paſſing by Moſambique, in going northwards one comes to this iſland and city. The middle of the former lies in lat. 8 deg. 22 min. S. It is very fertile in all kinds of fruit and proviſions The air here is alſo very good.

Moſt of the people are idolators, though with many Mahometans among them. They are fair, and go decently dreſſed. Their houſes are magnificently built, with gardens to each. The ſoil of the Iſle of Quiloa is like that of the continent. The town lies in lat. 10 deg. 5 min. S. long. 39 deg. 5 min. E.

QUILON, or COILOAN, a province and ſmall principality of the Malabar coaſt, in India, in Aſia. This is a pleaſant and fruitful country, in a wholeſome air, though the land is low and full of rivers. To the W. it has the conveniency of a large river which runs into the ſea, and is the ſouthermoſt outlet of the Couchin iſlands.

QUILLOTA, a juriſdiction of the kingdom of Chili, in South America. The town of this name does not contain above 100 families; but thoſe which are ſcattered over the country exceed 1000.

QUIMPER, or QUIMPER CORENTIN, in Latin *Coroſpitum*, the ancient *Curioſotivæ*, the capital city of a ſmall territory called Cornuailles or Cornugallie, as jutting out like a horn into the ſea. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, under the title of Cornuailles, and ſtands on the Oder, into which the little river Benaudet falls, ſurrounding the place; at high tides large barks get up to its port at the confluence of the two rivers, where ſtands the ſuburb of Duke's-land, inhabited by rich merchants. The cathedral, though antique, is ſtately, with large towers; having beſides ſeveral other churches and monaſteries. The Epiſcopal palace is magnificent; and the dioceſe contains 200 pariſhes. It lies thirty-ſix miles S. E. of Breſt. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. W.

QUIMPERLEY, a ſmall town in the dioceſe of Quimper laſt-mentioned, at the confluence of the Iſotte and Elle. It is ſituated at the extremity of a gulph, has a Benedictine abbey, and lies fourteen miles N. of Port Louis. Lat. 47 deg. 58 min. N. long. 3 deg. 30 min. W.

QUINGEY, a ſmall town of the Franche-Compte, a province of France. It lies on the Louve, ten miles S. W. of Beſançon. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

QUINQUE ECCLESIÆ. See the FIVE CHURCHES, a town of Hungary.

QUINTIN, ST. the ancient *Auguſta Veramanduorum*, a conſiderable city of Middle Picardy, in France, on a riſing ground near the Somme, which is on one ſide, and a very ſteep valley every where on the other, except towards St. John's-gate, at which is a large baſtion with ſeveral half-moons.

It is a ſtrong place, and contains about 800 ſouls. Here are divers manufactures, eſpecially of linen. The collegiate church of St. Quintin is one of the fineſt in all France, beſides other noble churches and monaſteries. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and here is an election, independant provoſtſhip, &c.

This town being beſieged by the Spaniards in 1557, the Conſtable Montmorenci came to its relief, who fought a fatal battle, in which he was taken priſoner with the Dukes of Montpenſier and Longueville, and the Marſhal de St. André, beſides ſeveral other gentlemen taken and killed, with the loſs of 3000 private men. In memory of which victory King Philip II. of Spain built the ſuperb palace and convent, &c. of the Eſcurial.

St. Quintin lies thirty-five miles E. of Amiens, in lat. 49 deg. 55 min. N. long. 3 deg. 16 min. E.

QUINTIN, a town of St. Brieux, a dioceſe of Britany, in France; it ſtands in a valley on the Goy. Here are five large ſuburbs, and the parochial church of St. Thurian, a Carmelite convent and hoſpital. Its trade conſiſts in linen. It formerly gave title of Duke to the famous Marſhal Lorge.

QUINTZ, or KINTZIG, a river of Suabia, in Germany, which with Schouler ſurrounds Fort Keill, and afterwards falls into the Rhine on the S. ſide of it.

QUIRICO, SAN, a ſmall town of the Sieneſe, one of the territories of the great duchy of Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy, ſituated on a hill near the Orcia. It is chiefly famous for ſome Roman ruins lying about a ſquare tower, in the midſt of which is the ſtatue of Pallas, alſo a bull in marble, with his horns ſtriking againſt the trunk of a tree, &c. The palace of Chigi here is a fine ſtructure.

This town lies about twenty miles N. E. from Siena and Radicofani on the S. E. in the road to Rome, and but three S. W. from Pienza.

QUIRIMBA, iſlands lying along the coaſt of Melinda, in Zanguebar, a province of Africa, from Cape del Gada,

in lat. 10 to 12 deg. S. or about 120 miles from N. to S.

The largeſt of them is of the ſame name, where the Portugueſe have Fort Quirimba. To the N. of it are ſeveral others, as alſo to the S. ſome being larger, and ſome ſmaller; ſome nearer the coaſt, and others further off. The channels between them are ſo narrow and ſhallow, as to be fordable at low water.

In Quirimba Iſle, which is the moſt populous of all, are twenty-five houſes very well built, but ſcattered up and down like ſo many farm-houſes. The church ſtands in the middle, and in it a prieſt from Goa officiates. None of theſe iſlands are above two or three leagues in circuit; but they are extremely fertile, producing plenty of dates, oranges, citrons, grapes, pot-herbs, &c. They alſo abound in good paſtures, where large herds of great and ſmall cattle feed. Here are wells of freſh-water, and the ſea is well ſtocked with fiſh. Theſe iſlands likewiſe abound with game. The inhabitants receive wheat, rice, and dried ſweet-meats from Ormus.

Theſe iſlands were formerly inhabited by Arabs, as ſtill appears from the ruins of the houſes, which were built of ſtone, bricks, and mortar.

QUISPICANCHI, one of the juriſdictions of Cuſco, in Peru, South America. It begins at the ſouth gates of Cuſco, ſtretching from E. to W. above twenty leagues. The lands of this juriſdiction belong in general to the gentry of Cuſco, producing plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. Here are alſo manufactures of bays and coarſe woollen ſtuffs. Part of this province borders on the foreſts inhabited by wild Indians, and produces great quantities of cocoa, which forms one of the principal branches of its commerce.

QUISTELLO, a ſmall place of Mantua Proper, in Upper Italy.

QUITO, the moſt northerly province of Peru, in South America. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Santa Fé de Bogota, and includes part of the government of Popayan; on the S. it borders on the governments of Piura and Chachapoyas; eaſtward it extends over the whole government of Maynas, and the river of Amazons to the meridian of Demarcation, which divides the dominions of Spain and Portugal in this country. Its weſtern boundary is the ſea, from the coaſt of Machala in the gulph of Puna, to the coaſt of the goverment of Atacames, and the juriſdiction of Barbacoas, in the bay of Gorgona. Its greateſt breadth from N. to S. is about 200 leagues, and its length from E. to W. the whole extent from Cape de Santa Elena in the South ſea, to the meridian above-mentioned, which is 600 leagues. But a very great part of theſe vaſt dominions are either inhabited by ſavage Indians, or hitherto not ſufficiently peopled if indeed thoroughly known by the Spaniards. All the parts actually ſubject to Spain, are thoſe intercepted by the Cordillera of the Andes, which comparatively ſpeaking, are no more than a ſtreet or lane, extending from the juriſdiction of the town of St. Miguel de Ibarra to that of Loja, the country from hence to the government of Popayan, and alſo that comprehended between the weſtern Cordillera and the ſea. With this limitation the extent of juriſdiction from E. to W. will be fifteen leagues or ſomething more, being the diſtance between the two Cordilleras. But to this muſt be added the countries comprehended in the governments of Jaen de Bracamoros, confining on the juriſdiction of Loja, and the extremity of the whole province, and ſituated on the E. ſide of the eaſtern Cordillera, and to the northward the government of Quixos, and that of Maynas to the eaſtward of it, but ſeparated by vaſt tracts which wild Indians inhabit; and on the N. ſide of the province, from that of Popayan, though this is properly a diſtinct province. Thus on the W. ſide of that interval between the two Cordilleras, lies the government of Atacames, and the juriſdiction of Guayaquil; and on the E. ſide the three governments above-mentioned; and on the N. that of Popayan.

This province, excluſive of theſe five governments, conſiſts of nine juriſdictions, beginning from the moſt northern; namely, the town of San Miguel de Ibarra, the village of Otabalo, the city of Quito, the aſſiento of Latacunga, the town of Riobamba, the aſſiento of Chimbo or Guaranda, the cities of Guayaquil, Cuenca, and Loja.

QUITO, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name. It ſtands in the inland parts of the continent, and on the eaſtern ſkirts of the W. Cordillera of the Andes. Its diſtance from the South ſea is about thirty-five leagues W. in lat. 13 min. 33 ſec. S. and in long. 78 deg. 44 min. 15 ſec. W. from London being 146 miles N. of Guayaquil, and 722 in the ſame direction from Lima.

Contiguous to it on the N. W. is the mountain and deſert of Pichincha, on the acclivity of which the city is built, and ſurrounded by others of a middling height among the breaches; ſo that a great part of the buildings ſtand upon arches, which renders the ſtreets irregular, and extremely uneven, and conſequently ſpoils its appearance.

This city, with regard to magnitude, may be compared with one of the ſecond rank in Europe. Near it are two plains, the one on the S. three leagues in length, and the other on the N. about two. Both are interſperſed with ſeats and cultivated lands, there being here a perpetual ſpring. The ſcene is diverſified with large numbers of cattle feeding on the eminences. It ſtands on the ſite of the ancient capital of the Indians, and was formerly more flouriſhing than at preſent; its inhabitants, particularly the Indians, being very much decreaſed, and whole ſtreets of their huts now forſaken and in ruins.

S. W. from Quito is an eminence called Panecillo or Little Loaf, not above 100 toiſes high, from the S. and W. ſides of which iſſue ſeveral ſtreams of excellent water, and from Pinchincha flow many brooks down the breaches, that by conduits and pipes plentifully ſupply the whole city, whilſt the remainder joining in one ſtream, forms the river Machangara, which waſhes the S. parts of the city, and is paſſed by a bridge.

In one of the ſides of the principal ſquare in Quito, ſtands the cathedral, and in the oppoſite the Epiſcopal palace; the third ſide is taken up by the town-houſe, and the fourth by the palace of the audience. It is very ſpacious, and has an elegant fountain in the center.

The four ſtreets terminating at the angles are ſtraight, broad, and handſome; but at the diſtance of about 100 yards begin the declivities, which deprive the inhabitants of the uſe of coaches, or any other wheel-carriage. A large umbrella is borne over perſons of rank, and ladies of the firſt quality are carried in ſedans. The other ſtreets are crooked, and ſome are croſſed by breaches. The principal ſtreets are paved, but thoſe which are not, become unpaſſable after rain.

Beſides the above-mentioned ſquare there are two others, both very ſpacious; beſides ſeveral that are ſmaller. In theſe ſtand the convents, which are elegant ſtructures, particularly that of the Franciſcans, wholly of free-ſtone, and of exquiſite architecture.

The principal houſes are very large, though none are above one ſtory high, and ſeldom without a balcony towards the ſtreet; but their doors and windows are very low and narrow. The materials in building are unburnt bricks and clay, the former laſting long if defended from the rain. Theſe are joined together with a very hard mortar.

The city is divided into ſeven pariſhes. The cathedral, beſides the richneſs of its furniture, is ſplendidly adorned with tapeſtry, &c. but in this reſpect the other churches are mean. The chapel De Sagrario is very large, wholly of ſtone, and its architecture elegant.

The convents of monks are thoſe of Auguſtines, Dominicans, and the Fathers of Mercy; beſides which there is another of Franciſcan Recollects, alſo of Dominicans, and another of the Fathers of Mercy. In this city is likewiſe a college of Jeſuits; all of them very large and ſplendid; two colleges for ſeculars, the firſt of which is an univerſity, &c. Here are ſeveral nunneries. The churches alſo are large, and magnificently decorated, particularly on ſolemn feſtivals. Theſe the nunneries exceed, if not in the quantity of their riches, yet in the elegancy of their ornaments. It is quite otherwiſe in the pariſh-churches, where poverty is conſpicuous.

Here

Here is alſo an hoſpital, with ſeparate wards for men and women, under the care of the order of our Lady of Bethelehem, who go barefooted, &c.

The principal court at Quito is that of the royal audience, whoſe juriſdiction extends to the utmoſt limits of the province. Next to the audience is the exchequer, or chamber of finances. Here is a tribunal of Croiſade, and alſo a treaſury for the effects of perſons deceaſed, whoſe lawful heirs are in Spain. Here is alſo a commiſſary of the inquiſition, &c.

The corporation conſiſts of a corregidor, two ordinary alcaldes, and regidores.

The revenue of the Biſhop of Quito is 24,000 dollars. Among other feſtivals celebrated in the cathedral with amazing magnificence, are thoſe of Corpus Chriſti, and the Conception of our Lady; in the ſingular pomp of the proceſſion of the former, are the dances of the Indians, being awkward capers with bells at their heels, to the muſic of pipe and tabor, &c.

This city is very populous, with ſome few families of high rank, the poorer ſort here bearing too great a proportion. The commonalty may be divided into Spaniards or whites, Meſtizoes, Indians or natives, and negroes with their progeny, to the amount of between 50 and 60,000.

The Meſtizoes here excel in all arts and trades, particularly painting, ſculpture, &c. Among theſe was the famous painter Miguel de Santiago.

The heat in Quito, though under the equator, is not only very tolerable, but in ſome parts the cold is painful, whilſt others enjoy all the advantages of a perpetual ſpring.

This country in general is a delightful habitation, chiefly from its elevated ſite above the level ſurface of the earth; and thus not only the reflection of the heat is diminiſhed, but the winds are more ſubtile, congelation more natural, and the heat abated.

The winds are healthy, and blow continually, but never with any violence; uſually N. and S. though they ſometimes ſhift to other quarters: yet here are amazing tempeſts of thunder and lightening, and ſtill more deſtructive earthquakes. The whole morning till one or two is ſerene; but afterwards the vapours begin to riſe, forming black clouds, which diſcharge themſelves in impetuous torrents of rain that continue till ſun-ſet, when the weather clears up.

This city is entirely free from moſchitos, or other inſects of that kind, and even a flea is ſeldom ſeen here; nor are the people moleſted with venomous reptiles. The only troubleſome inſect in Quito, is the pique or nigua.

Here are malignant ſpotted fevers and pleuriſies. Another diſeaſe common in this city, is the Mal del Valle or Vicho, which is a gangrene in the rectum, to which thoſe labouring under a flux are moſt liable. The cure for it is a peſſary made of gunpowder, Guiney-pepper, and a peeled lemon, changed two or three times a day. The venereal diſeaſe is here ſo common, that few perſons are free from it; even little children have been known to have it communicated to them. During the continuance of the N. and N. E. winds, the inhabitants are afflicted with very painful catarrhs. As the peſtilence is unknown in Quito and throughout all America, ſo is alſo the madneſs in dogs: yet on the other hand, here is a diſtemper reckoned among the peſts; its ſymptoms are convulſions in every part, an endeavour to bite, a delirium, and a vomiting of blood.

As there is no ſenſible difference throughout the year, the fruits and beauties of the ſeveral ſeaſons are here ſeen at the ſame time; ſuch is the remarkable fecundity of the ſoil, as naturally to produce great plenty of fruit and corn of every kind, all very good, as appears from the delicacy of the beef, veal, mutton, pork, and poultry of Quito. Here is wheat-bread in ſufficient plenty, but generally not well kneaded nor baked. Proviſions of the meat kind are extreamly cheap and good, being ſold by the lump without weight or meaſure. The only commodity of which there is any ſcarcity, is pulſe; but this deficiency is ſupplied by roots.

The manufactures of this province are only cottons; ſome white, called tucuyos, and others ſtriped bays and cloths, which meet with a good market at Lima, and thence are ſent over all the inland provinces of Peru. The returns are partly in ſilver, partly in gold and ſilver thread-fringes made in that city, wine, brandy, oil, copper, tin, lead, and quickſilver.

The products of the earth are chiefly conſumed within the province.

Goods fabricated in the public manufactures, or made by private Indians, are, with ſome kinds of proviſions, though in ſmall quantities, ſent to Barbacoas. Theſe proviſions are exchanged for gold, afterwards ſent to Lima. Their ſtuffs find a vent in Popayan and Santa Fé; but the only return in the abſence of the galleons is gold.

New Spain ſupplies this province with indigo, blue being a colour univerſally affected by people in their apparel. They alſo import by the way of Guayaquil, iron and ſteel, both from Europe and the coaſt of Guatimala; and though theſe are at a very high price, there is a conſtant demand for ſupplying the neceſſary inſtruments of agriculture.

The inland or reciprocal commerce conſiſts in the conſumption of the produce of one juriſdiction in another. This trade in the manufactures of the country, which are only cloth, bays, and linen, is very profitable; as all the poor people, who are remarkably numerous, and perſons of ſubſtance, except thoſe of the capital, wear theſe goods; the manufactures of Europe being ſo prodigiouſly dear, that only perſons of diſtinction and large fortune can afford to purchaſe them.

The juriſdiction of Quito conſiſts of twenty-five pariſhes, beſides thoſe in the city. Its lands are as it were covered with plantations; ſome in plains, ſome in the capacious breaches, and others on the ſummit of the mountains. Thoſe on the temperate plains yield fruitful crops of maize; thoſe at the bottom of deep breaches, being hot, are planted with ſugar-canes, from which large quantities of ſugar and rum are extracted. From the fruits peculiar to ſuch a temperature, are made a variety of ſweetmeats, of which there is a great conſumption among the inhabitants.

The ſugar-cane ripens very ſlowly here, from the want of a requiſite degree of heat for its ſpeedy maturity; ſo that it is three years before they are fit to be cut, and never but once; the ſecond crop producing the germs for replanting.

The guarapo, which is the juice of the cane from the mill, and afterwards fermented, is very pleaſant, with a ſweetiſh acidity, and very wholeſome; but inebriating, if drank to exceſs. It is a favourite regale amongſt the vulgar.

The plantations near the ſummits, from a variety of temperature, produce wheat, barley, pot-herbs, and potatoes. Above theſe plantations are fed numerous flocks of ſheep, producing that wool which employs ſuch numbers of people. Some farmers ſolely breed cows for the making of cheeſe and butter. In others are carried on at the ſame time the breeding of cattle, agriculture, and manufactures of cloth, bays, and ſerges.

From what has been ſaid, it is evident that this juriſdiction has not any general temperature, the degrees of cold and heat depending on the ſituation.

Moſt of the villages in this juriſdiction are built with very little regularity. The principal part of them is the church and parſonage. Theſe have ſome appearance of decency; but the other parts are a number of huts with mud-walls, ſcattered all over the country, with a ſpot of ground to each, which is tilled for ſubſiſtence.

A great part, and in ſome villages, the whole of the inhabitants, are Indians; though in ſome there are Meſtizoes, and here and there a Spaniſh family, but extremely poor.

QUIXOS, a government of Quito, in Peru, South America. It lies on the E. ſide of the Cordillera of the Andes, being divided into two diſtricts; namely, Quixos the N. part, and Macas the S. with the country of Camelos between them.

Quixos on the N. ſide borders on the juriſdiction of Popayan, eaſtward it reaches to the river Aguarico, and weſtward it is ſeparated from the juriſdictions of Quito, Latacunga, and the town of San Miguel de Ibarra, by

by the Cordilleras of Cotopaxi and Cayamburo. The firſt diſcovery of Quixos was in 1536, when it was found to abound in gold and caſſia-trees; but the Indians were not reduced nor ſettlements made till 1559; at which time the town of Baeza, the capital of the government, was founded; and this was ſoon followed by other towns and villages, ſtill exiſting, but with very little improvement.

The occaſion of the low ſtate of the places here, is the nature of the country, which being inferior to that of Quito in air, fertility, and other enjoyments of life, few ſettle here who can live in the other.

Beſides Baeza, Archidona the ſeat of the Governor, and Avilla, there are ſix other towns, which conſtitute the principal part of this government. It alſo includes the towns of the Miſſion of Sucumbios, which from ten are now reduced to five.

The inhabitants of all theſe places are obliged to be continually upon their guard againſt the infidel Indians, who frequently commit depredations among their houſes and plantations. Theſe compoſe different and numerous nations, being diſperſed all over the country. This perpetual danger may alſo be reckoned among the cauſes which have kept this government in ſuch low circumſtances.

The temperature of all the country is hot, and very moiſt. The rains are almoſt continual: ſo that the only difference betwixt it, Guayaquil, and Porto Bello, is, that the ſummer is not ſo long here. But the diſtempers and inconveniencies are the ſame.

The country is covered with thick woods, and in theſe are ſome trees of a prodigious magnitude. In the S. and W. part of the juriſdiction of Quixos is the canela or cinnamon-tree, from which the country was called Canelos; a name which it ſtill retains. A great quantity of it is cut for the neceſſary conſumption both in Quito and Valles. It does not come up in quality to that of the Eaſt-Indies; but in every other particular very much reſembles it.

The other products in Quixos are the very ſame with thoſe in all the parts lying in the ſame climate with it. The like may be ſaid of fruits, roots, and grains, as wheat, barley, &c. which require a cold air, and ſeldom thrive much in any of an oppoſite quality.

R.

RAAB, GYOR, or JAVARIN, a county of Lower Hungary. It lies N. E. from Veſprin and Sharwar, and S. E. from Comorra, being forty-four miles long, and twenty-five broad. Its inhabitants are Hungarians, Germans, with ſome Raſcians and Croats.

RAAB, GYOR, in Latin *Jaurinum*, the capital of the former county of the ſame name. It is a royal free town and ſtrong fortreſs, both by nature and art, on the river Raab, where it unites with the Danube and Rabnitz, by the waters of which it is ſurrounded; forming alſo the iſland of Schutt.

This is the ſee of a Biſhop under Gran, and it has a college of Jeſuits. It is defended by ſeven large baſtions, and four cavaliers or mounts, which overlook them. The country round it is champain, and only commanded by a neighbouring hill, that may be ſapped and blown up eaſily. The Turks took it by the treachery or cowardice of the Imperial General, who was beheaded for it at Vienna in 1591. The Emperor Rudolph beſieged it in vain in 1593: but in 1606 the Imperialiſts recovered it by ſurpriſe. In an open field ſomething further, there is a watch-tower, from which the approach of an enemy may be ſeen at a good diſtance; and here the Turkiſh couriers generally ſtay for their diſpatches from Vienna.

Raab lies oppoſite to the Iſle of Schutt, and is fifty-ſeven miles W. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 18 deg. 15 min. E.

RAAB, a river, which riſing in Stiria, falls into the Danube at the town of the ſame name in Hungary.

RAARSEY, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, N. of Scalpa and Sky. It is ſeven miles long, and three broad. On it is plenty of wood, and the ſoil is fitter for paſture than agriculture. On its E. ſide is a ſpring running down from a rock, which from its continual bubbling makes a fine white loam, by a violent abraſion apparently of the ſubſtance of the rock, or the ſtrata through which it flows. Of this ſubſtance it yields great quantities. Here is alſo a good quarry of ſtone. On the W. ſide of the iſland are ſeveral caves, which are a ſhelter in ſummer for fiſhermen, and cow or ſheep herds. Here are many forts in ruins, ſome of which have been naturally very ſtrong. The proprietor is a cadet of the family of Macleod, and is ſtiled the Laird of Raarſey, being, as is commonly the caſe, as much reſpected by the inhabitants his vaſſals, as if he were a Prince; an homage which the Highlanders carry to a great height.

RABASTENS, a town of Albigeois, and government of Languedoc, in France, on the river Tarn, ſix leagues from Albi. It is much decayed, as well as its caſtle. Here, however, is ſome trade, particularly in wine, which is very good.

RABAT, or RABACHA, in the province of Temeſna, in Africa, the ancient city of Mauritania Tingitana, and propably Ptolemy's Oppidum. It is a large and ſtrong place, and the key of Barbary, ſituated on a rock at the mouth of the Gueron, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle, with the ſea on one ſide, and the river on the other; it is built much in the form of Morocco, though ſmaller. Here were fine palaces, &c. The tower of the principal moſque is the higheſt in all Africa, from the battlements of which a ſhip may be ſeen twenty leagues off. This was once a very populous city, and had a ſtately aqueduct, ſupported by a vaſt number of lofty arches, but in ruins, and the number of its inhabitants is now reduced to 600 families.

RABY-CASTLE, an ancient ſeat of the Nevils, now of the Vanes, near the little market-town of Stainthorp, in the biſhopric of Durham.

RACKELSBURG, a ſtrong town of Stiria, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany, on the Drave, about twenty-three miles S. E. of Gratz. Lat. 47 deg. 8 min. N. long. 16 deg. 16 min. E.

RACLIA,

RACLIA, one of the leaſt iſlands in the Archipelago, in European Turkey, near that of Nio; but uninhabited, and very rocky.

RADICOFANI, a town of Sieneſe, and great duchy of Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It ſtands on an high mountain, and confines on the Eccleſiaſtical State. The territory about it is rocky, and moſtly barren, ſome parts excepted, which produce an excellent white wine. It lies between Siena and Orvieta, but nigher the latter, and forty-four miles S. of the former. Lat. 42 deg. 56 min. N. long. 12 deg. 46 min. E.

RADNORSHIRE, one of the ſix counties of South Wales. The Welch call it Sir Vaes or Maes y Ved. It is bounded on the E. by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire; on the S. and W. by Brecknockſhire and Cardiganſhire; and on the N. by Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales. It is about twenty-nine miles in length, and eighteen in breadth; has thirteen rivers, four market-towns, fifty-two pariſhes, and about 19,000 inhabitants, all in the dioceſes of Hereford and St. David's.

The air in this county is ſharp and piercing. Its E. and S. parts are well cultivated, and pretty fruitful in corn; but the ſoil elſewhere, eſpecially in the N. and W. parts, is rocky and mountainous, being only fit to feed cattle and ſheep; though it is well ſtored with woods, and watered by rivulets, having alſo ſtanding-lakes in ſome places. Its principal commodities are cheeſe and horſes. The river Wye, which divides it from Brecknockſhire, has in its rapid courſe ſeveral cataracts, receiving the Ython, Weverly, and other ſtreams. The Trent parts it from Shropſhire; but the river peculiar to it is the Ython, into which runs the Dulus, Clowdock, and Cameran; after which it falls into the Wye. In theſe rivers there is plenty of ſalmon and other fiſh.

This county ſends one member to parliament, and its capital of the ſame name, called

RADNOR, NEW, in contradiſtinction from the Old Radnor (which was burnt down in the reign of King John) is a borough that ſends one member to parliament. This town is thought to take its name from Rhaidr Gwy, or the catract of the Wye, near the town of Rhaidr. A deep trench cut out of a rock, in a nook of the river Somergil, near the ſaid cataract, indicates the ſite of its old caſtle.

The town, which is well-built after the manner of the country, and the houſes thatched, ſtands in a fruitful valley at the foot of a hill, where numbers of ſheep are fed. The manor belonging to it contains eleven townſhips, with a juriſdiction of ten or twelve miles. It gives title of Earl to the Robartes family, and lies twenty-five miles N. W. of Hereford.

RADNOR, an inland town of Philadelphia county, in Penſylvania, North America. It is finely ſituated, and well-built, containing about fifty families. Here is a church of England congregation. The Dutch who began building here firſt called it Amſtel.

RADOM, or RANDOM, the capital of its diſtrict of the ſame name, and palatinate of Sendomir, in Poland. It ſtands in a plain, on a rivulet which falls into the Viſtula or Weiſſel, and is walled round; beſides other works. It lies forty-three miles N. W. of Sendomir, ſeventy-four S. of Warſaw. Lat. 51 deg. 41 min. N. long. 21 deg. 9 min. E.

RADSTADT (ſee RASTADT) a town of Baden-Baden, in Suabia, Germany.

Alſo another of the ſame name, in Saltzburg, in Bavaria.

RADZIEW, or RODSCHOWA, a town of the palatinate of Uladiſlaw, in Poland. The houſes are moſtly of timber, and it is the ſeat of its provincial diets. It ſtands on a large lake, twenty-eight miles N. W. of Uladiſlaw, the capital.

RAGADAR. See RHAGADAR, in Radnorſhire, South Wales.

RAGAR, or RAGATZ, a pretty large place of Sargans County, in Switzerland, not far from the Rhine, oppoſite to Meyenfield, in the Griſons. It lies in the great road from Sargans to Coire, whither great quantities of merchandiſe are brought.

RAGUSA, an inland town of the Val di Noto, an iſland of Sicilly, in Lower Italy, on the Giarrana, which river from hence to the place where it falls into the ſea, is called Fiume de Ragula, or de Mauli. It lies about thirteen miles from the S. coaſt, fourteen N. of Modica. Lat. 37 deg. 8 min. N. long. 14 deg. 56 min. E.

RAGUSA, a republic of Dalmatia, in European Turkey. It is of great antiquity, is called Raguſan Dalmatia, and lies on the coaſt, being partly iſland and peninſula, which latter is called Sabioncella; and partly on the mainland of Dalmatia, which bounds it on the E. and partly on the N. as the bay of Narenta and the iſland of Leſnia do on the N. and W. and the Adriatic ſea on the S. The country belonging to it is ſixty miles long, but not proportionably broad. The ſoil is not over fruitful, having moſt of their proviſion from the neighbouring countries of Turkey; but the air is healthy, and the country indifferently populous.

The government is ariſtocratical; and this ſtate has been upwards of 200 years under the Grand Signior's protection, to whom it pays an annual tribute of 25,000 golden crowns, or 20,000 zequins. Its other protectors are Venice, the Pope, the Emperor, Spain, and Naples. It is ſomething like the republic of Venice, only that the Doge or Rector of Raguſa is changed every month, and the other officers every ſix weeks; as is alſo the Governor of the caſtle every month. The noblemen dare not lie out of the town at night, without giving the ſenate notice of it. All ſtrangers at Raguſa are ſhut up all night under lock and key; the gates likewiſe are ſhut as ſoon as the ſun ſets, and not opened till it riſes again.

Its capital of the ſame name, by the Sclavonians called *Dulronic*, in Latin *Raguſium*, formerly *Rauzium*, ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Epidaurus*, or built by the Epidaurians, and ſtands on a peninſula of the gulph of Venice, and in the ſite of the old city, which was built long before the Chriſtian æra, afterwards became a Roman colony, but in the 3d century deſtroyed by the Scythians. It is not very large, but very well built, with ſome beautiful edifices in it; and is the ſee of an Archbiſhop. It is defended by ſtrong bulwarks, and the fortreſs of St. Nicholas ſecures its harbour againſt any hoſtile attempts. The city is ſurrounded with large ſuburbs, and has a garriſon of about 200 men; the burghers alſo keep conſtant guard. Its port, which is called Santa Croie or the Holy Croſs, is ſecured by the little rocky iſland of Chiroma, about half a mile diſtant in the ſea on one ſide, and the headland of the peninſula on the other; the latter is fortified, and were the former ſo, it would be impregnable.

The place is very ſubject to earthquakes, from which it has more than once ſuſtained great damage, particularly in 1667; but it ſoon recovered itſelf.

From this city the Turks have all the goods they want, eſpecially arms and military ſtores. They all profeſs the Roman Catholic religion; but the Greeks, Armenians, and Turks, are tolerated for advantage ſake.

The common language of the Raguſans is the Sclavonic; but they alſo ſpeak for the generality in Italian. The burgher-claſs of the inhabitants, that, is the commonalty, carry on all kinds of traffic, and their manufactures are excellent. Only the Rector, Nobles, and Doctors, are permitted to wear ſilks.

Raguſa lies twenty-ſeven miles N. W. of Cataro, and ſixty-eight S. E. of Spotelo. Lat. 42 deg. 48 min. N. long. 18 deg. 40 min. E.

RAJAMAHAL, a city of the Hither India, in Aſia. It lies on the Ganges, 100 miles N. of Huggly. Lat. 24 deg. 56 min. N. long. 86 deg. 36 min. E.

RAJAPOUR, the capital of Jeſual, one of the eaſtern provinces of Indoſtan, in Aſia, on the Gundrunk, ſometimes viſited by our Eaſt India merchants.

RAJAPOUR, a town of Candich, a province of the Hither India, in Aſia, with a very convenient harbour on the river Dandee Rajapour. This was the reſidence of the famous rebel Sevagy, who in the laſt century made great diſturbance to the King his maſter, and the Great Mogul, plundering Surat in 1664, the Engliſh and Dutch factories excepted, who defended themſelves. It

lies a little N. of Brampour, ſeven leagues S. of Sangaſeer road, and 314 miles E. of Surat. Lat. 22 deg. 15 min. N. long. 77 deg. 10 min. E.

RAJAPOUR, DANDEE, a town of Cuncan, a province of Decan, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It has a good harbour, where the Mogul has generally a fleet of ſhips, beſides men of war, and a numerous army. The adjacent country feeds great numbers of black cattle, with which the factory of Bombay is moſtly ſupplied; and from that place it lies about fourteen miles.

RAIN, a well-built and fortified town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Acha, near the Lech. This is one of the keys of the electorate. The Confederates took it after the battle of Hochſtet. It lies twenty miles W. of Ingoldſtadt. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10 min. E.

RAKAH, NEW, a town of Diarbeker, the ancient Meſopotamia, in Aſiatic Turkey. It lies on the Euphrates, is the reſidence of a Baſſa or Beglerbeg, with a ſtrong caſtle, but partly in ruins, having a garriſon of 1200 Spahis. The ruins of the old town upon the higher grounds, ſhew it to have been as magnificent as this is mean. It lies 105 miles S. W. of Diarbeker. Lat. 35 deg. 54 min. N. long. 39 deg. 58 min. E.

RAKELSBURG (ſee RACKELSBURG) a town of Stiria, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It is a ſtrong place, with an arſenal, and a bulwark againſt the Turks, who here were remarkably defeated by Archduke Erneſt in 1416. It belongs to the Prince of Eggenberg, who has a caſtle on a neighbouring hill.

RAKONICK, one of the weſtern circles of Bohemia, in Germany.

Its capital of the ſame name lies twenty-five miles W. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 46 min. E.

RALCONDA, a town of Onar, a province of the Malabar coaſt, and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. Here is a mine, from which are dug the cleaneſt diamonds, and thoſe of the whiteſt water. It is about fifty leagues E. of Goa, and five days journey from Golconda.

RALEIGH. See ROCHFORD, in Eſſex.

RAMADAH, a town of New Granada, and the Terra Firma of South America, with a harbour on the coaſt of the North ſea. It lies 114 miles E. of St. Martha. Lat. 11 deg. 36 min. N. long. 72 deg. 36 min. W.

RAMANCOIL, an iſland on the Coromandel coaſt, in Aſia, ten leagues to the S. of Tondy; its extent is two leagues long, and one broad, lying in the way of Ceylon. Its chief produce is cattle, being in ſome parts extremely ſandy. On it is a ſtrong caſtle oppoſite to the coaſt of Madura, commanding a ſtreight which leads to Manaar, &c. on the coaſt of Ceylon: not far from hence is a ridge of rocks and ſand-banks as far as Manaar, ſometimes paſſable by ſmall boats, and called Adam's-bridge.

RAMBERVILLERS, a ſmall town of Lorrain, on the Mortagne. It belongs to the Biſhop of Metz, and is the ſeat of one of the fineſt chattellanies of that biſhopric: it lies thirty-four miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long. 6 deg. 36 min. E.

RAMEKINS, a fortreſs of Zealand, one of the united provinces. It lies on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Walcheren. It was once one of the cautionary towns given to Queen Elizabeth for the repayment of the charges which ſhe had been at for the defence of this republic in its infancy. It ſtands pleaſantly, amidſt villages, fields, and meadows. On one ſide is a creek, which is a ſecure harbour. It lies four miles E. of Fluſhing. Lat. 51 deg. 34 min. N. long. 3 deg. 41 min. E.

RANIMELSBERG, a town and rich mine of the Hartz, in Brunſwic and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies between Brunſwic, Goſlar, and Thuringia.

RAMERU, a ſmall town of Lower Champagne, in France, on the Aube, with a Ciſtercian abbey; and it gives title of barony to the houſe of Luxemburg: it lies eighteen miles N. E. of Troyes. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 4 deg. 22 min. E.

RAMILLIES, an inconſiderable village of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, but rendered famous for a compleat victory obtained there on Whit-Sunday, the 12th of May 1706, O. S, by the Duke of Marlborough and General Auverkerke, over the Duke of Bavaria and Marſhal Villeroy. It was of ſuch conſequence, that almoſt the whole Netherlands ſubmitted in two months after; and accordingly Lorrain, Bruſſels, Mechlin, Ghent, Oudenarde, Bruges, Antwerp, &c. acknowledged King Charles III. afterwards the Emperor Charles VI. as their Sovereign. The enemy loſt the greateſt part of their artillery, baggage, and ſtandards, though at the beginning they broke through our firſt line, the Confederates having alſo taken 6000 priſoners: ſo great was the confuſion after this battle, and precipitate flight, that the Duke of Bavaria and ſeveral other Generals could not forbear ſhedding of tears. It lies twelve miles N. of Namur, and twenty-two S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 48 min. E.

RAMELBERG. See RAMELSBERG, in Brunſwic.

RAMSEY, a ſmall market-town of Huntingdonſhire, on an iſland of the ſame name, in the Fens, and confining on the Iſle of Ely. It is joined on the W. to the mainland by a cauſeway. It was formerly famous for its wealthy abbey, dedicated to St. Dunſtan and St. Oſwald; of which little now remains, except a part of the old gatehouſe, and a neglected ſtatue of its founder Alwyn, called the Alderman of all England, couſin to King Edgar, and ſon of D. Athelſtan, ſurnamed half-king. The keys and ragged ſtaff denotes his office. And this is one of the moſt antique pieces of Engliſh ſculpture. Its market is on Friday, and the beſt and cheapeſt in England, for fat cattle and wild-fowl; its annual fair is on July 22 for ſmall pedlary. It lies ten miles from Huntingdon, and ſixty-ſeven from London. Here in 1721 great quantities of Roman coins have been dug up; and a fire in 1731 almoſt deſtroyed the place.

RAMESEY-MEER, or LAKE, abounds with fowl and fiſh; particularly eels and large pikes, called hakeds. A cauſeway called King's-delf, runs ten miles from hence to Peterborough.

RAMSEY, a little iſland of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales, and S. W. part of that country in the Iriſh or St. George's channel, two leagues N. of Scawmore, and one S. E. of the Biſhop and his Clerks; alſo fifteen miles N. W. of Milford-haven.

RAMSGATE, a port-town of the Iſle of Thanet, in Kent, near the Downs, and W. of the North Foreland. A commodious harbour is building here, one pier being a caſe of timber, and another a caſe of ſtone, with about ten foot at high-water, and upwards of fourteen on a ſpring-tide.

RANCHERA, a denomination given to an aſſemblage of ſcattered Indian huts, under the juriſdiction of a village in Terra Firma, South America. Theſe lie ſouthward in the ſmall breaches of the mountains, and are very numerous, being each from four to ſix leagues aſunder.

RANCHIERA, a town of New Granada, and the Terra Firma, in South America, with a harbour on the North ſea, between the Rio de la Hacha and Cape de Vela. Near it was a pearl-fiſhery, when the Spaniards firſt entered into this country. Lat. 11 deg. 53 min. N. long. 72 deg. 10 min. W.

RANDERS, or RANDERSEN, a very ancient city of Arhuſen and Jutland, in Denmark, on the Gude, which about twelve miles lower falls into the Baltic, and thus affords a fit conveniency for navigation.

This place has a briſk trade, and the beſt ſalmon in the province. Its ſtrong caſtle of Dronningborg is well known in hiſtory; and the firſt mention made of the town was in 1247, when the enemy burnt it.

RANDOM. See RADOM, a town in Poland.

RANALSHA, one of the Orkney Iſles in Scotland, and the moſt northerly of them, between which and Fair-iſle is a ſtreight of about nine leagues; and between Fair-iſle and Shetland five more. Through the latter the Dutch Eaſt India ſhips come N. about in their return from India, and there the men of war meet them.

RANDAL's TRENCH, a Roman camp, or ſome other antique entrenchment, in the county of Tweedale, and S. of Scotland, from which a cauſeway leads for half a mile together to the town of the Lyne.

RANCAGUA, a juriſdiction of Chili, in South America; ſo

ſo called from the inhabitants living in ſingle houſes, without the appearance of a village, every family in their lonely cottage, four, ſix, or more leagues from each other. It is not however without a capital, conſiſting of about fifty houſes, and between fifty and ſixty families, moſt of them Meſtizoes, though their caſt is not at all perceivable by their complexion. The whole juriſdiction may contain about 1000 families, Spaniards, Meſtizoes, and Indians included.

RANELAGH, a place of public entertainment at Chelſea, near the college, and in the vicinity of London. It is a noble rotunda, and one of the largeſt rooms in the world, being 130 feet in diameter, built in the gardens of a houſe of the ſame name, belonging to the late Earl of Ranelagh. Here muſic vocal and inſtrumental are in great perfection, as ridottas, oratorios, &c. the chief intention being to propagate ſound for ſenſe, and to regale the eyes of the belles and the beaux.

RANOCH, a large diſtrict of Athol and Perthſhire, in the North of Scotland; ſo called from its being moſtly over-run with brackans or barren fern. At Aulich in the pariſh of Kilichoan, is one of the Society's ſchools, containing ſeventeen boys; alſo another of them, partly in the united pariſhes of Fortingal and Kilichoan, and partly in that of Blair of Athol and Strowan, each of which united pariſhes is about fifteen miles long, containing twenty-ſeven boys and eight girls in the ſchool.

RANTIPORE, a place of Indoſtan, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia.

RANTZOW, a town of Wagria, in Holſtein and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It belongs to the Duke of Holſtein-Gottorp. It lies twenty-one miles N. of Lubeck. Lat. 54 deg. 43 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20 min. E.

RAOLCONDA, a city of Galconda, and Hither India, in Aſia, famous for a diamond-mine. It lies 150 miles E. of Goa, and 120 N. W. of Maſſulapatan. Lat. 17 deg. 20 min. N. long. 79 deg. 10 min. E.

RAPALLO, a little neat town on the Genoeſe coaſt, in Upper Italy, and on a gulph of the ſame name. It lies ten miles S. E. of Genoa, and three from Porto Fino. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5 min. E.

RAPHO, a Biſhop's ſee in Donnegal, a county in the province of Ulſter, and kingdom of Ireland. The Epiſcopal caſtle is ſtately, and here is a handſome free-ſchool, but otherwiſe a poor and forſaken place. It lies about eight miles from St. Johnſton.

RAPOLLA, a ſmall and ruinous city of the Baſilicate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies ſixty-two miles W. of Barri. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 16 deg. 27 min. E.

RAPORE, a town of Orixa, a ſouthern province of Indoſtan, in Aſia, on the Cattack, has a harbour, but not much frequented, by reaſon of heavy impoſts, in the mid-way between the points Palmeira and Falſo.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a very broad and deep river of Virginia, in North America, on the S. ſhore of which lies Middleſex county. It is navigable about forty miles inland, and contrary to the ſource of other rivers from mountains, iſſues from the low marſhy grounds W. of this province, and after running in a courſe from N. W. to S. E. through the ſame, it empties itſelf into Cheaſapeak-bay.

RAPPERSWYL, the ancient *Raprechtſwyl*, and in Latin *Ruperti Villa*, a pretty city of Zurich, in Switzerland, upon a ſpot that ſhoots a good way into the lake of Zurich. The Roman religion is eſtabliſhed here. Among its curioſities is a wooden bridge a mile and a half long, over the lake from hence to the village of Hurden, ſeparating the upper from the lower, properly called the lake of Zurich; it is twelve feet broad, but has no rails. Roman coins and other monuments have been dug up in this city. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of Zurich city. Lat. 47 deg. 18 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E.

RARAVAURE, one among the higheſt mountains of Merionethſhire, in North Wales. The name imports its vaſt height.

RAREN, a diſtrict of Valais, which is a county in alliance with the Swiſs Cantons. It is full of meadows and vineyards, yielding excellent white wine. Here are alſo ſilver mines, and two churches.

RARITAN, a river of Middleſex county, and New Jerſey, in North America, at the mouth of which is Perth-Amboy. It falls into Sandyhook bay, capacious enough to contain 500 ſhips, and never freezes.

RARSAY, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland. The ſame cattle, fowl, and fiſh, are here as in the Iſle of Skie; and the inhabitants have the ſame language, dreſs, and diet. The fiſhing-lines here muſt, according to an ancient cuſtom, be all of the ſame length. To the Laird's houſe belongs an orchard, a thing not common in theſe parts: and when any Lady of this family dies, a pyramid of ſtone is erected over her, and her name annexed to it.

RASCIANS, a people inhabiting the E. parts of Sclavonia, in Hungary, and on the banks of the Save.

RASEBURG, a ſmall ſea-port town of Nyland, a diſtrict of Finland, in Sweden. It is the capital of a county on the Finnic gulph. It lies forty-ſix miles S. W. of Abo. Lat. 60 deg. 25 min. N. long. 23 deg. 10 min. E.

RASEN, a market-town of Lincolnſhire, about 12 miles from Lincoln city, and 139 from London.

RASSENGHIEN, a barony of Flanders, and the Auſtrian Netherlands.

RASTADT, or RADSTADT, a town in the marquiſate of Baden-Baden, and circle of Suabia, in Germany, on the Murg, which falls into the Rhine. In the Prince's magnificent caſtle or palace here were ſettled the preliminaries for the peace concluded at Baden between the Emperor and King of France in 1714. The ſtair-caſe is large, and the apartments finely decorated and furniſhed. It lies twenty-one miles S. W. of Philipſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 42 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. E.

RASTADT, or RADSTADT, a town of Saltzburg, and circle of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Ens. It lies thirty-eight miles S. of the city of the latter name. Lat. 47 deg. 35 min. N. long. 14 deg. 8 min. E.

RASTENBURG, a circle of the kingdom of Pruſſia, a part of the ancient Natangia. It includes the four capital bailiwics or amts of Bartenſtein, Gerdauen and Nordenburg, Barten, and Raſtenburg Proper.

Its capital of the ſame name is a fine city on the Guber. It is ſurrounded with a wall, and ſince the year 1629 alſo with a rampart. The German church next to the cathedral of Marienwerder, is the largeſt and beſt in all Pruſſia, as the church of St. Catherine in the Konigſberg ſuburb is the oldeſt. Here is a large hoſpital for the poor. The ſchool has a rector and three colleges. The burghers conſiſt of 200, and almoſt the whole of them are Lutherans. Their principal ſupport ariſes from traffic, brewing, agriculture, and hand-labour. A conference was held here between the Lutherans and Anabaptiſts in 1531.

RATHDRUM, a well-inhabited market-town in the county of Wicklow, and Barony of Balinacur, belonging to the province of Leinſter, in Ireland. It ſtands eight computed miles from Wicklow, and twenty-eight meaſured from Dublin. There are five annual fairs held here, for flannels, blankets, broad-cloths, cattle, &c. on the 5th of April, 5th of July, 10th of October, and 11th of December; and a good weekly market on Thurſday. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, and commands a proſpect of a beautiful well-inhabited country. A fine river runs at the bottom of the town, which abounds with ſalmon and trout. The inhabitants are chiefly Proteſtants, and diſtinguiſh themſelves by their loyalty to his preſent Majeſty and his illuſtrious family. The principal manufactures of this place are flannels, broad-cloths, blankets, and freeze. There is a handſome church here; and the living, which is a vicarage, is in the gift of the city of Dublin.

For

For the above correct and circumſtantial account, we are obliged to an ingenious correſpondent, who is an inhabitant of the place, and is pleaſed to expreſs his good liking and eſteem of our work; for which we return him our due acknowledgements.

RATHMINES, a place of the province of Leinſter, and about a mile and a half from Dublin, in Ireland, famous for the defeat of the Duke of Ormond, who lay encamped there with 19,000 men, and was attacked by the parliament's forces commanded by Colonel Jones, in 1649, having killed 4000, and taken near 3000 priſoners, with their arms, ammunition, &c.

RATHVEN, a pariſh in the preſbytery of Fordyce, in Aberdeenſhire, and North of Scotland. It is eight miles long, and three broad; having 1800 examinable perſons, and 900 Papiſts, with one of the Society's ſchools, containing eighty-four boys and eighteen girls.

RATHFRYLAND, or RATHON-ISLAND, a town in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland; ſo called as ſtanding high, and being thereby a place of ſtrength, inſulated, as it were, from the lower grounds, with a remarkable declivity every way. Four great roads well laid out nearly in ſtrait lines run up to it, concentring in the town. The church at one end of it is built on a free-ſtone rock of compact grit, with which the parts hereabouts abound. On the higheſt peak of the hill are the ruins of a caſtle, from which this place ſeems rather to take its name. On the ſide of the hill is a warren well-ſtocked with excellent rabbits.

Rathfryland is one of the greateſt marts for linen in all this county, and the high-road from Newry to Down-Patrick. Two miles from hence is a ſmall lough, with a large plantation of young foreſt-trees on its verge called Ballyrony. The town lies about eight miles from Tullamore and Newry.

RATIBOR, a duchy of Sileſia, in Germany, with ſix towns belonging to it. This diſtrict extends itſelf to the mountains of Bohemia and the confines of Moravia. Upon the demiſe of the laſt Prince in 1516, it was annexed with Oppelen to the kingdom of Bohemia.

Its capital of the ſame name is a pretty good town, in a pleaſant plain and fruitful ſoil on the W. ſide of the Oder. Moſt of the houſes are of timber; but the ducal palace, the cathedral, and ſome other public buildings, are of ſtone. It has ſtill a Popiſh monaſtery, but the Jeſuits were driven from thence at the reformation. Here are ſeveral churches, beſides a caſtle on the Oder. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Troppaw.

RATIBOR, RATIPORE, or RANTIPORE, a city of Malva, a midland province of Indoſtan, in Aſia, and its capital. It ſtands on a mountain, and hither the Mogul ſends condemned traitors to be thrown down from its caſtle on craggy ſtones, which miſerably tear their bodies before they reach the bottom. It lies 112 miles S. E. of Agra. Lat. 25 deg. 25 min. N. long. 80 deg. 5 min. E.

RATISBON, the capital of Bavaria, and the only free Imperial city in this electorate. It is alſo called Regenſburg, as ſtanding on the S. ſide of the Danube, where it receives the Regen, which runs through the town. It is large, populous, and well fortified with a double wall, ditches, and ramparts. It ſtands in a ſoil abounding with corn and paſture, having alſo vineyards, whoſe grapes produce a ſtrong but palatable wine, ſcarcely inferior to Rheniſh. The houſes are generally well-built, and the ſtreets ſpacious. It is a place too large to be defended without an army; and therefore it uſually ſubmits to whatever power is maſter of the field. Here the Imperial diet often meets in a large upper room, which is properly decorated with tapeſtry, and the Emperor's throne with cloth of gold, &c. but by reaſon of the civil wars in the laſt reign, the ſtates have been prevented from meeting here.

They have a conſiderable trade by the navigation of the Danube, the Nabe, and the Regen, which join near the city, and with other neighbouring rivers that all abound in fiſh.

Ratiſbon is governed by its own magiſtrates, who are Lutherans, the exerciſe of which religion was introduced here in 1551, the Augſburg confeſſion having been previouſly accepted in 1546: and it has continued ever ſince, though the Popiſh Biſhop of Ratiſbon ſays maſs in it once a week; and the Roman Catholics are in poſſeſſion of moſt of the city-churches. It is plentifully furniſhed with proviſions, and ſurrounded with the Duke of Bavaria's territories.

Here is a ſtone-bridge of fifteen arches over the Danube, the moſt ſubſtantial ſtructure of that kind, either on this river or on the Rhine: it is 23 feet broad, and about 1091 in length. It is ſupported by ſquare pillars, and defended by buttreſſes againſt the force of the ſtream and ſhoals of ice.

Here are the remains of the Duke of Bavaria's palaces; and the Elector Palatine has alſo two fine palaces in this city, beſides ſeveral others that are in it, belonging to neighbouring prelates.

Here is a famous Benedictine abbey, in the library of which are ſeveral ancient and curious MSS. particularly a Latin copy of the four goſpels, in gold letters, written in 870, another in 754; and a regiſter of Attila's exploits, &c.

On the other ſide of the Danube are ſtill to be ſeen ſome monuments of the Jews, of which 4200 were deſtroyed after their baniſhment from this city. It lies ſixty-five miles N. E. of the city of Munich. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E.

RATOLFZELL, a ſtrongly fortified town of Suabia, in Germany, near the W. extremity of the lake of Conſtance, and that part of it called the Cellerſee. It is alſo defended by the impregnable caſtle of Hohen Dwiel, upon a hill in the midſt of a plain, and the rock of which is of flint; ſo that there is no ſpringing of mines, and a few men may hold it out againſt an army; it alſo yields a good annual crop of corn and wine, and lies twelve miles N. W. of the city of Conſtance, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

RATTAN, or RUATAN, an iſland of North America, in the bay of Honduras. It was lately planted and fortified by the Engliſh, as having a good harbour, for ſhips which reſorted to that bay for logwood; but it has ſince been abandoned. It lies ſeventy-eight miles N. W. of Truxillo, in the province of Honduras. Lat. 16 deg. 10 min. N. long. 89 deg. 15 min. W.

RATZEBURG, a fortified town and caſtle of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is ſurrounded by a lake of the ſame name, and belongs to the Duke of Lawenburg. It has been ſeveral times pillaged, particularly in 1552, by Francis Duke of Saxe-Lawenburg, on account of the canons refuſing to chuſe his ſon Magnus their Biſhop: it lies nine miles S. of Lubec. Lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 3 min. E.

It is a ſecularized biſhopric, the territories of which lie all in the duchy of Mecklenburg.

RATZIA, the eaſtern ſubdiviſion of Sclavonia. Its inhabitants, who dwell on the banks of the Saave, are called Raſcians, and are ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

RATZMARK, the name formerly of Savoy Iſle, in the county of Buda and Lower Hungary.

RAVA, a palatinate of Poland, E. from Lencicia. It lies between Leſſer Poland, Maſovia, and Cujavia; it is ſeparated from Sendomir by the river Piltza. To it belong four ſenators.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands on the Rava. It is built of wood, and pretty populous, being guarded by a ſtone caſtle, flanked with four towers, which is a ſtate-priſon and repoſitary for the crown-revenue. It lies fifty miles S. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

RAUCOUX, a village of Liege and Weſtphalia, in Germany where, in October 1756, a battle was fought between the allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French under Marſhal Count Saxe. It lies three miles N. of Liege-city, and eleven S. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long. 5 deg. 48 min. E.

RAVELLO, a well-built, but ſmall Epiſcopal city of the hither principate in Naples and Lower Italy, with a harbour on the N. ſide of the gulph of Salerno. In it are ſome noble edifices. It lies twenty-two miles S. of Naples-city. Lat. 40 deg. 35 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

RAVENGLASS, ſaid to be of an Iriſh or Erſe original, denoting

RAV RAV RAV

Chief Juſtice Holt, &c. Here are three churches, two large meeting-houſes, beſides that of the Quakers; and it contains about 8000 people, including a little hamlet at the bridge over the Thames. Here is a county-infirmary. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on February 1, for cheeſe and horſes; May 1, chiefly for horſes; July 25, for ditto, and other cattle; and September 21, for cheeſe. In the neighbourhood is a continued body of oyſter-ſhells, for the ſpace of five or ſix acres. See the Philoſophical Tranſactions. It lies forty miles W. of London, and ſix from Maidenhead.

REAL, or CHIAPA, a city of Mexico, in North America, and the capital of the province of the ſame name. It lies ſixty miles S. of the bay of Campeachy, and ſubject to Spain. Lat. 17 deg. 10 min. N. long. 97 deg. 5 min. W.

REALEJO, or RIA LEXA, a town of Nicaragua and Mexico, in North America, with a fine capacious harbour, on a bay of the Pacific ocean. Its principal traffic is in pitch, tar, and cordage; theſe articles being exported from thence to Carthagena, Porto Bello, La Vera Cruz, and the Havannah. A river with eight branches runs into the haven, and in it are five iſlands for careening of ſhips. The old volcano, which is ſeven leagues inland, and ſeen twenty leagues at ſea, when brought to bear N. E. is a good direction for ſailing into the harbour, which is the moſt reſorted to of any in all theſe ſeas, eſpecially between Acapulco and Panama. An iſland at its mouth breaks off the ſea, and forms two channels, one to the S. E. and the other to the N. W. the latter being by much the beſt for navigation, and none but ſmall craft going into the former. It lies ſixty miles W. of Leon, and the lake of Nicaragua. Lat. 12 deg. 10 min. N. long. 91 deg. 27 min. W.

REALMONT, a ſmall town of Languedoc in France. It lies thirty-two miles N. E. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 1 deg. 48 min. E.

REAR-CROSS, i. e. ROYAL-CROSS, a piece of antiquity on the edge of Stainmore, in Yorkſhire, and confines of Weſtmoreland. It is at preſent only a pile of looſe moor-ſtones without mortar, reared up in a circular form, near a ſteep declivity and deep valley. It is ſaid to have been originally a boundary between England and Scotland, when William I. gave Cumberland to the Scots, upon condition of their holding that county of him by fealty, and attempting nothing againſt the crown of England.

REBEL, a town of Mecklenburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It ſtands on a lake, thirty-two miles S. E. of Guſtrow. Lat. 53 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. 46 min. E.

REBNICK, or RIBNICK, a conſiderable city and Epiſcopal ſee of Walachia, on the Alanta or Alt. It lies ſixty-five miles from Buchoreſt to the W. and forty-five from Torgowiſk to the S. W.

REBNITZ, a town of Mecklenburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies oppoſite to Dumgarton.

RECANATI, formerly RICINETUM, an Epiſcopal city of Ancona, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy, on the Muſone. Between it and Macerata are the ruins of the ancient city of Helvia Ricina (particularly an amphitheatre) deſtroyed by the Goths.

Here is a pretty good trade: and it has a fair in September, which laſts for fifteen days, formerly much reſorted to. The ſituation is pleaſant, and the air ſerene, with a wide and delightful proſpect.

Here is a grand cathedral, in which is the tomb of Pope Gregory XII. who was depoſed by the council of Piſa in 1409. It lies about ſix miles W. of Loretto. Lat. 43 deg. 18 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

RECH, or ROACH, a market-town of Cambridgeſhire, where begins a ditch with a very large rampart, extending over Newmarket-heath, ſuppoſed to have been the boundary of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles: it is commonly called the Devil's-dyke, by others Kech-dyke. Its fair is on Rogation-Monday, for horſes.

RECKBERG, a county of Suabia, in Germany. Its capital is Gemund.

RECKLENHAUSEN, a territory of Cologne, in Germany, twenty miles from E. to W. and ten from S. to N. It ſtands on the E. ſide of the Rhine, about twenty miles from it, has the duchy of Weſtphalia on the E. that of Cleves on the W. and the county of Marck on the S.

Its capital of the ſame name is a ſtrong place. Here is a nunnery, whoſe Abbeſs can puniſh offenders with death: ſhe alone is obliged to take the vow of chaſtity; but the nuns may marry, after ſtaying here a certain number of years. It lies thirty-two miles N. E. of Cologne, and thirty-five from Nuys.

RECULVEN, the ancient *Regulbium*, in Kent, where one of the beacons was erected, upon the alarm of the Spaniſh invaſion in 1588. It lies nine miles from Canterbury. Here a great number of Roman coins have been often found.

RED or LITTLE RUSSIA, a province of Poland ſo called. It is bounded on the S. by Hungary, Moldavia, and Beſſarabia; on the E. by the Scythian deſerts, particularly Muſcovy; on the N. by White Ruſſia, from which it is parted by the rivers Stiro and Pripecz; and on the W. by Leſſer Poland, from which it is divided by the rivers Viſlocz and Vepre. It is about 200 miles long and 100 broad; including the palatinates of Chelm, Belez, and Lemberg.

RED-SEA, the name of a famous ſtreight which ſeparates Aſia from Africa. The Arabians call it the ſea of Suez, the city of which name ſtands at the head of it.

REDBOURNE, a place in Hartfordſhire, anciently famous for the reliques of Amphibalus the martyr, which were found here. It ſtands on the Watling-ſtreet, near the brook Wenmer or Womer, on the ſwelling or overflowing of which the vulgar are apprehenſive of a dearth or troubleſome times, taking this caſual event to be an infallible preſage of ſuch public calamities.

REDCASTLE, the remains of an ancient fortification near the ſeat of Sir Rowland Hill, in Shropſhire. It ſtands on an high hill, and ſurrounded with a deep ditch, which may be plainly traced. The walls ſtill ſtanding are of red bricks, and very thick. In ſeveral places are ſmall cells, juſt large enough to hold one perſon, and in the middle is a deep well.

Of the ſame name, and in the native language called Caiſtel Ruagh, which is of equal import in the Erſe, is an ancient and ſtout ſeat belonging to Mr. Mackenzie of Redcaſtle; ſo called, as being built of a reddiſh ſort of free-ſtone, of which there are plentiful quarries in the neighbourhood of the church of Kilurnan and Black-iſland, in Roſs-ſhire, and North of Scotland. The handſome bridge of Inverneſs, of ſeven arches, was ſupplied from thence with ſtones for its conſtruction. It lies about ſix miles N. W. of that burgh, to the eaſtward of which caſtle is the ſummer-ſeat of Zettoch, belonging to the ſame gentleman, a little way W. from the ferry of Keſſack.

This country and neighbourhood, as far as Ferintoſh incluſive, are famous for making the Scottiſh whiſkey or aqua vitæ, of which liquor there is here a great vent and conſumption; alſo noted annual fairs, formerly much reſorted to by the Highlanders, are held at Redcaſtle, where frays have at times been frequent, and not without blood.

REDFORD. See RETFORD.

REDGRAVE, the ſeat of the deſcendants of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the firſt Baronet of England, in Suffolk, and in the road from that called High Suffolk to Norfolk. In its church is a fine marble monument for Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, with curious hieroglyphics and a Latin inſcription by Dr. Halley, &c.

REDRUTH, a conſiderable market-town of Cornwall, rendered pretty populous from the reſort of the tinners to it; lying between St. Ives and Truro. Its fairs are on May 2, September 5, and October 1, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and ſome few hops. It lies 60 miles from Launceſton, and 273 from London.

REEPHAM, or REPEHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, had formerly three churches in one church-yard, belonging to the lordſhips of Repeham, Hackford, and Whitwell, of which only the ruins of one are now left. The principal manufacture of this place is malt, great quantities

quantities of which are ſold in its market, kept here on Saturday. It lies two miles from Caſton, 8 from Norwich, and 131 from London.

REES, once a fortified town of Cleve, and Weſtphalia, in Germany, was taken and reſtored by the French, but diſmantled. In the Proteſtant church here is an excellent piece of ſculpture in wood gilt, repreſenting the hiſtory of our Saviour's life. It lies on the E. ſide of the Rhine, eight miles E. of Cleve, and about the ſame N. W. of Weſel.

REGEN, a river of Germany, riſing in the mountains which divide Bohemia from Bavaria, and running from E. to W. through part of the latter, falls into the Danube at Ratiſbon, hence called alſo Regenſburg. See RATISBON.

REGENSBERG, an ancient barony and bailiwic in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland. This is a fine country, with ſeveral pleaſant villages, as far as within half a mile of Baden.

Its capital of the ſame name is ſtrong by nature, and fortified with a caſtle, the bailiff's reſidence. This is a pretty little town on a hill, which is a part of Mount Jura or Leberberg, remarkable for large quantities of ſtones, reſembling fiſh, their ſpawn, muſſels, &c. From thoſe of the form and colour of ſmall ſhot found on this mountain, it is conjectured that here is an iron-mine. It lies ten miles N. W. of Zurich.

REGGIO, a principality of the duchy of Modena, in Upper Italy. It is divided into ſix ſtates, namely, Reggio Proper, the marquiſate of Scandanio, the county of Canoſſa, the principality of Correggio, part of that of Carpi, and the marquiſate of San Martino; all in the houſe of Eſté.

Its capital is of the ſame name, the ancient Regium Lepidi, a well-built, populous, and rich city, in a fertile plain, though its air be not very ſalubrious. It is of a circular form, with the Appenines on the S. and a ſpacious plain on the N. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Bologna, of which St. Proſper was once Prelate. The cathedral is a Gothic ſtructure, decorated on the inſide with ſtatues and fine paintings. It has a ſtrong citadel, the reſidence of a Governor, and on its city-walls a cannon-ball can make but little impreſſion: ſo that no eminence commanding it, this is reckoned a ſtrong place.

In a ſquare in the heart of the city is a ſtatue of the famous Brennus, highly valued, &c. The inhabitants were formerly famed for their fine ivory works, now dwindled to bawbles. It belongs to the Duke of Modena, and lies fifteen miles N. W. of the city of the latter name. Lat. 44 deg. 45 min. N. long. 11 min. E.

REGGIO, an ancient city of the Brutii, in the Further Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy. In Latin it is called *Rhegiojulium*, and ſtands oppoſite to the Iſle of Sicily, on the other ſide of the coaſt of the Pharos of Meſſina, almoſt ſix miles E. of it. Its harbour is only for ſmall veſſels. Here is an archiepiſcopal ſee founded by the ancient Patriarchs of Conſtantinople. In this city there are two colleges, the one of Jeſuits, and the other of Dominicans; both for humanity, philoſophy, and divinity. The cathedral is ſmall, but neat, and its pavement has a remarkable declivity from the altar to the W. front. In it is a noble chapel and ſtately cupola, in which neither marble, &c. nor workmanſhip have been ſpared. Here is a ſingular manufacture of lana ſuccida, or fiſh-wool, taken from a hairy, ſhell-fiſh, and wrought into waiſtcoats, hoſe, caps, gloves, &c. which are extremely warm, and good againſt deafneſs from colds, &c. Lat. 38 deg. 28 min. N. long. 15 deg. 50 min. E.

REGINA, a town of the Hither Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies fourteen miles N. of Coſenza. Lat. 39 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 35 min. E.

REHOBOTH, the Indians call it *Saconet*, by which name it frequently goes, a town of Briſtol county and New England, North America. It is large and populous, being of a circular form, upon a plain a mile and a half in diameter, with the church, miniſter's houſe, and ſchool in the middle. Not far off in the road to Boſton is a plain three miles over, admired for its evenneſs.

REIFNITZ, a town on the confines of Carniola, in the circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It lies near the Zirnickerſee. It is the principal place of a barony of the ſame name. Here the Imperial trained bands of the country uſually muſter. The Turks burnt moſt of it down in 1480.

REICHENAW, an iſland in that called the Lake of Zell, within two miles of Conſtance, in Suabia. It is the ancient Augia, and extremely fertile in corn, wine, fruit, and all the accommodations of life. It has two capes, the one to the S. and the other to the N. with ſeveral creeks for landing. It is about two leagues in circuit. Here is a large and rich Benedictine abbey, founded in 724, and united to Conſtance in 1540. In its church lies Charles the Fat, who from being Maſter of Germany, Italy, and France, was depoſed, and reduced ſo as hardly to have ſuſtenance. Here is a factitious emerald two feet broad, thirteen inches high, and three thick, which is ſecured in the church-wall. In its library are ſeveral manuſcripts, particularly a Virgil between 8 or 900 years old.

REIMS, or RHEIMS, the ancient *Durocortorum*, and *Civitas Remorum*, the oldeſt and moſt celebrated city of France, and the capital of Champagne. This is the largeſt place in the province, being well-built and populous. Here are ſeveral ſpacious courts, with large trees and magnificent churches. The cathedral of St. Mary is a very fine building, with delicate Gothic architecture, to which belongs a very ſtately gate and portico. In this church the French Kings are uſually crowned and anointed by the Archbiſhop of Reims, who is the firſt Duke and Peer of the realm. Here is the ſeat of a preſidial court and bailiwic; has alſo an univerſity of four faculties. The Jeſuits have a particular college for polite literature, philoſophy, and divinity.

In this city are ſeveral remains of antiquity, particularly three of the city-gates, which retain the names of the Pagan deities, Sol, Mars, and Ceres, a triumphal arch, &c.

The principal trade of Rheims conſiſts in wine, and ſeveral thin woollen ſtuffs, or thoſe mixed with ſilk, which are manufactured here. It lies ſeventy-five miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 23 min. N. long. 4 deg. 3 min. E.

REINECK, the principal town of a county of the ſame name in Franconia, Germany. It ſtands on the Syn, and lies thirty miles N. E. of Aſchaffenburg.

REINSTADT, an important paſs at the entrance of the Black Foreſt and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It has been fortified not long ſince, by the foundations marked out for a town.

REITING. See RETING, in Suabia.

REMASTEN, a well-peopled town on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Gothland, in Sweden.

RENDELSHAM, anciently the reſidence of Redwald, King of the Eaſt Angles. It lies in Suffolk. Here, not many years ago, was dug an ancient ſilver crown weighing ſixty ounces, which was melted down for the ſake of the metal.

REMIREMONT, the *Mons Romarici* in Latin, and the ancient *Avendi Caſtrum*, a ſmall city of Lorrain, at the foot of Mount Vague, on the left bank of the Moſelle. with a nunnery, the Abbeſs of which alone makes a vow of chaſtity. It lies forty-five miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 6 min. N. long. 6 deg. 28 min. E.

REMORENTIN, the capital of Sologne, a province of Orleannois, in France, on the brook of the ſame name, which falls into the Sauldre. Here is but one parochial church of St. Mary, with a conſiderable manufactory of ſerges and woollen-cloth for the French army. It lies about twenty-four miles S. of Blois.

RENFREW, or REINFRAW, a ſhire in the Weſt of Scotland. It is bounded on the S. by Cunningham; on the W. and N. by the ſhire of Dunbarton or Lenox, from which it is parted by the Clyde; and on the E. by Lanerkſhire.

It is called the Barony by way of eminence, and was part of the ancient inheritance of the Stuarts, before they came to be Kings of Scotland. It accordingly gave title of Baron to the Prince of Scotland before the Union, as it does now with that of Snowden in Wales

to

to the Royal Prince of Great Britain. It is between twenty and thirty miles long from N. to S. and thirteen where broadeſt from E. to W. but its dimenſions are variouſly given.

The part of Renfrew lying next the Clyde is fruitful, with only ſome few riſings, but no mountains; that to the S. S. W. and W. is more barren, hilly, and mooriſh. It however abounds with all neceſſaries, and has a ſalubrious air. The nobility and gentry here almoſt continually intermarry. The conveniency of the Clyde and Firth, there being ſafe riding on all the coaſt, has not a little contributed to the improvement of theſe parts. Several ſmall rivers water this ſhire very well; the principal among theſe is the Cart and Black Cart, which join before they fall into the Clyde. From both which rivers Lord Cathcart, originally Cartcart, takes his name and title, having his eſtate and manſion-houſe on their banks. The hereditary ſheriffdom lately in the Earl of Eglington, is now by act of parliament veſted in the crown. This is a populous ſhire, and has ſeveral ſeats of gentlemen in it.

Its ſhire-town of the ſame name is a royal burgh, and, in the diſtrict with Glaſgow, Ruglen, and Dunbarton, ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament by turns. It ſtands on the Cathcart above-mentioned. This is thought to be Ptolemy's Randvara: it is ſmall, but ancient, and the ſeat of the Sheriff's court, about four miles and a quarter from Glaſgow, and forty-ſix from Edinburgh to the W.

RENNEBERG, a town of Coburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

RENNEBURG, a pretty town of Heſſe, in Germany.

RENNES, a city of the Redones, the moſt famous of the Armorici, and the ancient Condate. It is the capital of all Britanny in France, as alſo of the upper diviſion. It ſtands at the junction of the Iſle and Vilaine, which divides the city into two parts. To it come up large boats from the ſea, which is above fourteen leagues. It is the ſeat of the parliament of the province, and the ſee of a Biſhop under Tours, containing 263 pariſhes, beſides two abbeys in Rennes, a college of Jeſuits, &c. Beſides the cathedral of St. Peter, here are ſeveral parochial churches. The great ſtair-caſe of the parliament-houſe is very much admired. The country in which it ſtands is fruitful, and it is ſurrounded with paſture-grounds and foreſts: it lies 52 miles N. of Nantes. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 48 min. W.

RENSBURG, or RENDSBOURG, a town of Holſtein Proper, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, in its weſtern part, and ſubject to Denmark. The road to it from Itzeho is thro' a charming country.

RENTY, a town and marquiſate of Artois, in the French Netherlands, on the Aa. It lies nine miles S. W. of St. Omer's. Lat. 50 deg. 32 min. N. long. 25 deg. 10 min. E.

REOLE, a town of Gaſcony, in France, on the Garonne. It lies thirty miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 min. W.

REPULSE Bay, a very deep gulph in New North Wales, and the artic regions. It reaches from the low beach on the eaſtern ſide, and oppoſite to Cape Hope, quite round to the eaſtward of the north, which meets the weſtern ſhore.

REQUENA, a town of New Caſtille, in Spain, near the confines of Valencia, on the river Oliana: it lies 39 miles W. of Valencia city. Lat. 39 deg. 26 min. N. long. 1 deg. 19 min. W.

RESCOW, or RZEVA, a province of Weſtern Muſcovy. It is bounded on the N. by thoſe of Twere and Moſcow, on the S. by the principality of Biela, and the palatinate of Vitepſk, on the W. by the lordſhip of Pleſkow, and on the E. by part of the territory of Moſcow.

The capital of the ſame name, called the Deſert, as having been ruined and abandoned, ſtood on the W. ſide of the province, and S. W. of Velikie Louki. See RZEVA VOLODEMERSKI.

RESCHT, or RASCHAT, a large and populous city of Ghilan, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, about two leagues W. of the Caſpian ſea. The houſes here are hid by fruit-trees, and covered with tiles, by reaſon of frequent rains. It is not walled; and lies 120 miles N. of Caſbin. Lat. 38 deg. N. long. 50 min. E.

RESOLUTION *Iſle*, together with ſome others, lies at the mouth of Hudſon's Streight, in the northern countries of America.

RESOVIA, a town in the palatinate of Lemberg, and Red Ruſſia, in Poland, on the Wiſtoch. Here is a ſtrong caſtle, an annual fair, and a linen manufactory managed by the deſcendants of Germans whom Caſimir the Great ſettled here. It lies ſix miles S. W. of Lanſhut.

RESUND, one of the moſt conſiderable villages of Jempterland, in Sweden Proper, and a fortreſs; it lies ſixty-ſix miles from Hernoſund towards the W.

RETEB, a canton in the province of Segelmeſſa, on the river Ziz. It lies S. of Matgara, being ſhut in eaſtward by a barren uninhabited mountain, and weſtward by a ſandy deſert. The natives here are baſe and daſtardly, and uſed by the Arabs in the moſt ſervile works. This territory extends itſelf about twenty leagues in length, and has a good number of villages.

RETEL, or RETHEL, anciently *Reiteſte*, now called alſo *Mazarini*, the capital of Retelois, in Champagne, a government of France, on the Aiſne. Here Cæſar, it is ſaid, built a caſtle, and it is alſo famous for a victory which the French under Marſhal du Pleſſis Prâlin obtained over the Spaniards in 1650. It is the ſeat of an election, to which 296 pariſhes belong. Here they make nearly the ſame ſort of ſtuffs as at Reims, from which city it lies ſixteen miles N. Lat. 49 deg. 29 min. N. long. 4 deg. 25 min. E.

RETELOIS, a diſtrict of which the laſt-mentioned Retel is the capital. It lies near the confines of Luxemburg and country of Liege, in the northern part of Champagne. Part of it is woody, where are ſeveral forges. The reſt abounds in paſture.

RETFORD, or REDFORD, *Eaſt*, an ancient borough of Nottinghamſhire, governed by two bailiffs, &c. who return two members to parliament. It lies on the E. ſide of the river Idle, over which is a ſtone-bridge joining it to Weſt Retford, and in the midſt of hop-plantations, in which, and in barley for malt, it drives a good trade. Its Trinity fair laſts for eight days, and its market is on Saturday.

In Weſt Retford is a Trinity-hoſpital, founded in 1666 by John Dorrel, M. D. and governed by a maſter always the ſub-dean of Lincoln. It has ten brethren inhabitants of it, with a garden and orchard divided into ten ſhares, &c. It lies 25 miles from Nottingham town, and 133 from London.

RETLING, or RETLINGEN, an Imperial city of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, a circle of Germany. It lies at the foot of Mount Alchamack, on the river Echetz, near the Neckar, with fine buildings; and twenty miles S. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

RETIMO, one of the four territories into which the iſland of Candia, on the coaſt of Greece, was ſubdivided under the Venetians; it lay next to that of Candia on the W.

Its capital of the ſame name, the ancient *Rithymna*, ſtands on the N. coaſt of the iſland. It has a port and citadel, alſo a fort; with the ſee of a Biſhop under Candia. It ſtands on a ſteep rock. The Turks took it in 1647, ſince which it is governed by a Baſſa.

The country round is all rock on the W. ſide, but along the ſhore are gardens. Cherries here are early ripe. Their fruit is better taſted, their ſilk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, oil, &c. are preferred to all others. About a quarter of a league off is a handſome moſque and caravanſera in a valley, from which guſhes the water which ſupplies the place. The Malmſey wine of Retimo was formerly in great eſteem. It lies twenty-ſix miles from the city of Candia to the W.

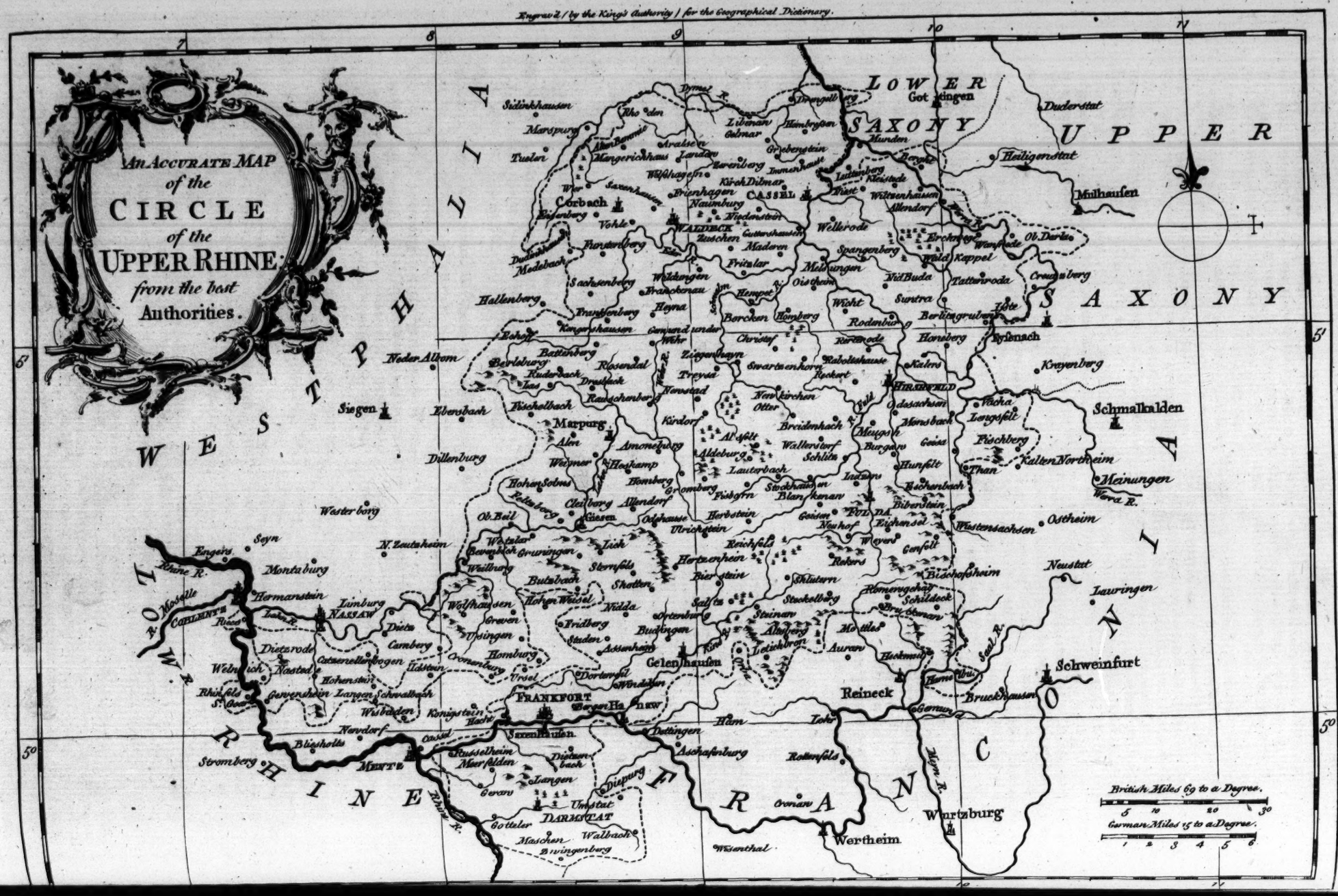
RETSMONDORF, a town of Carniola and circle of Auſtria, in Germany, on the N. ſide of the Save. Here are ſeveral Roman antiquities. It lies in the neighbourhood of Crainburg.

RETZ, a country-ſeat of Macintoſh of Borlum; it lies in Badenoch, a diſtrict of Inverneſs-ſhire, and the north of Scotland. This and the name Cluny or Cluſny, in this country, another ſeat of the Laird of Cluny, and chieftain of the clan of M'Pherſon, a confederate branch of

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

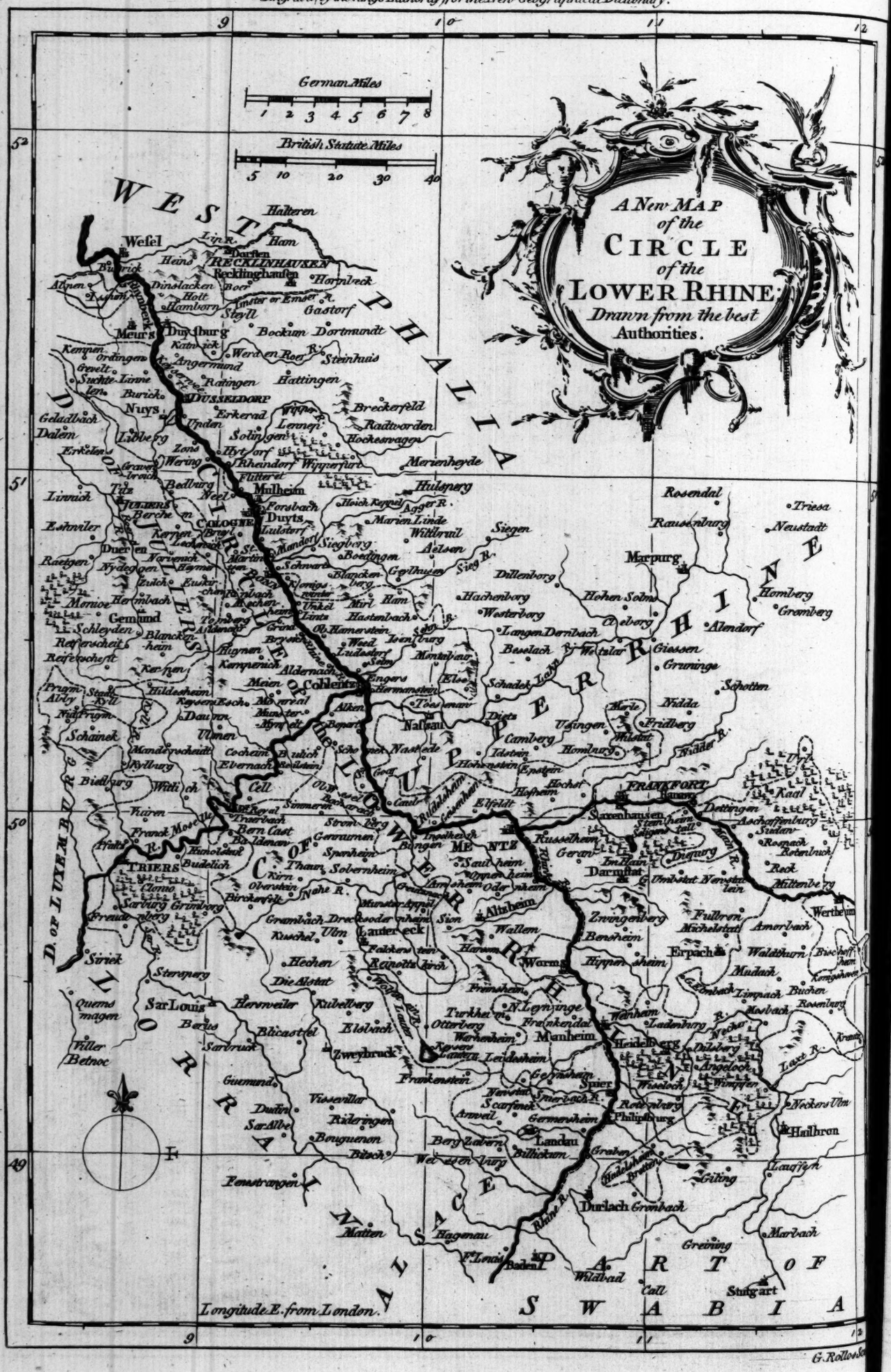
Engraved by the King's Authority for the Geographical Dictionary.

An Accurate MAP of the CIRCLE of the UPPER RHINE: from the best Authorities.



BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Engraved by the Kings Authority for the New Geographical Dictionary.



of the Clan Chattan, indicate ſome French original very plainly. This clan are deſcendants of ſome prieſt or parſon, as their name imports.

REVEL, anciently *Rebel*, or *La Baſtide de Lavaur*, a ſmall city of Lauragais, a diſtrict of Languedoc, in France. The Proteſtants fortified it, but it was diſmantled in 1639. It lies about ſix miles from St. Papoul.

REVEL, a ſea-port town, and the capital of Eſthonia, a diſtrict of Livonia, at the S. entrance of the gulph of Finland. It ſtands partly in a plain, and partly on a rock, at the top of which is a ſtrong caſtle with ſeveral towers. This is a rich trading place, and ſurrounded with high walls, deep ditches, and ſtrong baſtions.

The Muſcovites took it in 1711, at which time moſt of the inhabitants of the country having taken ſhelter here, it appears from the town-regiſters, that 50,000 men died then of the plague; and ever ſince a part of their fleet is commonly laid up in its fine harbour. The houſes, eſpecially in the upper part of the town, are well-built, and moſtly of bricks. Here is a Ruſſian garriſon of 3 or 4000 men. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, whoſe cathedral, with the houſes of the nobility in the upper town, is new-built. It lies 100 miles W. of Narva, and 140 N. of Riga. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 24 deg. 5 min. E.

REVERO, a ſmall town of the duchy of Mantua, in Upper Italy, on the S. ſide of the Po, directly oppoſite to Oſtiglia, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of the city of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 28 min. E.

REUTLING. See RETLING in Suabia.

REUX, a ſmall, but fortified town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies in a very fruitful ſoil, and gives title of Count to the houſe of Croy, with ſeveral villages in its juriſdiction. It lies about ten miles N. E. of Mons.

REY, once a famous city of Perſian-irak, or the ancient Parthia, in Perſia, and the largeſt in all Aſia; but is now in ruins. It lay nine miles W. from Sawa. The wonders told of it by the Perſian hiſtorians are incredible; one of which from Sir John Chardin is, that in the 9th century of Chriſtianity this city was divided into ninety-ſix quarters, each of which contained forty-ſix ſtreets, &c. It was deſtroyed before the end of the 6th age of the Hegira, in the wars between the two ſects of Mahometans.

REY, a river of Glouceſterſhire, which with the Churn falls at Creeklade into the Thames.

REYGATE, a borough of Surrey.

REZAN, or RHEZAN, a duchy or circle of Weſtern Ruſſia, lying between the Don or Tanais and the Occa. It is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Moſcow, on the W. by that of Smolenſko, on the S. by Little Ruſſia, and on the E. by Niſi or Little Novogorod and Ruſſian Tartary. It extends itſelf along thoſe rivers, eſpecially the Occa, near 100 leagues, and is reckoned by the Ruſſian writers the moſt fertile ſoil in the world, its ſtalks of grain being ſo thick and ſtrong as to be unpaſſable by a horſe. It produces alſo plenty and variety of very good fruit; owing, if the accounts are not exaggerated too much, to the nitrous and fructifying particles of the ſnow. The inhabitants are likewiſe ſaid to be warlike, civil, and ſo numerous as to be able to ſend 15,000 foot and 40,000 horſe into the field.

Since its ſubjection to the Czar, having before had its own Dukes, it has declined much from its ancient ſplendor and traffic; yet it ſtill continues fertile in grain, abounds in all kinds of game, as its rivers do with fiſh, particularly the Don, which riſing in this province, almoſt croſſes it; and after a long ſerpentine courſe, falls into the Palus Mœotis at Aſoph.

Its capital of the ſame name was anciently a conſiderable city on the Occa. It made a noble ſtand againſt the Tartars in 1568 or 1570, by which the whole empire was preſerved from their fury, though itſelf, and almoſt the whole duchy, were then deſtroyed.

The modern Rezan, or Pereſta Rezanſki, ſtands eight leagues from the ancient, the latter retaining only its archiepiſcopal ſee, where its Metropolitan ſtill reſides. It lies eighty-five miles S. E. of the city of Moſcow. Lat. 55 deg. 10 min. long. 41 deg. 10 min. E.

RHAYADAR, or RHAJADER-GWY, alſo RHAGADAR-WILDERNESS, a ſmall market-town of Radnorſhire, in South Wales, on the Wye; it is ſo called from its water-fall, and is famous among the Welch for the deſtruction of Vortigern in it by lightning, whoſe memory they deteſt, for having invited the Saxons over into Britain. Its market is on Wedneſday, and it has ſome annual fairs. It lies 16 miles from Radnor, and 162 from London.

Near this place is Gwaſtedin mount, where are three large kairns, or confuſed heaps of ſtones, ſo common in Wales, the North of England, Scotland, and Ireland; having been generally intended, it is thought, as memorials of the dead. Of theſe we have given an account in ſeveral parts of this work as we have gone along, particularly in Scotland.

RHE', an iſland on the coaſt of France, and in the Atlantic ocean.

RHEBAN, once a conſiderable place of Queen's county, and in the province of Leinſter, in Ireland, near the Barrow, but long ſince reduced to a few cotteges and a fort.

RHEDA, a lordſhip of Lippe-Detmold, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies S. of Ravenſberg, being about fifteen miles long, and five broad.

RHE'E, a river of Hertfordſhire, which riſing not far from Caldecot by the confines of Cambridgeſhire, out of a rock at ſeveral ſprings, forms a remarkably clear ſtream, but very cold.

RHENEN, a town of Utrecht, one of the ſeven united Provinces, thought to be Tacitus's Grinnes. It is ſurrounded with walls and baſtions. In its church-ſteeple is a fine clock and chime of bells. It lies ſeven miles E. of Wyck-te-Overſtede.

In the fields between it and Utrecht, which is nineteen miles S. E. are dug moſt of the turfs that ſerve the neighbouring country for fuel.

RHEIMS, the capital of Champagne, in France. See REIMS.

RHINE, in Latin *Rhenus*, a celebrated river and conſiderable ſtream, in Germany. It riſes from two ſprings in the country of the Griſons, and the very boſom of the Alps, which falling into Switzerland, unite about eight miles from Coire; when continuing its courſe, it ſoon after dilates itſelf into a large lake called the Boden-ſea or lake of Conſtance; whence paſſing weſtward to Baſil, it turns up to the N. and runs between Suabia and Alſace into the Palatinate, receiving the Neckar at Manheim, and the Mayne at Mentz; then it goes to Coblentz, where the Moſelle falls into it. The Rhine afterwards waters Cologne, and paſſes on through the dutchy of Cleve, receiving the Roer and the Lippe, and other ſmall ſtreams by the way. It then paſſes into the Netherlands at Schenkenſchans, about five leagues below Cleve, where it is very broad, and its courſe extremely rapid. After this it divides itſelf into ſeveral channels, the two largeſt of which are called the Lech and Waal; they run W. through the United Provinces, and empty themſelves into the German Ocean below Rotterdam; its ancient channel W. of Leyden being entirely choaked up.

Its navigation is interrupted by about nine cataracts, the moſt dangerous of which are two in Switzerland; the one near Schafhauſen, where the fall is ſeventy-five feet, and the other near Lauffenburg. Here the watermen haul their boats aſhore, and launch them on the part above the fall, or, in coming with the ſtream, let them down by ropes.

The direct courſe of this noble river is upwards of 400 miles, and windings included 600.

The courſe of the Rhine for 500 miles is from S. to N. till it paſſes the city of Cleve, and then its courſe is due W. It is a quarter, and in ſome places half a mile broad; and from one and a half to ſix or ſeven fathom in depth. It waſhes the fineſt countries of the empire, as the Palatinate, the Electorates of Mentz and Cologne, alſo the duchy of Cleve, and Alſace, beſides

ſides the Low Countries. Many fair cities and villages are built on its banks, to moſt of which places the boats that navigate it are obliged to put in; and in ſeveral parts on each ſide are vineyards which produce many kinds of excellent wine, and rich paſtures covered with herds of cattle.

It is navigable for upwards of 400 miles, as far as Baſil in Switzerland, by long and round-bottomed veſſels of conſiderable burthen. Theſe carry paſſengers at the rate of four or five miles for a penny; but about the evening they commonly put in to ſome town, and lodge at an inn. In floods or high freſhes, alſo with contrary winds, the paſſage upwards is ſomewhat tedious; but in falling down the river, or with a fair wind, they go at the rate of five or ſix miles an hour. The water is commonly thick.

Its fiſh are moſtly of the freſh-water kind; having abundance of fine-ſalmon, of which there are ſeveral profitable fiſheries.

This river is diſtinguiſhed by ſome into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Rhine: the firſt of theſe riſes from an ice-pit in Switzerland, being two leagues in length, upon the top of a dreadful mountain called Paradiſe; the two latter have their ſource in the country of the Griſons denominated Rhinwald; and theſe, after running ſome leagues ſeparately, unite their ſtreams near Diſentis.

RHINE, *Lower*, one of the circles of Germany. It includes the palatinate and electorate of the Rhine, with the three archbiſhoprics and electorates of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne.

RHINE, *Upper*, another circle of Germany, including the landgravates of Alſace and Heſſe, the Wetteraw, with ſeveral other territories; for which ſee GERMANY under its general diviſion.

RHINBERG, a pretty large town of the Lower Rhine and electorate of Cologne, in Germany, with a canal paſſing by it which runs quite acroſs from the Rhine to the Maeſe; by reaſon of this conveniency it has a good trade. Being on the confines of Guelderland, and claimed by the Dutch as covering their frontier, it is ſtrongly fortified. It lies eighteen miles E. of Gueldres. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

RHINFELD, a county of Heſſe, giving title of Prince to a branch of that family, in the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It has a ſtrong caſtle on the top of a mountain, a little N. of St. Goar or St. Gewers, which it defends; and it commands alſo the Rhine. It lies ſixteen miles N. W. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E.

RHINFELDEN, a ſmall, but ſtrong city of Suabia, in Germany, and the capital of a county of the ſame name, on the S. ſide of the Rhine, over which is a bridge. The Swedes took it in 1638, and it ſuffered much from the French in 1678, but was reſtored to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Munſter. It lies ten miles E. of Baſil. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. E

RHINGAW, a populous territory of Mentz, and the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It extends twenty miles along the Rhine, being intermixed with gardens and vineyards. The wine here is preferred to the famous Baccharac. The Rhingaw is ſhut up between the mountains and the Rhine.

RHINGRAVESTEIN, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in the Palatinate and Lower Rhine, in Germany. It ſtands ſix miles S. of Creutznach, and in the way to Eberenburg, and eighteen miles N. W. of Worms.

RHINLAND, a diſtrict near Leyden, in Holland, one of the united provinces, in which city there is a houſe of the ſame name, where the dykegraaf and his aſſiſtants meet to take care of the ſluices, banks, &c. in that part, whoſe inhabitants are obliged to maintain them.

This territory is bounded on the W. by the coaſt of Holland, on the E. by part of the province of Utrecht and by Amſtelland, on the N. by part of the Y, along the courſe of the dyke which goes from Haerlem to Amſterdam, and by the ſhallows and waſhes as far as Beverwick; and on the S. by a line drawn from Montfort to Oudewater, from thence to Gauda, and afterwards to the Hague. It is called Rhinland from the middle branch of the Rhine. It contains ſeveral boroughs and villages, &c.

RHINOCOLURA, a ſmall town of the tribe of Simeon, in Paleſtine, and Aſiatic Turkey, on the river Bezor, and near its mouth, called in Scripture the Brook of the Deſert.

RHINSBURG, a place in the neighbourhood of Leyden, in Holland, formerly a ſtrong place, part of whoſe walls is ſtill remaining. It lies about four miles N. W. of that city.

RHINWALD, in Latin *Vallis Rhenana*, a large valley in the country of the Griſons, in Switzerland. It extends from that of Schams to the ſource of the Upper Rhine, containing ſeveral good villages. All the land they have is a little meadow-ground; but lying in the road from Italy to Germany, they drive a great trade, and are the carriers between both, ſome villages having about 500 carriers horſes.

RHINZABERN, a town in the biſhopric of Spires, and Palatinate of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies on the W. ſide of the Rhine, eighteen miles S. W. of Spires. Lat. 49 deg. 5 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. E.

RHODE-ISLAND, a charter-colony of New England in North America. It lies in the Narrhaganſet bay, being about fifteen or ſixteen miles long, and four or five broad.

It is deſervedly called the Paradiſe of New England, for the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil and temperature of the climate. From hence they drive a very conſiderable trade to the ſugar-colonies with butter and cheeſe, horſes, ſheep, beef, pork, tallow, timber frames for houſes, &c. Its capital is Newport.

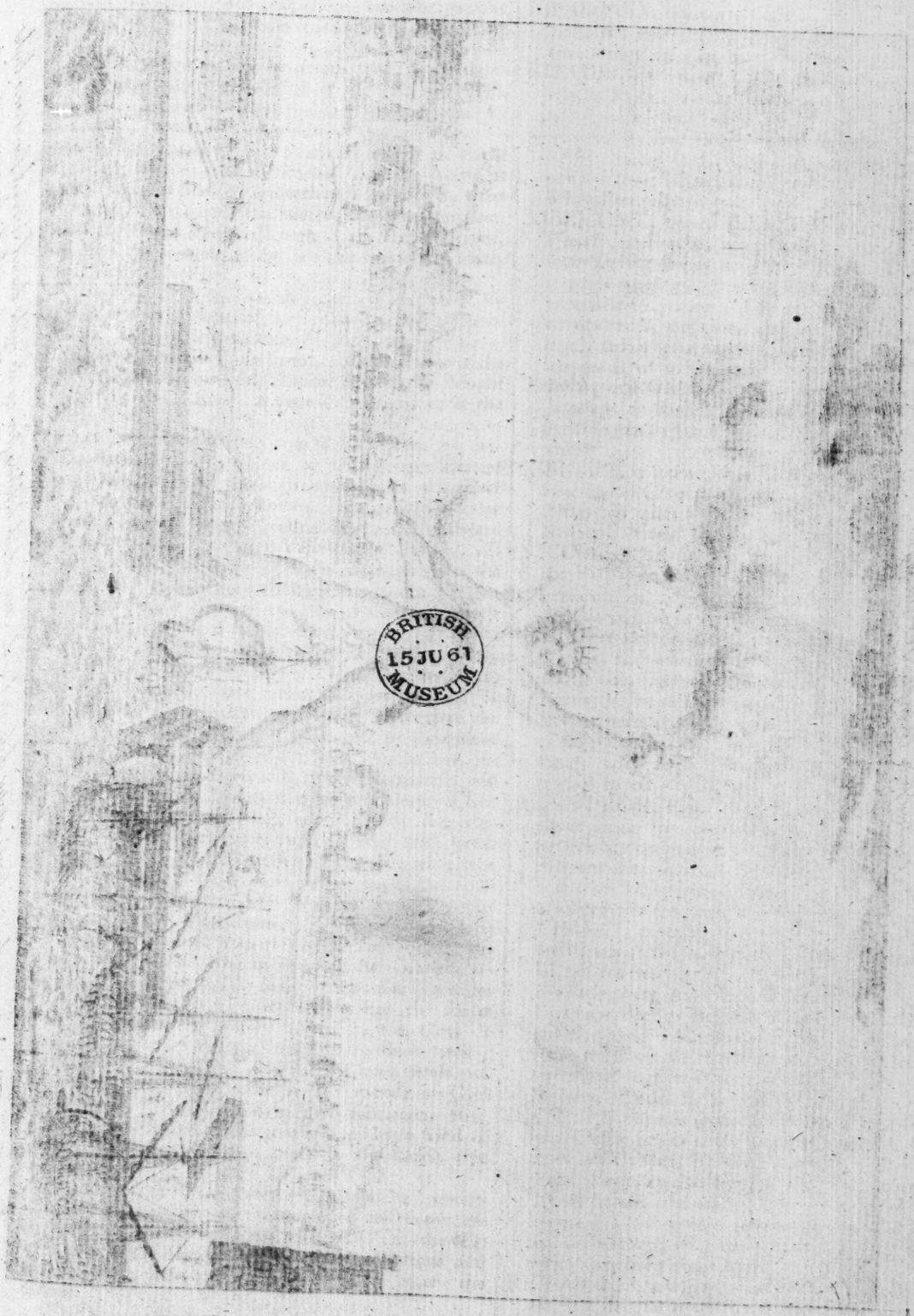
RHODES, a conſiderable iſland on the S. coaſt of Aſia Minor, and about eight miles from the mainland of Caria and Lycia, and ſeventy-five E. of the Iſle of Candia, in the Levant or Mediterranean ſea. It was anciently very much celebrated, in particular for the early figure its inhabitants made at ſea, and in the time of the Romans for that reaſon called by Florus *Populus Nauticus*; as alſo for their maritime laws, by which differences on that element were decided, till they were afterwards ſuperſeded by thoſe of the Iſle of Oleron on the coaſt of France. It is about fifty miles long, and twenty-ſix in breadth.

Rhodes is likewiſe remarkable for the fertility of its ſoil, producing the beſt wines, and all ſorts of delicious fruit, except corn, with which it is ſupplied from the continent. Lat. 36 deg. 37 min. N. long. 28 min. E.

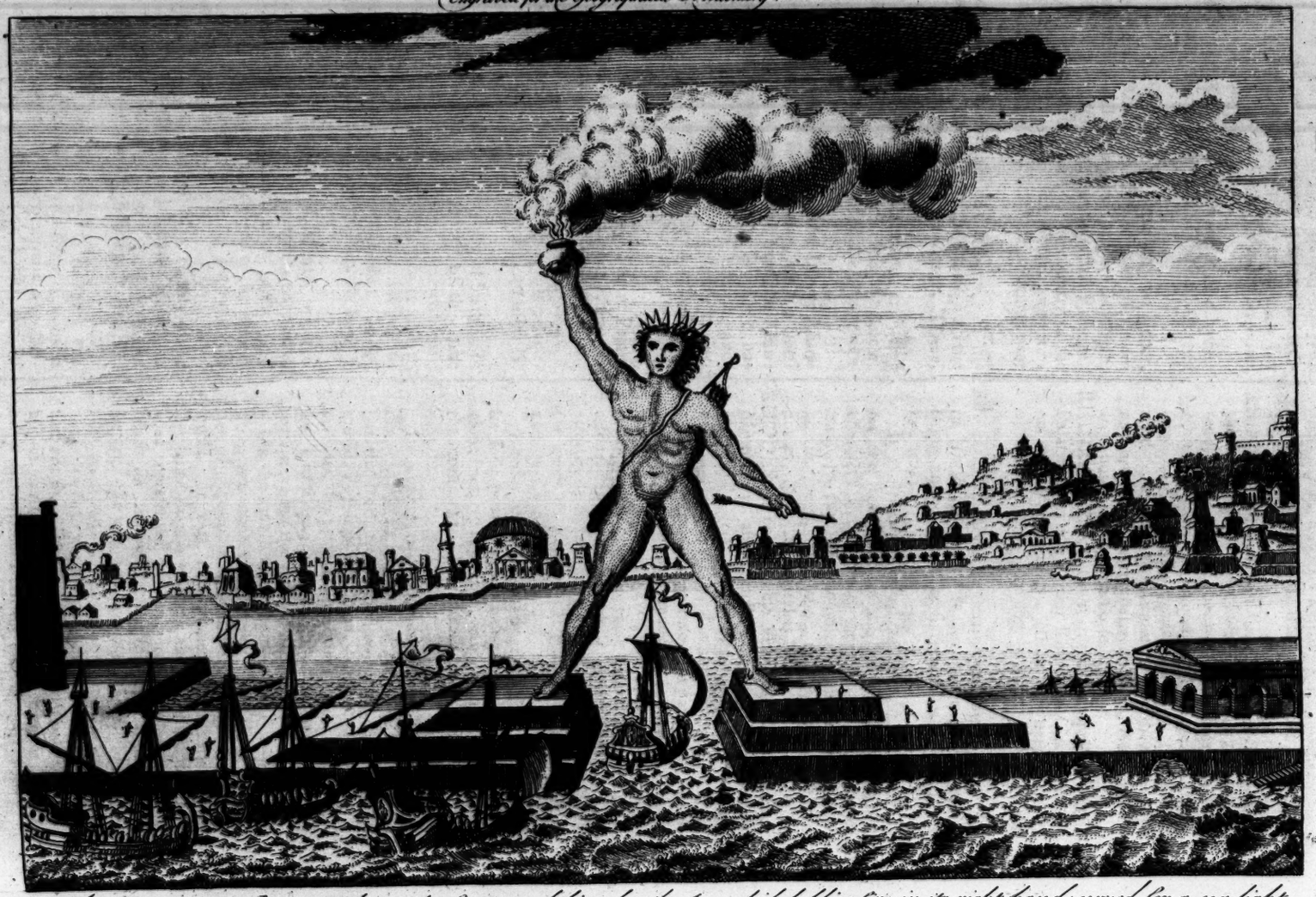
Its capital of the ſame name is about three miles in circuit, had a triple wall, and the like number of moat; but the fortifications are now ruinous. It ſtands on the N. E. ſide of the iſland, with a convenient and ſafe harbour. Its preſent inhabitants conſiſt of Turks, Jews, and Chriſtians; but the laſt of theſe are not ſuffered to remain within the walls at night.

On the mouth of the harbour, which is fifty fathoms over, was erected the famous Coloſſus, or coloſſal ſtatue of Apollo, reckoned one of the wonders of the world. It was ſeventy cubits high, and between its legs ſailed ſhips both into, and out of the harbour. Its head repreſented the ſun; in one hand it held a light-houſe for the direction of ſhipping, and in the other a ſceptre. It was the work of the celebrated architect Chares, a native and citizen of Rhodes, who ſpent about twelve years in making and rearing it. But it had not ſtood ſixty-ſix years before it was thrown down by an earthquake. Some idea may be formed of its huge dimenſions from the circuit of its thumb, which two men could not fathom. The braſs is ſaid to have loaded 900 chariots.

This city was formerly looked upon as a place of conſiderable ſtrength, and famous for the learning and politeneſs of its inhabitants, having had one of the moſt celebrated academies, to which Julius Cæſar and many


BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary.



The **Coloſsus** *of* **Rhodes**, *a prodigious brass statue dedicated to the Sun, which holding fire in its right hand served for a sea light to ships; for lighting the fire there was a stair case went through one of his legs, through the Inside of the body and arm.*

many other illuſtrious Romans reſorted to ſtudy. It was the birth-place of Cleobulus, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece.

Rhodes had undergone ſeveral viciſſitudes, before the Turks were driven out of it in 1308 by the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, who defended it with their uſual valour, beating off Mahomet the Great from it with ſhame and loſs in the year 1480. But Solyman the Magnificent, who attacked it a few years afterwards with 200,000 men and 300 ſhips, obliged them to ſurrender January 1, 1523; that capital having loſt 900,000 men during one year's ſiege, and the garriſon dwindled to 600 Knights and 5400 men; though the Turks loſt a much greater number. After its ſurrender moſt of the Rhodians left the iſland, while the Knights of Jeruſalem went and ſettled in the Iſle of Malta, which was granted them by the Emperor Charles V. where their ſucceſſors have continued ever ſince.

The Turks granted great privileges to ſuch as would re-colony Rhodes, which invited great numbers of Greeks to ſettle here. In the church of St. John, now converted to a moſque, the houſes, coats of arms, &c. belonging to the Rhodian Knights, are ſtill preſerved, and the city continues to be a very handſome place, though much declined from its ancient ſplendor.

Here a ſquadron of Turkiſh galleys, commanded by a Bey, is always ſtationed to cruiſe on the ſhips of Malta. Lat. 36 deg. 24 min. N. long. 20 deg. E.

RHONE, or RHOSNE, in Latin, *Rhodanus*, one of the four conſiderable rivers in France. It riſes in Mount la Fourche, or the Fork, at the eaſtern boundary of the country of Vallais, which it parts from the canton of Uri, in Switzerland. It is now found to have its origin from two brooks produced by a large quantity of melted ice and ſnow, whence the waters of this river are of a whitiſh colour in Vallais. It runs in a narrow country, among rocks, directing its courſe weſtward with great rapidity, dividing Vallais longitudinally. It runs by Leuck, noted for its baths, through Sion the capital, and St. Maurice; then turning to the N. W. near Bouveret, it falls into the lake of Geneva, which it croſſes from one end to the other, namely, from E. to W. for the ſpace of eighteen leagues. About two French leagues above the city of Geneva, it begins to flow again out of the lake, and at that city reſumes its rapidity and former name, and there it receives the Arve. Four leagues below is a cataract or prodigious chaſm in a rock a quarter of a mile in length, but not above three fathoms in breadth, where narroweſt, and between twenty and twenty-five fathoms deep. Over this chaſm is a very thick fog, occaſioned by the continual daſhing of the water, running here with great ſwiftneſs and a hideous noiſe. The channel of the Rhone gradually widens, after coming out of that abyſs at the bridge of Arlou, and becomes navigable near Seiſſel by boats. Then running S. W. to Lyons, here it receives the Soane, then the Iſere, the Sorgue, the Durance, and other ſtreams; paſſing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles; it falls to the weſtward of Marſeilles into that part of the Mediterranean called the ſea of Provence, by three mouths; namely, the Graz de Sauze, S. Anne, and Le Grand Gras; theſe form a ſmall iſland called Bauduf. None but very ſmall veſſels can enter this river by the S. W. mouth of Gras de S. Anne. It is known by two fiſhermens huts, which are on the left as one goes in, and by a kind of long pier, where a ſignal is made to the veſſels that come in

The ſhelves at this entrance are frequent and uncertain, from the ſhifting of the current; and buoys are generally kept here. The entrance N. W. of the Iſle of Bauduf is the deepeſt; and by this the Tartans and other ſmall veſſels which go to Arles, enter the Rhone.

This river, only from its coming into the country of Gex, and from the place where the Arve falls into it, till it empties itſelf into the ſea, carries ſome gold ſand; in gathering of which a few country-people during the winter get from twelve to twenty-pence a day.

The Rhone, contrary to moſt other rivers, ſwells as the days lengthen; its waters being at the higheſt, when the days are longeſt, owing probably to the melting of the ſnow on the Alps.

RHYEN, a diſtrict of the marquiſate of the Holy Empire, in the Netherlands.

RIALTON, a place in Cornwall, near the N. coaſt, abounding with tin-mines, from which the late Earl of Godolphin had his title of Baron, and then Viſcount. It is one of the franchiſes of the duchy of Cornwall, and has a bailiff.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Galicia, in Spain, on the Avia, and not far from the Minho. It is a noted place for excellent wine. In it are about 400 houſes.

RIBADEO, a ſea-port of Galicia, joining to the Aſturias, in Spain. It is well-walled, containing 350 houſes, and gives title of Count.

RIBBLE, a river riſing in the hills of Craven, and Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, whence it continues its courſe through Lancaſhire, and falls into the Iriſh ſea below Preſton.

RIBEMONT, or RIBLEMONT, a town of Upper Picardy, in France, near the Oyſe, upon a hill, at the foot of which ſtands an abbey of Benedictine monks, in a fine meadow. It is the ſeat of a provoſtſhip and particular Governor. The principal inhabitants here are attorneys, notaries, and people belonging to the law. It lies between Guiſe and La Ferre, being four leagues E. of St. Quintin.

RIBNA, or ROMA NOVA, a town in the duchy of Jaroſlaw, in Ruſſia. It ſtands on the Wolga, on the oppoſite ſide to Jaroſlaw, and about ſeven leagues W. from it.

RIBNITZ, a town of Mecklenburg, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies on a bay of the Baltic, thirty-four miles E. of Wiſmar. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 47 min. E.

RICCIA, or ARICCIA, an ancient city of Latium, on the Via Appia, and near Monte Albano, in the Campania di Roma, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It was once famed for its neighbouring foreſt conſecrated to Scythian Diana, or Diana of Tauris, and where ſhe was worſhipped. Her Prieſt was to be a fugitive, who obtained that office by murdering the incumbent, and ſo continued till another ſerved him in the ſame manner. It had alſo a lake; though nothing now remains but its old caſtle. It ſtands about three miles from Alba Longa, and one from Albano.

RICHBOROUGH CASTLE, the ancient *Rutupiæ*, about a mile from Sandwich, in Kent, was formerly a famous city and port of the Romans, being a very noble remnant of antiquity. Here Roman coins, both gold and ſilver, have been often found, and in the latter times of the empire the Legio II. Aug. was quartered.

RICHLIEU, a town of Poictou, in France, regularly built from a village, where the famous Cardinal of the ſame name was born, with a conſiderable caſtle, on the little rivers Amable and Vide. It gives title of Duke and Peer to the head of the family, the preſent poſſeſſor being a Marſhal of France, under whoſe command the French took Minorca in 1756, &c. It lies twenty-ſeven miles N. of Poictiers. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. N. long. 28 min. E.

RICHLIEU, iſlands upwards of one hundred in number, lying cloſe together at the mouth of the river St. Laurence, in Canada, in North America, and on the lake of St. Peter, twelve leagues above the town of the Three Rivers, and where the government of Montreal begins. Theſe ſerve as retreats to the wild Irequois: and they abound in game, particularly the muſk rat, which they hunt about April.

RICHMOND, a very pleaſant healthy town of Surrey, and in a delightful neighbourhood, this name having been given it by King Henry VII. in the room of Sheen. It has a royal palace, which his late Majeſty and his Queen Conſort improved conſiderably; alſo a park with a lodge in it for Princeſs Amelia (of which ſhe is ranger) and gardens. The town runs up Richmond hill near a mile to the park, with gardens declining

climing to the Thames which runs at the bottom, the tide reaching juſt ſo far, and about ſixty miles from its mouth. The church is a chapel of eaſe to Kingſton. On the top of the hill are Biſhop Duppa's alms-houſes for ten poor widows, alſo two charity-ſchools for fifty boys and as many girls. From the hill is a charming proſpect. It lies ten miles W. of London, and in and about are ſeveral fine ſeats.

RICHMOND, a well-built borough in the ſhire of the ſame name, and a part of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, on the Swale, over which is a good ſtone-bridge. It is a mayor-town, and ſends two members to parliament. The market place is ſpacious, the ſtreets neat and well paved; and it has three gates leading to as many ſuburbs, which are populous. Here is a good trade in ſtockings and ſailors woollen caps. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, firſt Saturday in July, and on Holy-rood-day September 14, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. In the neighbourhood are frequent horſe-races. It gives title of Duke, as well as Lenox in Scotland, to a deſcendant of Charles Lenox, natural ſon of King Charles II. as it did formerly the title of Earl; the laſt of whom was King Henry VII. It lies 20 miles from Northallerton, 34 from York, and 262 from London.

Through Richmond paſſes the famous Roman cauſeway called Leeming-lane for about twenty miles together.

RICKMANSWORTH, anciently RICKMEARESWEARTH, denoting a rich pool of water formed by a nameleſs river which runs here into the Colne. It is a market-town of Hartfordſhire, and confines of Bucks. Its market is on Saturday. By its ſtanding low, the meadows are cold and moſſy; nor are the higher grounds much more fertile, eſpecially on the N. ſide. Its church is handſome, and here is a charity-ſchool for twenty boys and ten girls. The Warren-hill above Michfield manor-houſe repeats the ſound of a trumpet twelve times. Near it is More-park, formerly belonging to the Duke of Ormond, and afterwards to the late Mr. Stiles. It lies about four miles W. of Watford, and twenty from London. It gave birth to Sir Thomas White of London, who founded Glouceſter-hall and St. John's college at Oxford.

RICKNING, a Roman road running from the Severn's mouth by the city of Glouceſter into Yorkſhire.

RIES, anciently *Albici*, a ſmall, but well-built city of Provence, on the river Auveſtre. It lies in a fine plain, which abounds with excellent wine and fruit. Here divers inſcriptions and monuments of antiquity have been found. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Aix, and lies twenty-ſeven miles N. E. of that city. Lat. 43 deg. 45 min. N. long. 55 deg. 5 min. E.

RIETI, the ancient *Reate*, a ſmall city of Spoleto, or the old Umbria, on the confines of Sabina, in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate and middle diviſion of Italy, on the Velino. This is an Epiſcopal ſee, on the confines of the Further Abruzzo, in Naples. It lies ſixty-five miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 25 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. E.

RIEUX, in Latin *Rivi* or *Rivenæ*, a ſmall city of Toulouſain and Languedoc, in France, on the Riſe, which a little above falls into the Garonne. It is an Epiſcopal ſee, with the cathedral of St. Mary. It lies twenty-two miles S. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 1 deg. 5 min. E.

RIGA, a populous port-town, the capital of Letten as well as of all Livonia, on the W. bank of the Dwina, ſix miles above its mouth, which makes a commodious harbour from that gulph of the Baltic called the Bay of Riga or Livonia. It is well-fortified, having ſtrong walls, bulwarks, a very large trench on the land-ſide, and a ſtrong caſtle on the river, the reſidence of the Governor General of Livonia. Here are two arſenals well provided with ſtores, and a marine college. On the other ſide of the river facing the town is Fort Kobber or Kobruns. The Dwina-munder-ſchans, or fort near the mouth of the river, commands its navigation and the paſſage to Riga.

The trade which they drive here with England, Scotland, Holland, France, Germany, Muſcovy, the towns of the Baltic, &c. render it extremely populous. The houſes are moſtly of ſtone, and there are almoſt as many ſhops as dwellings. Proviſions at Riga are very plentiful and cheap. Above 1000 veſſels come annually to this port laden with corn, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, planks, furs and ſkins of all ſorts, Ruſſia leather, aſhes to make ſoap and glaſs, &c. all which are exported to the countries above-mentioned, and exchanged for the commodities of more ſouthern climates. Here arrive every year upwards of 200 merchantmen. The inhabitants are moſtly Lutherans. This place has been ſeveral times attempted; but at laſt, in July 1710, the Muſcovites under the Czar Peter took it, after having thrown into the town about 8000 bombs, which almoſt reduced it to a heap of rubbiſh; and the plague, which afterwards raged, carried off above 6000 inhabitants. It is ſtill ſubject to Ruſſia, and lies 120 miles from Revel on the S. and 165 from Narva on the S. W. Lat. 57 deg. 5 min. N. long. 24 deg. 10 min. E.

RIGNANO, or REGNANO, a town of St. Peter's Patrimony, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies fifteen miles N. from Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 21 min. N. long. 13 deg. 5 min. E.

There is an inconſiderable place of the ſame name, in the territory of Florence, if this is not the ſame as the former.

RIMINI, the ancient *Ariminum*, a ſmall, but elegant city of Romagna, in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate and middle diviſion of Italy, very pleaſantly ſituated on the coaſt of the Adriatic ſea, and at the mouth of the river *Ariminus*, now La Marecchia, which runs cloſe by its walls on the W. and the Auſa on the E. This was formerly a conſiderable place, as appears from the remains of its antiquities, a ſtately bridge of fine marble over the Marecchia, the triumphal arch of Auguſtus, an ancient amphitheatre of brick, a Corinthian pedeſtal of marble in the market-place, which by the inſcription appears to have been part of the ſuggeſtum or roſtrum from which Cæſar harangued his fellow-ſoldiers after paſſing the Rubicon, a famous river not far off on the ſide of Ravenna; alſo ſeveral other antiquities.

It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Ravenna. Here a council was held under the Emperor Conſtantius; in which, though the Nicene creed was confirmed, ſome of the fathers were frightened into a mean compliance, whilſt the ſounder part retired to a neighbouring village, thence called Catholica.

Rimini was formerly a good port, but the ſea is now above 1346 paces from it; ſo that its harbour is almoſt choaked up with ſand. It lies thirty miles S. E. of Ravenna. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 58 min. E.

RINGSTED, a place of Seeland, in Denmark, about the middle of the province. It is a town of great antiquity, where many of the Daniſh Kings are buried in the church of St. Canute. The town is now upon the decline for want of trade. It lies ſixteen miles from oſchild towards the S. and thirty from Copenhagen to the S. W.

RINGCOPING, a town of North Jutland in Denmark, on a bay of the German ocean made by a neck of land; ſo that ſhips ride in the port ſafe from all winds. It lies forty-five miles N. of Rypen, and twenty-four from Warde on the N.

RINGWOOD, a large thriving place on the Avon, and S. W. part of Hampſhire. It ſtands in a valley pretty well-watered, and its adjacent meadows are frequently overflown. Its weekly market on Wedneſday is plentifully ſupplied with corn and cattle, its annual fairs are on July 10 and December 11, for pedlary and foreſt colts. Here is a pretty good manufacture in druggets and narrow cloths, ſtockings, and leather.

Near this place the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was taken by one Perkin, as he lay hid in a ditch and covered with fern, in July 1685, after his defeat at Segemoor. It lies twenty-five miles from Wincheſter, and ninety-ſix from London.

RINTEL, or RENTELEN, a town of Schaumberg, and

and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany, on the W. ſide of the Weſer. It lies thirty-five miles S. W. of Hanover, and is ſubject to Heſſe-Caſſel. Here is a noted academy. Lat. 52 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. E.

RIOBAMBA, a juriſdiction in the province of Quito and Peru, in South America. It lies S. of the Aſiento Latacunga, the capital of which is the town of the ſame name. The juriſdiction is divided into two departments.

RIO GRANDE, a captainric of Braſil, in South America. It lies on the E. of that of Siara, winding itſelf from E. to S. being bounded on that ſide by the captainric of Parayba, from which it is divided by the river of this latter name.

The province is denominated by the Portugueſe from a river which runs through it, and diſcharges itſelf into the ocean between Cape Punta Negra and the fortreſs of Tres Reys.

The government is divided into four parts from ſo many rivers, and its coaſts face the Northern and Eaſtern oceans. It is but very thinly peopled, either by the Portugueſe or the natives.

RIO GRANDE, a river of the ſame name with the laſt-mentioned province of Braſil. Its mouth alone is capable of receiving ſhips of burthen; but its entrance is difficult and dangerous, though deep and wide enough further in. It riſes almoſt under the equator, from which it runs E. through the province, and falls into that called the North ſea, between Carthagena and St. Martha.

RIO *de la Hacha*. See HACHA.

RIO *de Janeiro*, a captainric of Braſil, in South America. It joins to that of Eſpiritu Santo on the N. and St. Vincent on the S. extending itſelf along the coaſt from Cabo de S. Thoma to that of Ubatuba on the W. of the bay of this name. It is bounded on the E. from Cape St. Thomas to that of Frio, and on the S. from thence to St. Vincent, by the Main Ocean. On the N. W. lie the barbarous natives Guaitigues, Arapes, and Tupinikinſi.

This is one of the richeſt provinces belonging to the Portugueſe in Braſil; whence they annually import diamonds and other gems, beſides a great deal of gold and ſilver.

The river of the ſame name riſes in the mountains W. of Braſil, and running E. through this province, falls into the Atlantic ocean nearly under the tropic of Capricorn. Upon this river the Portugueſe have built ſeveral forts.

RIO *de Janeiro*, or *St. Sebaſtian*, a town in the aforeſaid province of the ſame name, on a ſmall bay, about two leagues inland from the main ocean, and on a plain ſpot, ſurrounded by mountains; but to it there is an eaſy aſcent. The place is ſecured from an enemy only by four forts; the firſt on the E. ſide of the bay, the ſecond on an iſland on the W. the third on a rock on the S. W. and the fourth on the N. W. ſide of the town.

It is divided into three parts; in the firſt of which, called the Upper, ſtands the beſt church, and a college of Jeſuits, who teach divinity, philoſophy, Latin, &c. here; the ſecond or Lower is in the valley, and called St. Antony's ward; and the third or Lowermoſt runs along the edge of the bay. Here are but few ſugar-mills and plantations; but the principal commerce of the place conſiſts in cotton, Braſil wood, and proviſions; of all which here is great plenty. It lies 190 leagues S. of Bahia or St. Salvador. Lat. 22 deg. 30 min. S. long. 40 deg. 10 min. W.

RIOM, in Latin *Ricomagus*, i. e. the rich city, a well-built, but thinly peopled town of Auvergne, in France. It ſtands high, and is ſo pleaſantly ſituated as to be called the Paradiſe of this country. Here are three collegiate churches, and the uſual civil courts; alſo a college. It lies eight miles N. of Clermont. Lat. 45 deg. 51 min. N. long. 3 deg. 18 min. E.

RIPAILLE, a town of Savoy, in Upper Italy, with a famous Carthuſian monaſtery, on the S. ſide of the lake of Geneva, built by Duke Amadæus VIII. after he had laid down the Papal dignity, which he poſſeſſed under the title of Pope Felix, and where, under the name of Cardinal St. Sabine, he reſided till he died, anno 1450; but in ſuch a courſe of luxury and jollity, as has rendered the phraſe "Faire la Ripaille" proverbial, with regard to the manner of his living in that place, and likewiſe making of good cheer in general. It lies twenty miles N. E. of the city of Geneva. Lat. 46 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 32 min. E.

RIPA TRANSONA, a ſmall, but well-peopled and fortified town of Ancona, and the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies on the confines of Naples. It lies ſix miles W. of the Adriatic ſea. Lat. 42 deg. 50 min. N. long. 15 deg. 19 min. E.

RIPEN, or RYPEN, a diocеſe of North Jutland, in Denmark. It is bounded on the N. by thoſe of Arhuſen and Wiburg, on the S. by the duchy of Sleſwic; extending itſelf E. and W. from the Baltic to the German ocean. It includes thirty prefectorſhips or bailiwics, &c.

Its capital of the ſame name, is an old town on the river Nipſaw, which, before it reaches Ripen, divides itſelf into three branches, which uniting a little lower, fall into the German ocean, and form a commodious harbour. This is the ſee of a Lutheran ſuperintendent, and is a place of conſiderable trade. The neighbouring parts produce abundance of cattle and corn: the corn they export into the neighbouring countries, and nearly all the black cattle from many parts of Jutland are ſhipped off here abroad, eſpecially for Holland; all theſe articles affording them great profits. This place is very ſubject to inundations from the tides. To the W. there is a caſtle flanked with four bulwarks. The houſes are pretty well built, and the cathedral is a noble pile, with a lofty ſteeple, and within the church are ſeveral marble pillars, and the tombs of ſome kings. Here are two public ſchools for public literature, and a college for divinity, with a public library. The juſtice of Ripen was formerly proverbial, as expreſſing a rigorous execution of the laws. The Daniſh is the common languague, though many of the merchants ſpeak the German. It lies ſixty-three miles S. of Wiburg. Lat. 55 deg. 36 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. E.

RIPHÆAN, or HYPERBOREAN mountains, by the Ruſſians called *Zimnopoias*, i. e. the girdle of the earth, a chain of very lofty hills in Muſcovy, N. E. of the river Oby. In this tract are bred the fineſt ſables, beſt hawks, and other birds of prey, in all the empire.

RIPLEY, a market-town in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, on the Nyd, over which is a bridge. It conſiſts of one long ſtreet; it is noted for its liquorice, and as the birth-place of Sir George Ripley, the famous chemiſt and canon of Bridlington, who is idly believed to have found out the grand magiſtery or magnum arcanum in 1470, and in conſequence of that miſtaken notion is ſaid to have given the Knights of Malta 100,000l. annually for carrying on their wars againſt the Turks, &c. Its market is on Friday, and fair on Auguſt 25, 26, and 27, for ſheep, horned cattle, and linen. It lies 20 miles from York, and 183 from London.

RIPPON, the ancient *Iſurium*, a mayor, &c. borough, which ſends two members to parliament, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. It is a well-built, large and populous place, between the Ure and the Skell, with two bridges over the former, one of which has at leaſt thirteen arches. It was formerly famous for its noble monaſtery, founded by Wilfrid Archbiſhop of York; its church ſtill retains collegiate privileges, with a Dean and a chapter; and it is alſo parochial, this and Southwell in Nottingham being the only two in England that are ſo. St. Wilfrid's Needle, or a ſtrait paſſage into a cloſe-vaulted room in it, was infamous in the laſt age but one, by the tricks of the canons for the ſake of getting money: this being made a teſt of female continence; for it was ſo contrived that none could paſs through it but ſuch as they pleaſed; and accordingly as the women threaded it through, or ſtuck in the paſſage, they were reputed chaſte or otherwiſe; and this was vulgarly called one of St. Wilfrid's wonders. The

church is a venerable Gothic pile, but all plain, and ſeen at a pretty good diſtance; to it alſo belongs an hoſpital, called St. Mary Magdalen's, where any poor clergyman or other needy perſon was to be relieved for one night only, and to be gone in the morning; and every poor body who came craving of alms on St. Mary Magdalen's-day, ſhould have a loaf, value an halfpenny, when corn was five ſhillings per quarter, and one herring, &c. It was to keep all lepers born and bred in that ſhire.

Here in 1695 a conſiderable number of Saxon coins was found, particularly thoſe of braſs, called ſticcas, eight of which made a penny. They were thoſe of the Subreguli, after Egbert had made this a part of his monarchy.

Rippon is a ſtaple for wool, bought up here every week by the clothiers from Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. It is noted for its horſe-fairs, and making good ſpurs, with rowels which will ſtrike, they ſay, through a ſhilling, and break ſooner than bend; hence a perſon of due mettle and ſtrict fidelity in any matter, is proverbially indicated by being "as true ſteel as Rippon-rowels." Here are ſold great quantities of tanned leather. Its markets is on Thurſday, and annual fairs Thurſday after January 24, Thurſday after March 21, for horſes, horned cattle, and leather; May 12 and 13, for horſes and ſheep; Holy-Thurſday, firſt Thurſday after Auguſt 12, and November 22, all for ditto.

Mr. Zachary Jephſon, who gave this place a benefaction of 2000l. has a ſhort inſcription on his grave-ſtone in the Miniſter-yard; which, after acquainting us only that he was aged forty-nine, concludes, "He lived, alas! but a few years."

Here, or hereabouts, reſided the ancient family of the Everinghams, whoſe origin is deducible by undoubted records, from Knights in the time of the immediate ſucceſſors of the Conqueror, and afterwards in a long ſeries downwards, being allied to ſome of the nobleſt families in England.

The market-place of Rippon is reckoned the fineſt ſquare of its kind in Britain, adorned with an obeliſk erected by the late Mr. Aſlabie, one of the members for the corporation, whoſe fine ſeat at Studley is about a mile off, with a very elegant garden and other decorations.

Leſs than a mile from Rippon is the ſtately ſeat of Newbie, built by Sir Edward Blackett, from a plan of Sir Chriſtopher Wren's, with a large park, &c.

In the neighbourhood of the town is a common for horſe-races, much frequented. It lies 22 miles from York, and 190 from London.

RISANO, formerly a commodious port of Venetian Dalmatia, at the further end of a gulph of the ſame name; but the place has been ſo ruined by the Turks, that the gulph is now denominated from Cataro on the ſide oppoſite to the extreme part of Italy.

RISBOROUGH-MONKS, a market-town of Buckinghamſhire, on the Wendover. Here is an annual fair on May 6, for cattle. It lies twelve miles from Ayleſbury, and thirty-three from London.

RITBERG, a town of Schaumberg, a county of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies thirty-five miles S. E. of Munſter-city. Lat. 51 deg. 56 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. E.

RITZBUTTLE, or RUTZENBUTTLE, a bailiwic of Bremen, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, conſiſting of a caſtle and fourteen villages, belonging to the Hamburghers; it lies on the coaſt where the South Elbe falls into the German ocean, not ten miles from the utmoſt point of land in this country, and thirty-two N. W. of Stade.

Here the Hamburghers have a pretty good harbour called Cruxhaven or Gruxhaven, which is of great ſervice to ſhips coming on the Elbe in winter, when the river is full of ice; and here ſhips from long voyages often ſtop, before they go up the Elbe: at this place the privileged pilots reſide, who have always a yacht at ſea, ready to put one or two of their number on board of every ſhip coming into the river.

RIVA, a town in the biſhopric of Trent, between Auſtria and Italy. It lies on the N. ſide of the lake De Garda, and at the mouth of a rivulet which falls into it. It lies ſixteen miles S. W. of the city of Trent. Lat. 46 deg. 36 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E.

RIVADEC, a ſea-port town of Galicia, in Spain. It lies thirty-ſeven miles N. W. of Oviedo. Lat. 43 deg. 41 min. N. long. 17 deg. 16 min. W.

RIVAZ, one of the ſixteen principal iſlands called Iſole Longe, on the coaſt of Zara, in Venetian Dalmatia. To theſe, which were formerly uninhabited, great numbers of the Delamatians fled for ſhelter, upon the incurſions of the northern nations into that country.

RIVERHEAD, a ſmall town of Kent, lying on the London-road to Tunbridge.

RIVOLI, a place of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, where is a royal country-houſe ſtanding high, at the end of a very broad alley of lofty limes, in a ſtrait row from Turin, which is ſeven miles to the E. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E.

RIVOLO, or RIVOLTELLA, a town of the Veroneſe, in Upper Italy, and on the E. ſide of Garda-lake, twenty miles W. of Verona. It belongs to the republic of Venice. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 11 deg. 7 min. E.

ROANNE, or ROUANE, in Latin *Rodumna*, the only conſiderable place of Lower Forez, in Lyonnois, in France. The country where it ſtands is called Rouanez. Ptolemy mentions this city as one of the principal places belonging to the Seguſiani. Here the Loire begins to be navigable, which renders the trade from hence to Lyons, then to Paris, Orleans, Nantes, and other places in the neighbouring provinces, very convenient. It gave title of duchy-peerdom to the Duke of Feuillade, whoſe ſycophantic behaviour towards the ſtatue of Lewis XIV. in the Place des Victoires at Paris, nearly to a degree of adoration, has rendered him well known. It lies forty-three miles N W. of Lyons. Lat. 46 deg. 7 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E.

ROANOKE, a river of Carolina, in North America. It riſes in Virginia, and falling into the Atlantic ocean in lat. 36 deg. N. forms a long and narrow bay called Albemarle Sound.

Of the ſame name is an iſland of Carolina, in North America, on the coaſt of Albemarle county. This was the firſt ſettlement made in America by the Engliſh in 1585, but were obliged to quit it. It lies in lat. 35 deg. 46 min. N. long. 75 deg. 10 min. W.

ROBINHOOD's HILL, now affording a pleaſant walk to the citizens of Glouceſter; it ſtands above a mile out of the city. From hence attemps are making to ſupply the place with water, which it has greatly wanted.

ROCAS, a parcel of ſmall uninhabited iſlands on the coaſt of Venezuela and Terra Firma, in South America. They lie about lat. 11 deg. 40 min. N. 80 miles from the Main, and 120 N. W. by W. from Tortuga. They ſtretch E. and W. about five leagues, and are about three leagues in breadth. That iſland lying furtheſt to the N. is the moſt remarkable, on account of a white, high and rocky hill at its W. extremity, which may be ſeen a great way off; and on it there is plenty of tropic birds, men of war, noddies, &c.

ROCA D'ANFO, a ſmall but ſtrong town of the Breſciano, and Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, on the N. ſhore of Lake Iſeo, and at the mouth of a ſmall river, which falls into it.

ROCA SECCA, a ſmall town of the Campania di Roma, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It is noted for its caſtle, where the ſubtle Dr. Thomas Aquinas was kept priſoner by his mother for three years, in order to oblige him to lay aſide his deſign of turning Dominican.

ROCA DEL PAPA, a fortreſs in the Campania laſt-mentioned. It ſtands on a high hill, where the ancient Algidum ſtood; and ſo called on account of the exceſſive cold which reigns all over that ridge.

ROCAMELON, a famed mountain in the neighbuurhood of Suſa, in Piedmont and Upper Italy. This is reckoned one of the higheſt in the country, on the top of which formerly ſtood a famous temple of Jupiter. At preſent here is a chapel to the Virgin Mary, with a braſen ſtatue, much reſorted to by pilgrims and devotees.

ROCELLA,

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

PLAN
of the
TOWN and HARBOUR
of
ROCHELLE
la Brande
la Ponde
SUBURB of
St LOUBLER
New Gate
SUBURB of
St BLOY
THE
ROAD

ROCELLA, a ſmall fortreſs of the Further Calabria, and kingdom of Naples, in Italy. It ſtands about 500 paces from the Ionian ſea, upon a hill which commands the Capes of the ſame name. It lies nine miles S. E. from Gierace, and eighteen S. W. from Cape Stilo. Lat, 38 deg. 26 min. N. long. 17 deg 10 min. E.

ROCHDALE, a market-town of Lancaſhire, in a valley on the Roch under the hill, called Blackſtone-edge, which are ſometimes covered with ſnow in Auguſt. It is a place of good trade, particularly of late years, much improved in the woollen manufactures; and gives title of Baron to Lord Biron. It lies 12 miles from Manchester, and 175 from London.

ROCHE, or ROCHE EN ARDENNE, as ſituated in that foreſt, one of the beſt fortified towns in Luxemburg and the Auſtrian Netherlands. It has ſtrong bulwarks, and wet ditches from the river Ourte, which runs acroſs the place. It is alſo defended by a caſtle, which commands the town. It gives title of county, and has four lordſhips, with fifty-one villages or hamlets dependant on it. Beſides the parochial church, here is a convent of Recollects.

ROCHE, a ſtreight in the S. part of America, formed by an iſland of the ſame name, on the W. of a ſlip of land, whether of an iſland or continent is not known, Captain de la Roche being the only perſon who ſailed through it in his return from the South ſea into Europe, anno 1675. It is about 120 leagues E. of ſtreight Le Maire, in lat. 35 deg. 5 min. S.

ROCHE, a pariſh in Shropſhire, where the famous Auguſtine's oak ſtood, under which a conference was holden by the monk of that name and the Britiſh Biſhops, about the celebration of Eaſter, adminiſtring of baptiſm according to the rites of the church of Rome, which the biſhops refuſed, &c.

Of the ſame name is a river of Lancaſhire, on which ſtands the town of Bury.

ROCHEFOUCAUD, in Latin *Rupes Focaldi*, a town and caſtle of Augoumois, in France, upon the rivulet Tardonete. It gives title of duchy-peerdom, having four baronies, &c. dependant on it. It lies five leagues from Angouleſme to the N. E. Lat. 45 deg. 51 min. N. long. 41 min. E.

ROCHELLE, in Latin *Rupella*, formerly *Portus Santonum*, a very conſiderable port and trading city of Aunis, in France. It is ſituated on the bay of Biſcay, and about two leagues from the Iſle of Rhé. The city is well-built, with broad and ſtraight ſtreets; the houſes are neat, being ſupported by piazzas, and the porticos with ſhelter from ſun and rain.

The inhabitants embraced the reformed religion in the 16th century, fortified and often valiantly defended it in the civil wars, till at length Lewis XIII. after a long and memorable ſiege, made himſelf maſter of it October 8, 1628, chiefly by means of a bank of earth raiſed againſt it on the ſide of the ocean by Cardinal Richlieu. Upon this the walls and works were all demoliſhed, two towers excepted, which defended the port. But Lewis XIV. raiſed new fortifications againſt it.

The port is nearly round, and about 1500 paces; one of the aforeſaid towers is a ſtate-priſon, and the other is called the tower of the chain.

A conſiderable trade is carried on here into the French ſettlements in America, particularly in proviſions of all ſorts, and bring back from it the produce of thoſe countries; and the Engliſh, Dutch, Swedes, and Danes, &c. ſend hither yearly a vaſt number of ſhips to load wine, brandy, ſalt, paper, linen-cloth, and ſerges. The chief manufacture of Rochelle is refining of ſugar; alſo a fabric of earthen ware.

It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Bourdeaux. Here is a college of Jeſuits, another of phyſic, with a ſchool of anatomy and botany, likewiſe a ſeminary, in which the Jeſuits teach divinity. Here is a preſidial court, &c. Rochelle is ſeventy miles S. W. of Poitiers. Lat. 46 deg. 16 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. W.

ROCHESTER, Antoninus's *Durabria* or *Durobrevis*, a very ancient city of Kent, on the E. ſide of the Medway, and the ſee of a Biſhop, the moſt ancient in England, next to Canterbury. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. It gave title of Earl to ſeveral families, but laſt to the Hides, deſcendants of the Earl of Clarenden. Here on the Medway is a fine ſtone-bridge of eleven arches, with an iron palliſade or copping upon it. The cathedral of St. Andrew is ſtately and ancient, being of the original conſtruction before the conqueſt. Here are two churches more, but united into one pariſh.

In Rocheſter is a handſome town-houſe and charity-ſchool, alſo a mathematical ſchool and alms-houſe for poor travellers, with 60l. a year; from among which rogues, proctors and lepers in particular are excepted, one of that profeſſion, who was employed by Mr. Richard Watts the founder to his will, had made himſelf heir to his eſtate; which fraud he found out when he recovered; and this was the reaſon of the exception.

The town conſiſts of one principal broad ſtreet, but ill-built, with large ſuburbs towards the S. E. and W. The Watling-ſtreet runs directly through it from Shooter's-hill near Black-heath, to Dover. The chalky cliff under the old caſtle being waſhed away by the rapidity of the ſtream, huge tracts of the wall have tumbled down; the ground on that ſide is low and marſhy, being overflown every tide.

In ſeveral of the creeks and branches of the Medway within the juriſdiction of Rocheſter, there is an oyſter-fiſhery, the opening and ſhutting of which grounds, with the quantity each dredgerman ſhall take in a day, is regulated by the mayor; whoſe juriſdiction in this reſpect having been conteſted, it was confirmed by an act of parliament in 1729, and by another ſince; ſo that the fiſhery flouriſhes now. It is contigious to Chatham and Stroud; and lies twenty-two miles from Canterbury, and thirty from London.

Its weekly markets are on Wedneſday and Friday, with annual fairs on May 30 and December 11, for horſes, bullocks, and all ſorts of commodities.

ROCHESTER, ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Bretonomacum*, a town in Lancaſhire, ſaid to have been once the richeſt in Chriſtendom. Several pieces of Roman antiquity have been dug up in its neighbourhood.

ROCHFORD, a market-town in the marſhes of Eſſex, where a court called lawleſs-court is holden on the King's-hill, in the manor of Raleigh, the Wedneſday morning after Michaelmas at cock-crow; and no fire or candle is allowed, but a coal ſerves for pen and ink, the ſteward and ſuitors whiſpering to each other all the time: whoever does not attend that owes ſervice here, forfeits double his rent for every hour's abſence.

Rochford gives title of Earl to the family of Zuleſtein de Naſſau, orignally created by King William III. Its annual fairs are on Eaſter Tueſday, for toys; and Wedneſday after September 29, for wholeſale taylors, glovers, and toys. It ſtands fifteen miles from Chelmſford, and forty from London.

ROCHFORT, in Latin *Rupifortium*, a city of Saintonge, in France, but under the Governor of Aunis. It was built from a village by Lewis XIV. about a league and a half from the Charante, has a very commodious harbour, deep enough for the largeſt veſſels; is one of the ſtations for the royal navy, having magazines well-furniſhed with all ſorts of naval ſtores, beſides the Hotel-cazernes for educating 300 gentlemen to ſerve in the King's fleets, at his Majeſty's expence; alſo an hoſpital, &c.

The entrance of the river and road is defended by ſeveral forts, which render any attacks from the ſea almoſt impoſſible to be made on the city with any ſucceſs. About a league below Rochfort is a ſtoccado acroſs the river, defended by a fort of forty-four guns. It lies twenty-three miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 46 deg. 5 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. W.

ROCHFORT, ſo called from its being ſurrounded with rocks on every ſide. It is ſituated on the confines of Liege, and in the duchy of Luxemburg, belonging to the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies ſeven miles from Marche on the S. W. and ſixty-ſix from the city of Luxemberg on the N. W. Here is an old caſtle, and a convent of Carmelite nuns.

In the neighbourhood is the famous abbey of St. Remigius, originally deſigned for Ciſtercian nuns; but now monks of the ſame order are ſettled here.

ROCK *of Liſbon*, a promontory on the N. ſide of the Tagus, in Portugal.

ROCKINGHAM, a market-town of Northamptonſhire, on the Welland. It gives title of Marquis to the Wentworth family. Here is a charity-ſchool; its market is on Thurſday, and annual fair on September 8, which laſts for five days. It ſtands nineteen miles from Northampton, and eighty-three from London.

ROCKINGHAM *Foreſt*, in Northamptonſhire, in the time of the Britons extended almoſt from the Welland to the Nen; having been formerly famous for iron-works, as appears from the great quantities of ſlag or refuſe of the iron-ore to be met with in the adjacent fields.

From a ſurvey made in 1641, it was found to be fourteen miles long and four broad; but is now diſmembered into ſmall parcels by the intervention of fields and towns being divided into three bailiwics In it is ſtill a ſpacious plain called Rockinghamſhire, one of its lawns called Benefield having excellent graſs for deer.

ROCKING-STONE, a remarkably curioſity near Balvaird or Bavaird, in Fifeſhire, in Scotland. It was a large round ſtone inſerted by an oval protuberance into another flat ſtone, the mortice or ſocket being very exactly proportioned, ſo as to make the upper ſtone move round. The mechaniſm was concealed by the huge magnitude of the ſuperincumbent ſtone, as alſo by three ſurrounding flat ſtones, the better to impoſe on the vulgar. In times of ſuperſtition and Popery, perſons were, by this pretended miracle, either condemned or acquitted of perjury, as intereſt or affection biaſſed the prieſts, who were the judges; and often criminals were by it brought to confeſs what could no otherwiſe be extorted from them.

Oliver's ſoldiers, in the time of the civil wars, broke this ſtone off as a relique of Papacy, when the true cauſe of the conſtruction came thereby to be known.

ROCKLES, or ROEULX, a town of Hainault, one of the provinces of the Auſtrian Netherlands. It ſtands eight miles E. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 38 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. E.

ROCKRO, a large river of China, riſing in the province of Yunan, in Aſia; whence it runs S. through the kingdom of Tonquin, and falls into the bay of Cochinchina.

ROCROY, a fortified town of Remois and Champagne, in France. It is ſituated on the confines of Hainault. Near it the famous Prince of Condé gained a complete victory over the Spaniards May 12, 1643, and ſix days after the death of Lewis XIII. It lies thirty-four miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4. deg. 26 min. E.

RODBURY, or ROTHBURY, a market-town of Northumberland, ſituated on the river Coquet. It lies about 30 miles from Newcaſtle, and 281 from London.

RODENBURG, a town of Upper Heſſe, in Germany. It is ſituated on the Fulda. Here is a collegiate church nobly endowed; and gives title to a branch of the Heſſe-Caſſel family. It is divided into the old and new town; in the former of which is a caſtle, with fine gardens, and a church built throughout with white marble dug out of a quarry in the neghbourhood. It lies about thirty miles S. E. of Caſſel.

RODERIGO, *Cividad*, the ancient *Merobriga*, and ſince *Auguſtobriga*, in Leon, a province of Spain. There were two conſiderable cities of the ſame name in the time of the Romans; the one mentioned by Ptolemy near the ſource of the Mond, the other the Itinerary places between Merida and Toledo, on the Tagus; but on which ſide we are not told. The former of theſe is that which hath ſince changed its name and condition; for having been totally ruined by the Goths, Don Roderigo Gonzales Giron rebuilt it, &c. It ſtands on the Agueda, having good ſtrong walls, nine gates, three ſquares, fifty-four ſtreets, eight pariſhes, two monaſteries, &c. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Compoſtella, with a yearly income of 10,000 ducats. It is about 12 miles from the frontiers of Portugal, and 100 W. from Madrid. See CIVIDAD RODERIGO.

RODES, in Latin *Segodunum* and *Ruteni*, the capital city of Rouergue, a province of Guyenne, in France. It is ſituated on a hill, between the river Avelrou and a little brook which runs into it.

Rodes is divided into the city, of which the Biſhop is Lord; and into the borough, which now belongs to the French King. The prelate is under Albi, and takes the title of Count, having 450 pariſhes in the dioceſe, and a revenue of 36,000 livres per annum. The cathedral is handſome, and has a very high ſteeple.

In the neighbourhood are fed vaſt numbers of mules, in which there is a conſiderable traffic, ſaid to bring in during the two annual fairs about 300,000 crowns. Here are many other churches and monaſteries, beſides a ſtately college of Jeſuits. They alſo make in this place a great quantity of grey linen, ſerges, and other ſtuffs, which they ſell into Languedoc, and even Italy. It lies ſixty-two miles N. E. of Toulouſe. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min. N. long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

RODESHEIM, a place in the electorate of Mentz, in Germany, which is famous for producing the beſt wine in theſe parts.

RODESTE, a town of Romania, in European Turkey. It is ſituated on the brow of a hill, at the bottom of a bay, making a good appearance towards the ſea. In it are ten or twelve moſques; and here are alſo ſaid to be many Greek churches. From this place the Propontis or ſea of Marmora turns eaſtward. It is ten miles N. E. of Chora.

RODIA, or RHODIA, a town of the capatinate and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, thought to be the ancient Hyria, but at preſent inconſiderable. It is ſituated on the Adriatic coaſt, N. E. of Varano-lake.

ROEHAMPTON, one of the moſt pleaſant villages to the weſtward of London, with ſeveral fine ſeats of merchants, ſo ſcattered about as not to appear like a ſtreet or town; which latter circumſtance, according to ſome, is too much the blemiſh of villages for rural retirement in the vicinity of large cities.

ROER, a river of Germany. It riſes in Juliers, whence it runs N. through that duchy, and paſſing by the city of Juliers, falls into the Maeſe at Roermond.

ROER, another river of Germany. It riſes on the confines of Heſſe, whence it runs W. through Weſtphalia, and falls into the Rhine below Duyſburg.

ROERDORP, one of the villages of Limburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, which with the city of Roleduc belong to the Queen of Hungary.

ROERMONDT, or RUREMONDE, is ſituated at the junction of the Roer with the Maeſe, in Gelderland, one of the United Provinces. It is a populous neat town, with ſtrong walls, and the ſee of a Biſhop under Mechlin; the church of St. Chriſtopher, the only parochial one in the town, has a very high ſteeple. Here are ſeveral convents of both ſexes, among which that of the Carthuſians is very large and rich. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies twenty-two miles S. E. of Geldres. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg. 36 min E.

ROGAROF, a city of Lithuania, in Poland. It is ſituated on the river Nieper, and lies 146 miles N. of Kioſ. Lat. 52 deg. 47 min. N. long. 30 deg. 15 min. E.

ROHAN, a town of Britany, in France. It lies twenty-two miles N. of Vannes. It gives title of Duke. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 46 min. W.

ROHITSCH, a market-town of Cilley, and Circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It has a fort, and confines on Croatia.

ROIANNEZ, a county of Upper Dauphiny, and dioceſe of Gap, in France. It lies W. of Graiſivaudan, and is not above ſix leagues in length, by four in breadth. In it the little town of Pont de Roians, formerly a principality, is now only a marquiſate. The inhabitants of Roiannez are free from the taille.

ROIE, a town of Middle Picardy, in France, on the Auregue, between Neſle, Noyen, and Montdedier. Here are three parochial churches and a collegiate, alſo

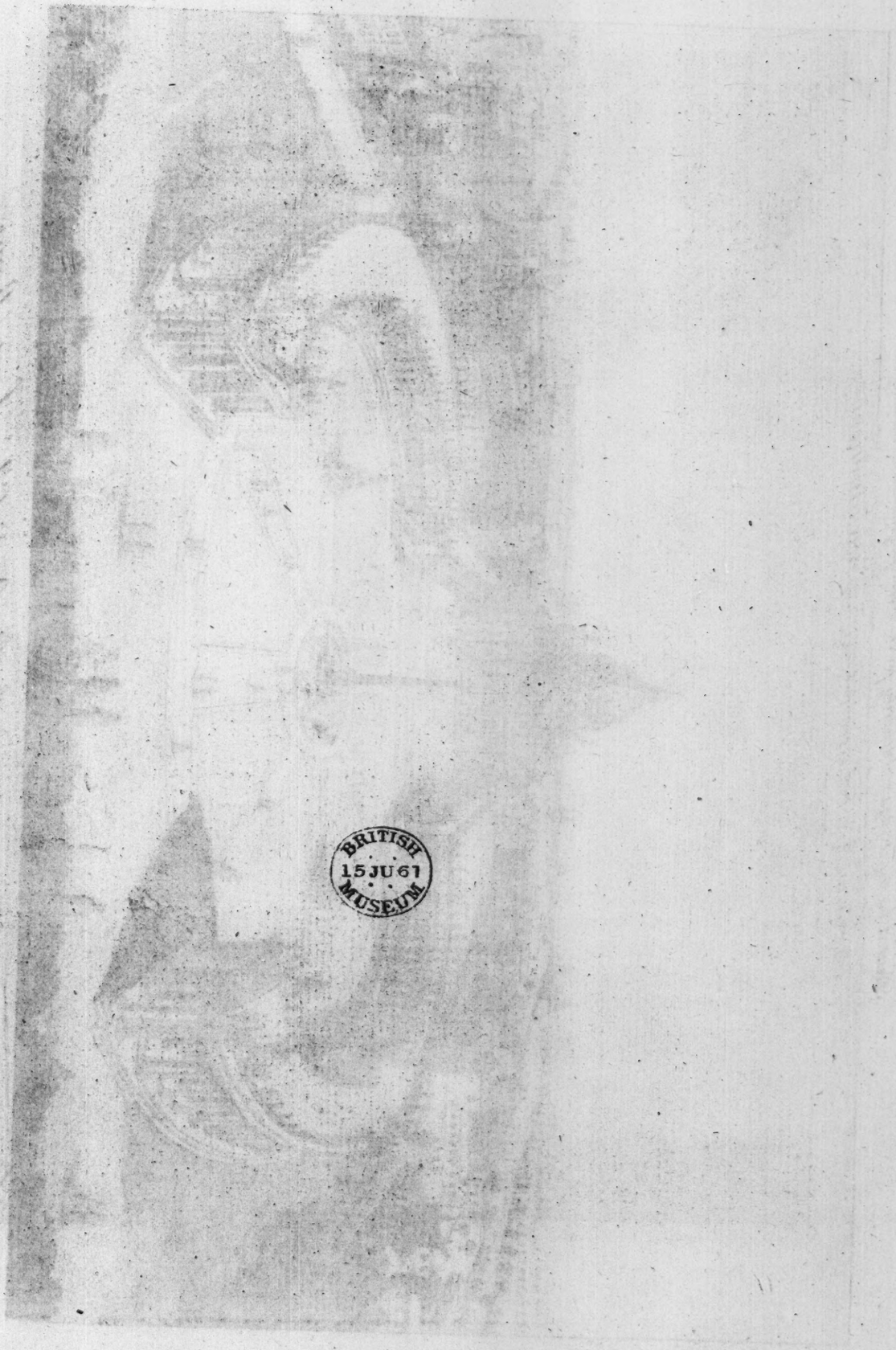
an

BRITISH
15JU61
MUSEUM

Engraved for the new Geographical Dictionary.

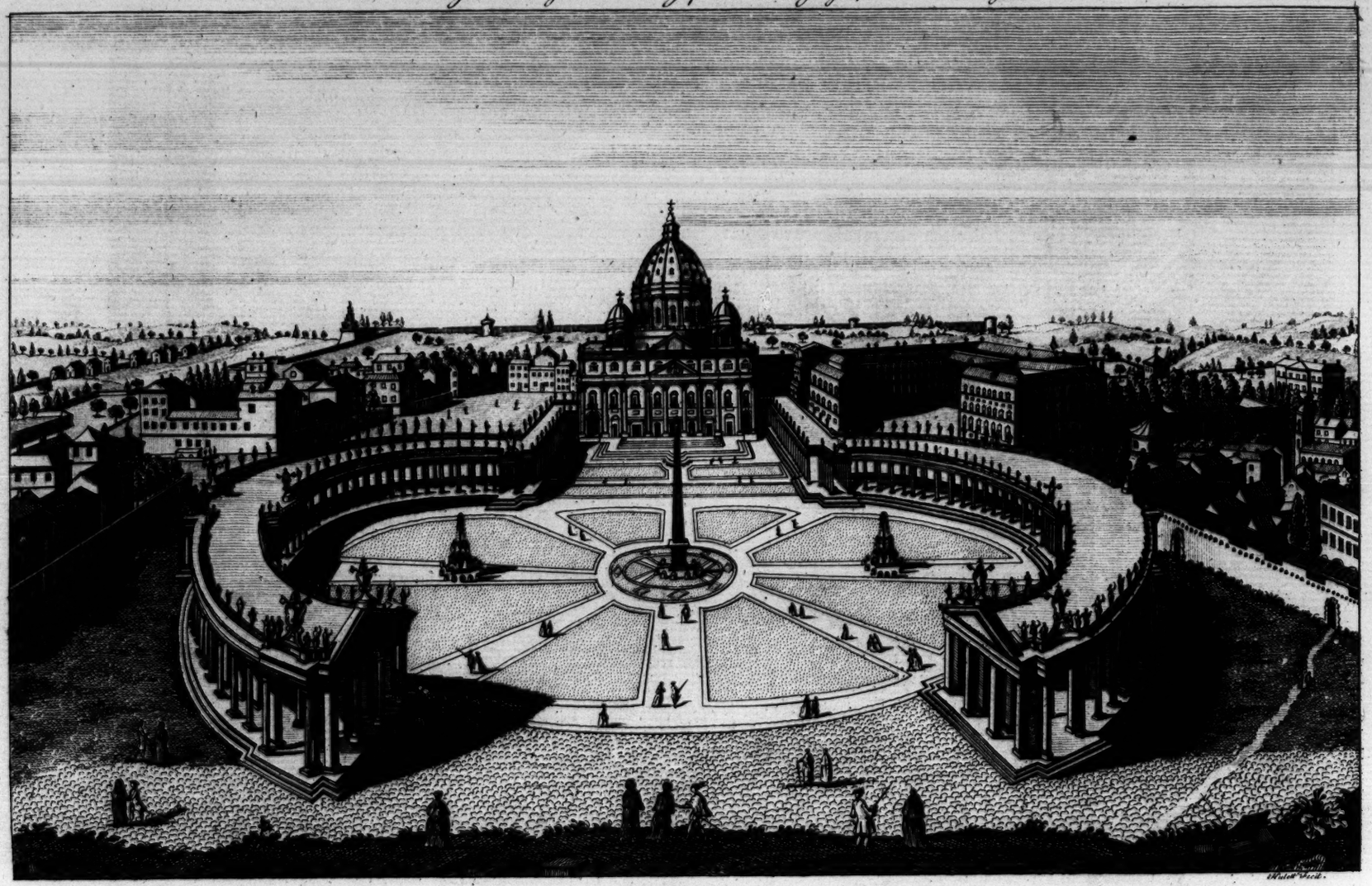
The Ruins of Ancient Rome

1 Remains of the Temple of Peace. 2 The Temple of Faustina. 3 The Temple of Romulus. 4 The Basilica of Constantine. 5 The Temple of Antoninus & Faustina. 6 The Temple of Concord. 7 The Temple of Saturn. 8 The Temple of Vespasian. 9 The Temple of Jupiter Tonans. 10 The Temple of Castor & Pollux. 11 The Temple of Vesta. 12 The Temple of Fortune. 13 The Temple of Jupiter Stator. 14 The Temple of Venus & Rome. 15 The Temple of Apollo. 16 The Temple of Mars Ultor. 17 The Temple of Minerva. 18 The Temple of Peace. 19 The Temple of Bacchus. 20 The Temple of Diana. 21 The Temple of Janus. 22 The Temple of Hercules. 23 The Temple of Pallas. 24 The Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. 25 The Temple of Juno Moneta. 26 The Temple of Jupiter Feretrius. 27 The Temple of Jupiter Victor. 28 The Temple of Juno Regina. 29 The Temple of Fortune. 30 The Temple of Hope. 31 The Temple of Piety. 32 The Temple of Ceres. 33 The Temple of Flora. 34 The Temple of Quirinus. 35 The Temple of Isis. 36 The Temple of Serapis. 37 The Temple of Venus Cloacina. 38 The Temple of Venus Victrix. 39 The Temple of Venus Genetrix. 40 The Temple of Venus Libitina. 41 The Temple of Venus Erycina. 42 The Temple of Venus Felix. 43 The Temple of Venus Calva. 44 The Temple of Venus Obsequens. 45 The Temple of Venus Verticordia. 46 The Temple of Venus Murcia. 47 The Temple of Venus Lubentina. 48 The Temple of Venus Libertina. 49 The Temple of Venus Fortuna. 50 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Virilis. 51 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Muliebris. 52 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Publica. 53 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Primigenia. 54 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Obsequens. 55 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Redux. 56 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Conservatrix. 57 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Augusta. 58 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Felix. 59 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Bona. 60 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Mala. 61 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Caelestis. 62 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Terrestris. 63 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Marina. 64 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Fluvialis. 65 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Montana. 66 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Silvestris. 67 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Agrestis. 68 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Hortensis. 69 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Pomonalis. 70 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Vinalis. 71 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Frugifera. 72 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Floralis. 73 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Pomonalis. 74 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Vinalis. 75 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Frugifera. 76 The Temple of Venus Fortuna Floralis.



BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Printed by the Kings Authority for the New Geographical Dictionary.



A Perspective View of St. Peter's Church at Rome.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

A Perspective View of St. Martin's Church, also the Arch of SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS at ROME.

Engrav'd for the Geographical Dictionary.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Engraved (by the Kings Authority) for the New Geographical Dictionary.

View of the Trajan's Pillar at Rome.

an academy for Greek and Latin, and an hoſpital. It has a particular Governor, and is the ſeat of a bailiwic.

ROLEDUC, or RODELEDUC, by the natives called *S'Hertogenrode*, a city of Limburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the river Worm. Its fortifications have been ruined as well as a great part of the town, where is a caſtle for the doſſart or chief magiſtrate. It lies five miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lat. 51 deg. 5 min. N. long. 6 deg. 18 min. E.

ROLL-RICH-STONES, an antiquity in the W. part of Oxfordſhire, being a number of huge ſtones placed in a circle like thoſe at Stonehenge. It is uncertain whether they are monuments of a victory, burying-ground, place of coronation for Rollo the Dane, or veſtiges of a Britiſh temple, conjectures vary ſo about them.

ROLLE, a barony in the bailiwic of Morges, and canton of Berne, in Switzerland, by the ſide of lake Bré, where it makes a conſiderable indenture in land. This is one of the fineſt lordſhips in the canton, as ſeveral gentlemen are vaſſals to it.

The town called Rotulum has a great many fine houſes in it, and abundance of people of faſhion reſort hither in ſummer, not only to its mineral waters, but alſo for its pleaſant ſite at the foot of a hill, where is an excellent vineyard.

ROM, or ROEM, an iſland of Denmark, in the German ocean, and on the coaſt of Sleſwick. It is about ſeven miles long, and four broad, with about 1500 inhabitants, and ſeveral villages. Its eaſtern coaſt has good paſtures, and on the weſtern are harbours capable of receiving middle-ſized veſſels.

ROMAGNA, or ROMANDIOLA, the ancient *Felſina*, which was the name of Bologna, of whoſe territory it then conſtituted a part, and afterwards *Flaminia*, from the famous cauſeway of that name: it is one of the provinces of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and middle diviſion of Italy. It is bounded on the E. by the marquiſate of Ancona, along the river Foglia; on the S. by the Appenine mountains, which parts it from Tuſcany; on the W. by Lombardy, along the Panaro; and on the N. by the fens of Verona and the Po, and by part of the Venetian gulph. However, ſince the Duke of Tuſcany has poſſeſſed ſome of the territories lying towards the Appenines, that part has been called Romandiola Florentina; and this we are now treating of, by way of eminence, Romagna Propria. The whole country was formerly part of the Gallia Ciſpadana, and the ancient ſeat of the Boji. Pliny calls it Toguta. It is now about eighty miles in length, and the ſame in breadth.

This whole country is very rich and pleaſant, the plains and valleys producing abundance of corn, wine, oil, fruit, and paſture. The mountains yield mines of ſeveral metals. Here are alſo ſome large woods, with plenty of all kinds of game. And thoſe parts contiguous to the Adriatic ſea furniſh a ſufficient quantity of ſalt for their own conſumption, and that of all the neighbouring inland tracts. The ſea, as well as its numerous rivers, ſupply the country with plenty and variety of fiſh; and ſome of theſe being navigable, contribute to the carrying on a profitable traffic.

The people here are ſtrong and laborious, and equally fit for arms, trade, and learning; and the country having ſeveral hot mineral waters of excellent virtue, the uſe of theſe keeps them healthy. Its capital is Ravenna.

ROMAGNANO, an inconſiderable town of the valley of Seſſia, and duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It is ſituated about ſix miles S. of Lake Orta.

ROMANIA, a part of the ancient *Thrace*, by the Turks called *Rumelia* or *Rumeli*, a province of European Turkey. It is bounded on the N. by Monte Argentaro, the ancient Mount Hæmus, a continued ridge of high mountains dividing this country from Bulgaria: a branch of which alſo running ſouthwards, parts Romania from Macedonia, with the river Strymon on the W. This branch is the ancient Mount Rhodope. It has the Archipelago on the S. and the Propontis or ſea of Marmora, the Thracian Boſphorus or ſtreight of Conſtantinople, with the Euxine or Black ſea, on the E. Its utmoſt extent from S. E. to N. W. that is, from Conſtantinople to the utmoſt extremity of Macedonia, is about 300 miles, and about 152 in breadth.

The air of Romania is pretty cold, though ſituated between lat. 39 deg. and 43 min. N. The ſoil however, is pretty fruitful in corn and paſture; but producing little wine.

The mountains dividing it from Bulgaria and Macedonia are extremely cold and barren; and being extremely difficult of acceſs, form a kind of natural barrier to the reſt of the Turkiſh empire on the ſide of Europe. In theſe are mines of ſilver, lead and allum; but through the lazineſs of its preſent inhabitants, the treaſure that might be procured from thence is entirely loſt.

Romania had anciently many maſters, particularly the Romans, the eaſtern Emperors, and at laſt the Turks, who took it about the middle of the 15th century, and have been in poſſeſſion of it ever ſince.

Its principal river is the Mariza, anciently Hebrus, which riſes at the foot of Mount Rhodope, and its capital is Conſtantinople.

The Baſſa of Romania, who generally reſides at Sophia, in Bulgaria, is the 18th among the Beglerbergs, and the moſt conſiderable governor in European Turkey, with a yearly income of 1,100,000 aſpres, or 12,000 crowns; but then his authority extends over part of Bulgaria, Macedonia, Greece, and the Morea; having twenty-four ſangiacs under him.

The Greek religion is generally profeſſed in Romania, though it is all under Mahometan government. There are alſo here many Jews, and ſome Papiſts.

ROMAN HIGHWAY, an ancient road made by that people in Britain, the remains of which are ſtill perceivable at the entrance into Doncaſter, in Yorkſhire; running from hence acroſs Barnſdale-moor, in a direct line to Caſtleforth, where it forms an angle, and runs in another direct line to Aberforth, Tadcaſter, and York. Its courſe over moors and open grounds which have not been cultivated, is eaſy to be traced; but there are few or no remains of it on the incloſed lands. The Romans undoubtedly had communication between all their ſtations in this country by means of ſuch roads, which thro' the dampneſs of our climate, and a neglect of repairing them after they quitted the iſland, have greatly decayed: yet in ſeveral places they appear to be aſtoniſhing monuments of the Roman induſtry and magnificence, being entirely perfect; and in other places, where broken up, the courſes are of different materials, the bottom being of clay or earth, upon that is chalk, then gravel; upon the gravel is ſtone, and over that gravel again: the traces of this road in Yorkſhire may ſerve to give an idea of it throughout all its other parts in Britain.

ROMAN WALL, or GRAHAM's DYKE, between the firths of Forth and Clyde, in the ſouth of Scotland. It begins at Abercorn, and running through Lenoxſhire, ends at Kilpatric on the Clyde.

ROMANO, a populous town of the Berganeſco, a province of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, and on its eaſtern limits. It is ſituated on a little river between the Oglio and Serio. It has three conſiderable markets in a week, chiefly for corn, a great part of which is brought hither from the Milaneſe, Cremoneſe, and other neighbouring countries; and with which it ſupplies all this diſtrict. It has alſo a good traffic in other commodities.

ROMANS, a ſmall town of Dauphiny, in France, and ſituated on the Iſere. It lies fifteen miles S. W. of Grenoble. Lat. 45 deg. 14 min. N. long. 5 deg. 8 min. E.

ROMANWAZAR, or ROMANIWIVAR, a town of Moldavia, in European Turkey. It is ſituated near the mouth of the Miſone, into which the Sereth falls, and on the confines of Walachia. It lies 105 miles from Targorad to the S. E.

ROMBURG, a place in the neighbourhood of Leyden, and province of Holland. It is ſituated between Alphen and Leyden, called *Prætorium Agrippinæ*, by Velzerus; where ſeveral Roman coins of ſilver and braſs, with antique ſtatues, &c. have been found.

ROME, in Latin *Roma*, a very ancient and conſiderable city, once the miſtreſs and conquereſs of the world, and the ſeat of the Roman empire. It has ſince been the reſidence of the Pope and head of the Roman Catholic church, and is ſituated in the Campagna di Roma, a province of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and middle diviſion of

Italy. With it no city can compare for the magnificence of its buildings and antiquities, the number of its monuments and curiosities, together with the singularity and importance of its historical works.

Rome is the center and repository as it were of all that is exquisite in painting, sculpture, and architecture. According to some, it was founded 753 years before the Christian æra, and that by Romulus its first King. The form and site of this city have been frequently changed, particularly after the devastation of it by the ancient Gauls, Vandals, Heruli, East and West Goths; and lastly by the Germans under Charles of Bourbon, in the year 1527, when it was taken and miserably sacked; and the Pope being closely besieged in the castle of St. Angelo, was obliged to submit to the Conqueror.

It stands at present upon twelve (anciently but seven) hills; a great part of which being washed down or mouldered into the valleys, the Tarpeian rock, once a frightful precipice from which malefactors used to be thrown, is now no more than twenty feet high.

The city is surrounded with a wall, on which are upwards of 300 antique towers, many of them decayed, and about ten Italian miles in circuit, having in it twenty gates; but not the half of this space of ground is occupied by houses, as many places where stately structures once stood, are now turned into gardens, fields, meadows, and vineyards.

According to an account taken by Pope Clement XI. in 1714, the number of its inhabitants was found to amount to 143,000.

This Tyber runs through the city from N. to S. forming an island. That part standing on its right side is not above a fifth or sixth part of the other, and is called Trastevere, or beyond the Tyber, having a communication with the opposite side by means of five bridges, one of which is called Il Ponte Rotto, or the broken bridge, being now quite decayed. The others, which are still entire, are Ponte Sixto, De S. Bartolomeo, De Quatro Capi, and S. Angelo.

In the magnificence and splendor of its religious structures, the modern Rome is at least equal to the ancient. The number of churches are reckoned about 300, the noblest and most magnificent of which is St. Peter's, for the harmony of its architecture, fineness and great variety of carved and gilt work, pictures, statues, &c. that cannot be viewed but with a pleasing astonishment. It stands on the site of Caligula's Circus, and was first dedicated by Constantine the Great to the twelve Apostles. But in 1550 it was entirely rebuilt: for Pope Julius II. began it on Bramante Lazari's plan; his successor Paul III. continued it on that of Michael Angelo, and it was finished under the Papacy of Julius V. so that it was the work of 100 years. The ornaments alone of St. Peter's chair cost 107,551 Roman crowns, at 5s. and 6d. value each. It is remarkable, that on occasion of the indulgencies granted by the Popes for raising the necessary sums for this purpose, the reformation in Europe was begun by Luther. Much after the plan of this noble structure Sir Christopher Wren built the fine cathedral of St. Paul in London. It is 722 feet long, and 86 broad, the breadth of the front is 400 feet, and the whole height from the floor to the top of the cross that stands over the ball 432 feet. Before this church is a spacious and magnificent piazza, in the middle of which is an obelisk of granate or black marble from Egypt, reared at an immense expense in the Papacy of Sixtus V. by Domenico Foutana. It is eighty feet high, and stands on a pedestal of thirty more, and at top is a brass-gilt cross.

St. Peter's church cost 40,000,000 of crowns in building, besides the daily repairs and decorations made to it. The annual revenue belonging to it is upwards of 20,000l.

The Pantheon, commonly called the Rotunda, tho' it hath lost much of its pristine magnificence, is still one of the most entire antique structures in Italy.

Near St. Peter's is the Vatican or winter-palace of the Pope, with a famous library of the choicest books and MSS. and a charming garden, called by way of eminence Belvidere, having the finest collection of exotics in all Europe.

The Capitol, vulgarly called Campidoglio, is a modern structure, raised by Michael Angelo on the ruins, and even some of the foundations of the old. It consists of three separate edifices, full of the rarest antiquities. About and behind the Capitol are vast numbers of ancient ruins, as the Tarpeian rock, Titus's triumphal arch, Constantine's arch, the vast amphitheatre called Colliseum, which could contain 85,000 spectators, besides those who stood in the passages to the number of 20,000.

Among the innumerable statues in Rome, are those of Pasquin and Marforio, to which all lampoons are usually affixed, the witty questions being put on the latter, and the answers to them on the former.

The Lateran church is the Pope's cathedral, and styled the Mother of all the churches in the world. It stands on Mount Cœlius. Here the Pope takes possession of the Papal dignity, and performs all Episcopal functions. In its cloyster is the porphyry chair for scrutiny.

The catacombs, or ancient burying-places, are still in great numbers here; but in many of them the earth has fallen in.

The different hospitals in Rome amount to about sixteen.

The bed of the Tyber being raised by the ruins of several structures that have fallen into it at times, the city is liable to frequent inundations, particularly when a southerly wind blows, which hinders its stream from falling into the sea, and the volume of its waters is swelled by the melting of the snow in the Appenine mountains.

Rome in general is magnificently built, and the streets spacious and well-paved; but among these some are mean and dirty. No part in the world is better provided with fine water than Rome; for besides good springs, here are three grand aqueducts which convey water into the city.

The government of Rome is divided into the spiritual and temporal. In the former the Pope in his conclave regulates every thing of moment; and with regard to inferior matters, he has his vicar, who is a Cardinal; and under him is a vicegerent, generally a Bishop, as his assistant. The temporal rule of the city is committed to a Governor, who is some Cardinal or Prelate, and he is obliged to give his Holiness an account every week of whatever passes. Besides his own guard, he has a Barigello or Captain of the Sbirri, to keep all in order and awe. Rome is divided into fourteen quarters, called Rioni or Regions.

The citizens here are more complaisant than in any other place in Europe, and far from having that spirit of bigotry and persecution which prevails in other Roman Catholic countries. Here is plenty of all sorts of provisions, and a great variety of excellent wines; but in Rome they are drank very moderately, and generally mixed with water. It stands about 17 miles from the Tuscan sea, 142 N. W. of Naples, 380 S. from Vienna, 560 S. E. from Paris, and 740 from Amsterdam, 810 from London, 730 W. of Constantinople, and 900 E. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. 47 min. N. long. 3 deg. 5 min. E.

ROMNEY, *New*, a cinque port of Kent, which sends two members called Barons to parliament. This is the principal place of the marsh-grounds, formerly a part of the sea, called Romney-marsh. Old Romney and Leech are members of it. It is situated on a hill of gravel and sand, and on its W. side it had once a large harbour, secure from most winds before the sea retired from it.

In the reign of King Edward I. an inundation of the sea destroyed men, cattle, and houses, besides other damage done in the neighbourhood, and removed the Rother, which emptied itself at Romney, stopping up its mouth, and opening a nearer passage for it into the sea by Rye; it left here only a little bay for fishing-boats. Romney is twelve miles from Dover, twenty from

from Canterbury, and seventy-three from London. It has a yearly fair on August 21 for pedlary.

ROMNEY-MARSH, a tract in Kent, beginning at Sandgate or Sandfoot castle near Hythe, to Battle in Sussex, is a rich soil, and full of feeding grounds for vast numbers of large sheep and bullocks, especially those denominated stallen oxen, sent up to the London markets. From Romney-marsh the shore extends a great way into the sea, forming that point of land which is called Dungeness. In this marsh are also found large trees, lying at their length under-ground, as black as ebony, and when dried in the sun and air, are fit for use.

ROMONT, in Latin *Mons Rotundus*, a handsome town of Fribourg, one of the Swiss cantons. It stands on a rising-ground, with a very agreeable prospect. Its fairs are well frequented; and it has two monasteries, the one for friars in the town, and the other for nuns of Ursula without it.

ROMSDAEL, or ROMSDALEN, a town of Drontheim government, in Norway. It stands in the bottom of a bay, forty miles from Opdal on the W. and seventy from Drontheim on the S. W.

ROMSEY, an ancient town of Hampshire, in a delightful situation, surrounded with woods, corn-fields, meadows, and pastures. It is in the neighbourhood of Winchester. The river and brooks hereabouts have a rapid course. The church is a noble pile, in form of a cross, with semi-circular chapels in the upper angles. It is in the taste of the antique part of Winchester cathedral. On the leads of the side-isle on the E. grows a pretty large apple-tree, which bears a good quantity of fruit, sent about for presents, and as a great curiosity.

RONA, one of the western isles of Scotland, only a mile long and half a mile broad. It is remarkable for the primitive innocence and simplicity of its inhabitants, there being but five families of them, the utmost number that can subsist here. They live a contented life, and, having no money, they barter for what they want with one another; and not knowing what it is to be luxurous or covetous, they possess that tranquillity of mind which others can scarcely attain by great labour and the best instruction. A character this applicable to many of the inhabitants of the other islands. Their houses are of stone cemented with clay, and thatched. They are very exact in observing the rule of property, and none of them injure one another. Their supernumerary issue they send to the Isle of Lewis, from which it lies about twenty leagues to the E. and but a little N. W. of Raarsa, which is close to the Isle of Skie, and in the same direction.

Some years ago the ancient race of people here were all destroyed: first a swarm of rats came into the island, and eat up all their corn; and next some seamen landed, and robbed them of what provisions they had left: so that they died before the usual time of the arrival of the boat from Lewis annually for collecting the master's rent; but another colony was sent thither soon after. The author of the Tour makes two islands of this in his description; but our maps and Moll have but one.

RONALSHA, or RANALSHA, the most southern of all the Orkney isles, in the North of Scotland. It is six miles long and five broad, being fruitful in corn, pasture, and cattle. It is indented by several bays, and has two good harbours; the one in the N. is St. Margaret's Hope, a very safe harbour, with a good road to it, except a rock called Lippa, in the middle of the Sund, betwixt this and Burra. The common ferry to Duncan's bay in Caithness, is from Burra at the S. extremity of the island. It is populous, and has two kirks; namely, St. Peter's at the N. end, and a ruinous kirk called Lady-kirk, at the S. end; for which the natives have a high veneration, chusing rather to repair this old church than build a new one in a more convenient place, and at a cheaper rate. It is separated on the E. by a narrow channel from Flotta, and has the Isle of Waes on the W.

RONCIGLIONE, a county in the Ecclesiastical state, and middle division of Italy. It is entirely enclosed within St. Peter's Patrimony.

Its capital of the same name is a small town. Not far from it is Lago di Vico, the ancient *Lacus Cyminus*. It lies twenty-five miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 12 min. N. long. 13 deg. 5 min. E.

RONDA, the ancient *Arunda*, a city of Granada, in Spain. It is situated on a high and steep rock, surrounded by the river Guadiaro, with a strong castle. It is walled, and has a deep ditch full of water. The ascent to it is by means of 100 steps hewn in the rock. It lies six miles from the ancient Arunda, and twenty-two N. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36 deg. 30 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E.

Here is a noble square called St. Francis, with three delightful poplar walks, and several fountains. Here is a populous suburb. The inhabitants in the whole are 1600 families in three parishes, &c.

RONSE, or RENAY, a town of Flanders in the Austrian Netherlands. Here is a very noble seat of Prince Nassau-Siegen; also a collegiate church and two parochial churches, all in one church-yard. It lies fourteen miles from Grandmont on the W. and seven from Oudenarde towards the S.

ROODINGS, a denomination given to Essex on the Epping-forest side, where are no less than ten towns almost contiguous, called by the name of Rooding, famous for good land, good malt, and dirty roads; the latter being hardly passable for either man or horse. In the midst of this tract is Chipping-ongar, Hatfield-broad-oak, Epping, and many forest-towns, noted for husbandry and good malt.

ROSAY, or ROSOY, in Latin *Rosetum*, a town of Brie Françoise, in the Isle of France. It stands in a fruitful plain, on the Jerre. Its parochial church of the Holy Virgin is large and well-built. Here is a nunnery and fine fountain in the market place. It is the seat of an election, &c. and lies five leagues from Meaux on the S. and the same from Paris on the S. E. About a quarter of a league's distance from the town is the stately castle of La Fortelle, with three draw-bridges over the ditches, which are filled with running water; also large avenues of trees, and a large park, with a fine fish-pond; the whole being inclosed within strong walls.

ROSBACH, a small town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, famous for a victory obtained November 5, 1757, after a forced march, by the King of Prussia, over the French commanded by the Prince of Soubise, in which 10,000 of the latter were slain and taken prisoners, with the loss only of 500 Prussians.

ROSCACH, the principal town of the ancient territories of the Abbot of St. Gall, an ally of the Swiss cantons, in Latin *Rosacum*. It is as considerable as many fine towns in Switzerland. It stands in a fruitful country, on the edge of the lake of Constance, opposite to Lindaw. There is hardly to be seen a place where are finer houses in proportion to its magnitude, here being a good harbour and great markets, much frequented by number of people from the neighbouring towns and villages round the lake. Here is carried on a considerable traffic in corn, fruit, cattle, linen, and good wine.

In 1499, this place being attacked by 4000 Imperialists, was defeated by 2000 burghers, who fought like lions, till all were cut to pieces, and then it was taken and burnt; but it was afterwards rebuilt with free-stone.

On an eminence commanding the town is a magnificent convent, with a college for instructing of youth, a fine orchard and large cellars, where are generally several hundred cart-loads of excellent red-wine. Above the convent is an ancient fort, which, with all the neighbouring places, belongs to the Abbot of St. Gall.

ROSCHILD, a very ancient, and once considerable city of Seeland, in Denmark. It was formerly the capital and royal residence; but since the removal of the Kings to Copenhagen, and of the Episcopal see hither also, it has gone to decay. It stands at the bottom of Iesiord bay, but choaked up with sand, so as to have but little trade. Here were once twenty-seven churches, reduced now to two only. It is the burying-place for the Kings. The cathedral is old, but a fine building,

in

in which are the tombs of many Daniſh Kings, particularly the marble pillar which Queen Margaret erected to hang the whetſtone on, which Albert King of Sweden had lent her in mockery to whet her needles: but ſhe took and detained him priſoner ſeven years, obliging him to renounce his right to the crown of Sweden. On the altar is the hiſtory of the goſpel, particularly the paſſion in carved-work, very well gilt. Here is a Lutheran nunnery, the nuns all of good families, but wear no diſtinct habit, nor are under vows. Near the cathedral is the college, but in a declining ſtate, and where philoſophy and divinity are only taught. Here a treaty of peace was concluded between Sweden and Denmark in 1658. It lies twenty miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 30 min. N. long. 12 deg. 15 min. E.

ROSCOMMON, a county in the province of Connaught, and kingdom of Ireland. It has Mayo and Gallway, with the river Sue between them, on the W. King's county and part of Gallway on the S. and S. E. Sligo and Leitrim on the N. and N. E. and Longford, Eaſt Meath, and part of King's county on the E. together with part of Leitrim, from which it is ſeparated by the Shannon. It is fifty-five miles long, and twenty-eight broad; being for the moſt part a champaign and fruitful country, which with little cultivation produces plenty of corn and grais; it is alſo well ſtocked with cattle.

This county is ſubdivided into ſix baronies, in which are two market-towns, with the three boroughs of Roſcommon, Boyle, and Tuilk, which ſend each two members to the Iriſh parliament, beſides the two knights of the ſhire. On the N. ſide of the county are the Curlew mountains, which are ſteep, and formerly impaſſable, till Mr. Bingham with great difficulty cut a road through them.

In 1641 the Popiſh rebels maſſacred many Proteſtants of this county, having, it is ſaid, put fire into ſome of their mouths, and then ripped up their bellies. It gives title of Earl to the family of Dillon, one of whom publiſhed a very elegant eſſay on tranſlated verſe, much admired and applauded by the learned.

ROSCOMMON, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name, is fortified with a caſtle, but the houſes here are all thatched. It ſtands ten miles from Tuilk.

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of Flanders in the Netherlands. It ſtands twelve miles N. W. of Ypres. Lat. 50 deg. 49 min. N. long. 2 deg. 38 min. E.

ROSELYN, a place in Syria, and Aſiatic Turkey, where very ancient ciſterns ſtand that ſupplied Tyre with water.

ROSENDHAL, i. e. the valley of Roſes, a remarkable wood in the neighbourhood of Leipſic, in Upper Saxony, and empire of Germany. It conſiſts of fourteen walks, all agreeably diverſified, with a large meadow in the middle, each walk having a noble vifta.

ROSAS, or ROSES, the ancient RHODA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. It is conſiderable for its ſtrength, trade, and convenient harbour on a bay of the Mediterranean. The French have often made themſelves maſters of this place, on account of its vicinity to them; but were always obliged to reſtore it again upon the concluſion of peace. It was the only town in all this province that held out for King Philip during the conteſt for the Spaniſh crown, as the French ſtill took care to ſupply the Spaniſh garriſon in it with freſh forces and proviſions. On Cruz point not far off ſtood the Old Rhoda. It lies ſixty-four miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 42. deg. 30 min. N. long. 2 deg. 43 min. E.

ROSETTO, a city of Lower Egypt, in Africa, on the weſtern ſide of the Baſtardic (now Roſettic) branch of the Nile, and about four miles from its mouth. This is looked upon as one of the moſt delicious ſpots in theſe parts, and though under lat. 31 deg. the N. winds that blow from the ſea render it quite healthy. Though this is not a very large place, it is full of inhabitants, the buildings ſtately, and the houſes commodious; being defended againſt the Corſairs by two good caſtles, one upon each ſide of the canal, by which merchandiſe is brought hither from Cairo. It is of a circular form, about ſix miles in circuit. The Nile runs by one ſide, whilſt the other three are ſurrounded with delicious gardens, and ſometimes refreſhed with rain. The territory round it is ſupplied with every convenience of life in great plenty, and very cheap: but they are ſcarce of water in July and Auguſt, the ſea in thoſe months impregnating the water with its ſalthels; ſo that they are obliged to make a proviſion before-hand of water, and keep it in leaden citerns.

The Nile is ſo ſhallow here at times as to admit only ſacks and Greek caramoſals, except in the time of its inundation. The town is much infeſted with wild Arabs, againſt whom they are forced to keep a conſtant watch, elſe they would ſoon be ſtript of every thing that is valuable.

This town has a conſiderable manufacture of ſtriped and coarſe linen: but its chief buſineſs is carrying of European merchandiſe brought hither from Alexandria towards Cairo in boats, for which purpoſe the Europeans have vice-conſuls and factors here. Letters of conſequence are conveyed by land acroſs the deſert directly to Cairo. It ſtands about 100 miles N. W. of Alexandria. Lat. 31 deg. 5 min. N. long. 31 deg. 10 min. E.

ROSHEIM, a town of Lower Alſace, in Germany, but now ſubject to France. It ſuffered much in the late wars. Mansfeldt's troops amongſt others took it by ſtorm, plundered it, and put part of the inhabitants to the ſword without diſtinction of age or ſex. It ſtands near Moſſheim, and four leagues from Straſburgh.

ROSIEM, or ROSIENNE, a ſmall and ill-built town of Samojitia, in Poland, on the river Dubiſſa (Dubiſs). It is the ſeat of the provincial diets. It lies forty-eight miles N. from Kowna, and 100 S. from Riga. Lat. 55 deg. 56 min. N. long. 23 deg. 36 min. E.

ROSKILD, a place in Denmark. See ROSCHILD.

ROSLIN, a place in the ſhire of Edinburgh or Mid Lothian, in Scotland, where is a ſtately and ſpacious Gothic chapel, and one of the moſt curious pieces of workmanſhip in Europe, there being not two cuts of the ſame ſort in the whole ſtructure. It was founded in the year 1440 by the famous William St. Clair, Prince of Orkney and Duke of Oldenburg, &c. who had erected many other public works, and was diſtinguiſhed for the honours conferred on him by the greateſt Princes in Europe. Each buttreſs on the out-ſide is adorned with ſtatues as big as the life; others are in the niches, and on each ſide of the windows, which are ſpacious. The moſt curious part is the choir-vault, and that called the Prince's pillar. It had anciently a proveſt and ſeven cannons regular, with conſiderable revenues from the Lairds of Roſſlin.

ROSS, a populous town of Herefordſhire, near the river Wye. It is pretty well-built, and much frequented on account of its weekly market on Thurſday, and annual fairs on Holy-Thurſday, for horned cattle and ſheep; on Corpus-Chriſti, or June 13, for horned cattle and cheeſe; July 20, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and wool; October 10, for horned cattle, cheeſe, and butter; alſo December 11, for horned cattle and pigs. Here are two charity-ſchools, the one for thirty boys, and the other for twenty girls, both taught and cloathed by ſubſcription. It conſiſts principally of two ſtreets, which interſect each other in the middle. It is famous for cyder, and formerly in Cambden's time for iron-ware. It has a handſome church. Oppoſite to this place ſtands Wilton, where was an ancient caſtle, from which ſeveral families of the Grays were originated. No country can be more pleaſant than that which the Wye flows through, between this place and Monmouth. It ſtands 11 miles from Hereford, and 117 from London. Pope celebrates very much the man of Roſs.

ROSS, once a city and biſhopric, ſince united to Cork, but now reduced to a village. It ſtands in the county of Cork and province of Munſter, in Ireland, cloſe to the ſea, where is a road for ſhipping, formerly much frequented; but by reaſon of a ſand-bank it is now diſuſed.

diſuſed. Roſs gives title of Viſcount to the Parſons family. It lies ſixteen miles from Bandon-Bridge, and twenty-two W. from Kinſale. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. W.

ROSS, or NEW ROSS, a town of good trade in the county of Wexford, and province of Leinſter, in Ireland. It ſtands on a river formed by the junction of the Nure and Barrow, which brings up veſſels of burthen to its quay.

Moll ſays this was a biſhopric, ſince united to Cork; but the immediately preceding Roſs ſeems rather to be that united to the ſee of Cork. Here are barracks for a troop of horſe; alſo a charter working-ſchool, opened in 1741, in which are forty boys brought up in the linen-weaving trade. It lies fourteen miles from Enniſcorty.

ROSS *Trevor*, a ſmall church-village in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, on the N. ſide of Carlingford harbour, being defended from the winds by the hills, which are cloathed with woods; and an arm of the ſea forming a noble baſon at the foot of theſe hills, affords an agreeable proſpect. Here is a quay for ſhipping, that may ſafely ride at anchor with a few yards of the ſhore; alſo a ſalt-houſe, and a pottery for white earthen-ware, made from the fine clay found near Carrickfergus, and exported from thence to foreign parts.

ROSSANO, in Latin *Ruſcianum*, an Archiepiſcopal ſee in the Hither Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy, but has no ſuffragan. It ſtands on a hill almoſt ſurrounded with rocks, and on a river which falls a little below it into the Celano. It is pretty well inhabited. This city was the laſt in Italy that quitted the rites of the Greek church. It ſtands eighty four miles S. W. of Tarento. Lat. 39 deg. 41 min. N. long. 17 deg. 10 min. E.

ROSS-SHIRE, or ROSS, one of the counties in the North of Scotland. It is extremely well-watered (hence its appellation) with rivers and inland lakes, being interſected alſo by ſeveral bays or firths, which are branches of the Murray firth in the German ocean, the latter lying on the N. and N. E. as alſo by thoſe formed by the great Weſtern ocean on the W. the country reaching quite both ways from E. to W. It has Inverneſs-ſhire, from which Bewley firth ſeparates it, alſo part of the Iſle of Sky, on the S. and S. W. and Sutherlandſhire with Eterdaſhowle in Strathnavern on the N. Its form is very irregular, being above fifty miles from N. to S. on the W. ſide, and about ſixty where longeſt from E. to W. but of unequal dimenſions both ways, and by conſequence variouſly reckoned.

It includes the peninſulas of Tayne, Cromartie (though this be a diſtinct ſhire, which alternately with that of Nairn ſends one member to parliament) as alſo Ardmeanach, a continuation of Cromartie.

Its largeſt town is Tayne, a royal burgh; as are Dingwall and Channery, both of them now venerable for their antiquity; and by turns the ſheriffs courts are held in all three. Theſe are the only towns in this ſhire.

Round the town of Tayne, and all along the German ocean, Roſs-ſhire has ſeveral fruitful fields of corn, but it is moſtly mountainous and woody towards the Weſtern ocean, as in ſtraths or valleys near the rivers, particularly on the water of Carron above Tayne, and the water of Braham or Connon above Dingwall. Some of theſe woods, which are of fir, &c. extend fifteen or twenty miles in length. In the champaign country are produced excellent fruits and vegetables. It feeds great numbers of black cattle, ſheep, horſes, goats, and large rein-deer. It is well-ſupplied with freſh-water fiſh from its rivers and lakes, as alſo white-fiſh from the ſea; and it has plenty of land and ſea fowl. The loughs or lakes on the weſtern coaſt abound with herring in autumn, particularly Lough-Ew, Lough-Broom or Bryan, Lochalſh, Gerloch, &c. and a conſiderable fiſhery is carried on in theſe parts.

The ſeveral ſubdiviſions of Roſs-ſhire are, beſides the tracts on the W. which are denominated from the innumerable loughs and bays there above-mentioned, Coigach and Aſſynt on the N. which are mountainous, but abounding with large deer and other cattle. Its middle or higheſt parts, as the name Ardroſs imports, is moſtly paſture and heathy grounds; though latterly a great part of it has been made arable ſince it has come into the poſſeſſion of Mr. Cuthbert of Inverneſs.

The N. E. parts, on the waters of Ochell and Carron, and firth of Tayne or Dornoch, are pretty fruitful, abounding with villages and many rich farm-houſes.

Strathcarron, an inland tract denominated from this river, which waſhes it, is eſpecially woody, and abounding in horſes and black cattle.

Three remarkably large bays from the Murray firth run up into this ſhire, as the firth of Tayne the moſt northerly, which makes an indenſion of about twenty-five miles on the E. ſide, from the cape of Tarbat to Tarbat-neſs, reaching a good way above Tayne. It divides Roſs from the ſhire of Sutherland, and is upwards of ſeven miles broad at its entrance, but by reaſon of quickſands and ſhallows is unſafe for navigation.

The next is Cromartie-firth, called *Portus Salutis* by the Scottiſh hiſtorians, extending from beyond the town of Cromartie up to Dingwall and the water of Connon, for upwards of fourteen miles; where the royal navy of Great Britain might ſecurely anchor with ſufficient ſea-room, and be land-locked from all winds.

The third and moſt ſoutherly is the firth of Bewley. At its entrance near the ferry of Keſſock, it is remarkably tempeſtuous, more or leſs according as the winds blow, and its waters extremely agitated by the contrary courſe of currents in it, and known from a long line of froth perceivable on its ſurface. A little way to the N. E. of this entrance is a ſafe creek for ſmall veſſels, and called Munlochy; and further ſtill northeaſtwards is a fine road or bay before the town of Channery, not far from Arderſear-point, or the new fort built there on the oppoſite ſide, where is good anchorage.

In the S. W. diſtrict of Roſs-ſhire is Glenelg, near which the government has built an out-fort, where a garriſon is always kept: and upon an iſland in a bay fronting the Iſle of Sky, ſtood the caſtle of Ealandonnean, where, after the revolution, an out-party of his Majeſty's forces long kept a garriſon, commanded by Lieutenant William Macbean.

This caſtle, which was formerly the reſidence of Seaforth, was blown up, with the magazine he had placed there, in 1719.

Another diſtrict is Kintail, the lands of which were given by King Alexander III. of Scotland to an Iriſh gentleman, anceſtor of the preſent Seaforth, who aſſiſted him in defeating Acho King of Norway at Kyle or Largis, anno 1263.

Its principal rivers are the Connon, Carron, Alneſs or Anas, Altgrade, Skiack, Foheran, &c. The four firſt have ſalmon, and all of them plenty of trout.

In this ſhire are three preſbyteries, namely, Tayne, Dingwall, and Channery, which together conſtitute the provincial ſynod of Roſs, containing thirty-five pariſhes, with four of the Society's charity-ſchools at Glenurquhart, Kilmorac, Creech, and Contane.

The principal traffic they have is from their cattle and corn, great quantities of the latter being taken off by the brewery and diſtillery in Ferintoſh, Ardmeanach, Redcaſtle, and other parts; and their black cattle are vended chiefly to the drovers, and at their public fairs; beſides curing of white-fiſh and ſome ſalmon about Newmore, Balnagown, &c.

It is obſervable, that the names of ſeveral places in this ſhire are the ſame with many of thoſe in Ulſter and other parts of Ireland, which plainly indicate a colony from that kingdom to have been tranſplanted hither with Mackenneth or Mackenzie, predeceſſor of Seaforth; as alſo with the progenitors of Foulis, Donnell or Mac Donald, *i. e.* the ſon of Donald, if not with thoſe of the other inhabitants of the north-eaſterly part of Roſs-ſhire: all which might be made appear, were this the place for ſuch a diſcuſſion.

ROSSINGTON-WOOD, near Doncaſter, in Yorkſhire, a donation given to the poor by one Robert Byrk, a famous man of that town, in the church of which is an epitaph for him and his wife Margaret, who is called his Fere, concluding thus, "That I ſpent that I had, that "I gave that I have, that I left that I loſt, A. D. "1597: quoth Robertus Byrks, who in this world "did reign threeſcore years and ſeven, but lived not "one."

ROSTA, a lake in the duchy of Saxe-Weymar, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

ROSTOCK, a free Imperial city, and one of the Hans towns, in the duchy of Mecklenburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Warna, which falls below it into a bay of the Baltic. It is walled, but has been often taken by the Imperialiſts, Danes, and Swedes.

The univerſity here is one of the beſt and largeſt in Germany, having been founded in 1419. The city being at half the charges with the Duke of Mecklenberg, chuſes half the profeſſors, the whole number being eighteen. One of them is Rector Magnificus, elected every half year by turns. For theſe two laſt centuries it has been very flouriſhing. The Biſhop of Swerin is perpetual Chancellor, and he deputes one of the eldeſt profeſſors Vice-Chancellor.

Roſtock is divided into the Old, New, and Middle towns, conſiſting of fourteen wide and long ſtreets, beſides ſmaller ones, and many ſtately houſes. It boaſts of the following remarkable things, namely, ſeven doors in St. Mary's church, ſeven large ſtreets that center in the great market, ſeven gates, ſeven bridges over the Warna, ſeven towers on the town-hall, ſeven great bells belonging to the town-clocks, which chime at certain hours, and ſeven vaſt lime-trees in their common garden.

Their principal manufacture is beer, the ſame with that formerly called Lubec beer, of which they export vaſt quantities. For ſome years paſt they had no leſs than 250 privileged brewers, who, we are told brewed as many thouſand tuns a year, beſides what particular perſons brew for their own uſe; ſo that the Duke's revenue from the exciſe is greater than that from all the other articles put together.

The river is navigable to the very walls; but large ſhips come no further than Warnemunde, i. e. the mouth of the Warna, a little town ſeven miles lower, where the Swedes formerly built a fort, and by their garriſon there demanded a toll of all ſhips, which very much leſſened the trade of the city.

It is governed commonly by twenty-four aldermen, from the nobility, univerſity, and merchants, called the upper houſe; but upon extraordinary emergencies there is a lower houſe of 100 common council-men choſen from among the trades, who are ſummoned to give their opinion. It ſtands twenty-ſeven miles E. of Wiſmar. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 18 min. E.

ROSTOW, or ROSTOFF, a duchy of Muſcovy. It is bounded on the S. by that of Moſcow Proper, on the N. by Jaroſlaw, on the E. by Suſdal, and on the W. by Twere. It is a rich and plentiful country, formerly governed by its own Dukes, till the Czar Iwan Baſilowitz put the laſt of them to death, and ſeized on this territory anno 1564. It was afterwards the uſual appenage or maintenance of the young Czarowitz.

The country abounds not only in corn and fruit, but alſo in great variety of game, which made the late Czar Peter come frequently hither in the hunting ſeaſon.

The peaſants of this duchy live almoſt entirely on garlic and onions, which they ſow every where in great quantities.

The capital of the ſame name with the laſt-mentioned duchy ſtands on lake Roſtow or Colorei, ſo called from the ſmall river (Weda) which iſſues from it, and runs into the Wolga about ſix miles off, towards Jaroſlaw. Here are ſome handſome churches built of ſtone, eſpecially the cathedral, which is large, and an Archiepiſcopal ſee. It ſtands 122 miles N. E. of the city of Moſcow. Lat. 57 deg. 26 min N. long. 40 deg. 10 min. E.

ROTA, a ſmall town and caſtle of Andaluſia, in Spain. It ſtands on the coaſt, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, eight miles N. of that city. Lat. 36 deg. 34 min. N. long. 6 deg. 46 min. W.

ROTAS, or ROUGHTAZ, a famous caſtle of Bengal and Indoſtan, in Aſia, at the confluence of two rivers. It ſtands on a ſteep hill, the aſcent to which is cut obliquely out of a rock three miles in compaſs, and is rendered impregnable both by art and nature. It is fortified with ſix baſtions, twenty-ſeven cannon, and three moats full of water. It was taken by ſtratagem in Ekbar's time by men in womens habit. The plain at top is half a league in circuit, being watered with about twenty ſprings, and producing good corn and rice.

ROTELEN, or ROTHELIN, a town in the lower marquiſate of Baden, though ſome place it in the Upper Briſgaw, in Suabia, a circle of Germany, with a very fine caſtle, about a league from Baſil, the reſidence of the Marquis of Baden-Dourlach. It ſtands ſeven miles from Baden-Weiler.

ROTENBERG, an Imperial city of Anſpach, in Franconia, a circle of Germany. It ſtands on the Tauber, is a very pretty trading place; but has been often taken and retaken in the laſt century, and ſuffered greatly. The government conſiſts of forty perſons, and is Lutheran; but there are ſome Calviniſts in the place. It is commonly called the granary of Nuremburg, has fine public edifices, very uſeful canals, and regularly-built houſes.

On Good-Friday 1397, the Jews here were all turned out for being concerned in a plot. It is thirty-five miles W. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49 deg. 26 min. N. long. 10 deg. 11 min. E.

Of the ſame name is a caſtle three miles from Nuremburg.

ROTENBURG, or RATENBURG, a town of Tirol, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany; it ſtands on the banks of the Inn, between Kuffſtein and Schwas, and between the former and Inſpruck. Here is a caſtle on a rock. From this fort the river runs through a pleaſant and populous valley to Inſpruck, between high mountains, with houſes on them inhabited by miners, which look as if nothing but a ſwallow or goat could come at them; yet in the valley below them are pretty villages, caſtles, and country-ſeats. It lies twenty-nine miles N. E. of Inſpruck.

ROTENBURG, or ROTENBERG, a ſmall town of Verden and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It ſtands on the Wein, is walled, being pretty populous, and a place of trade. It lies about twenty-ſeven miles E. of Bremen. Lat. 53 deg. 36 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

ROTENBURG, a town of Heſſe-Caſſel, in Germany See ROTHENBERG. Lat. 50 deg. 48 min. N. long. 9 deg. 36 min. E.

ROTENMANN, a town of Upper Stiria, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It ſtands on the confines of Saltzbourg. In its neighbourhood are abundance of red hills and rocks, with a Roman inſcription upon one of its mountains; hence ſuppoſed to be Antoninus's Caſtra Montana. The Lutheran church formerly near it, was deſtroyed in a quarrel with the Calviniſts in 1599. It lies eight German miles W. of Leben.

ROTERDAM, or ROTTERDAM, in Latin *Roterodamum*, the third city of Holland, one of the United Provinces, having been conſiderably enlarged of late. It ſtands at the mouth of the little river Rote, and N. bank of the Maeſe, and is of a triangular form. It is ſaid to be more conveniently ſituated for trade than Amſterdam, the Maeſe being ſooner free from ice than the Wye; and its canals, which run into the heart of the city, bring veſſels up cloſe to the merchants doors; and hence much frequented by Britiſh veſſels, particularly from Scotland.

Here are fine buildings and ſpacious ſtreets, adorned with lofty trees and noble canals, being very broad and deep, and always full of ſhips.

The

The Haaring-vliet is the fineſt ſtreet in Rotterdam, moſt of the houſes being new, and built of hewn-ſtone. The Boomties or Boomquays-ſtreet, lies delightfully along the Maeſe, which here is near a mile and a half in breadth. It is upwards of half a mile long, extending from the New to the Old head or point, the two places where the water of the Maeſe enters the city and fills the canals, riſing and falling twice a day with the tide and ebb. Upon one ſide of this ſtreet is a magnificent row of trees (whence its name) and houſes reſembling palaces; and on the other runs the river, with ſhips continually ſailing in or out, or lying at anchor. This quay or ſtreet is extremely clean, and of ſuch a breadth, that it has diſtinct walks for coaches and foot-paſſengers. This is the place of general reſort for people of condition, to whom it ſerves as a mall.

The principal public buildings in Rotterdam are the bank, the Eaſt and Weſt India houſes, the arſenal, and the exchange, a new ſtructure.

Here are eight churches for the reformed, namely, four for the Dutch, one for the French, one for the Scotch, and another for the Engliſh Preſbyterians; the miniſters of which are all paid by the magiſtrates: and likewiſe another church for ſuch Engliſh as are of the church of England, whoſe miniſter has 100 pounds Sterling from the King of Great Britain, beſides ſurplice-fees ſaid to amount to near 200l. more, there being a great number of Engliſh families at Rotterdam.

The largeſt church here is St. Laurence, from the ſteeple of which there is a fine proſpect of the towns of Delft, Leyden, Dort, and the greateſt part of South Holland. This ſteeple leaned formerly to one ſide; but an architect, we are told from an inſcription at the bottom of it, found means to ſet it upright. A magnificent braſs baluſtrade of excellent workmanſhip parts the choir from the nave of the church. In this choir the miniſters catechiſe, marry, &c. and the preſbytery or conſiſtory of the town, as alſo the provincial ſynod aſſemble. It is alſo uſed on ſeveral other public occaſions.

The ſynagogue of the Portugueſe Jews, not long ſince built, is a very fine ſtructure, though not ſo magnificent as that in Amſterdam.

The town-houſe is antique, and but an indifferent building. The market-place is a large ſquare; in the middle of it is a long bridge, at one end of which ſtands the ſtatue of the celebrated Eraſmus; it is of braſs, but plain, and bigger than the life. It repreſents him ſtanding in the habit of a Doctor, in a fur-gown and cap, with a book in one hand and the other upon it, as going to turn over a leaf. On its pedeſtal is a magnificent inſcription in praiſe of this great man. Here they have alſo his picture, ſent from Baſil four years before his death.

Near the great church ſtands the little obſcure houſe where Eraſmus was born, which is denoted by his picture, and a Latin diſtich over the door, which gives us to underſtand, "That the native of this houſe ho-"noured and graced the world with the noble or libe-"ral arts, religion, and integrity;" with other inſcriptions of like import in Spaniſh and Dutch.

In the choir of the great church are celebrated, with no ſmall degree of ſolemnity, the promotions which are made in the Latin ſchools, thoſe ſeminaries of learning being very much the object of attention and the ſtricteſt care, in the government of the United Provinces. The ſcholars, with the principal or rector, and the maſters of all the forms, repair hither twice a year at ſtated times. They perform ſome exerciſes before the curators, namely, the reigning burgomaſters, with three or four deputies from the body of the ſenate, always the moſt eminent men for literature, and attended by ſome of the clergy.

The Rector opens the aſſembly by a ſhort ſpeech in praiſe of literature, and the civil magiſtrate under whoſe encouragement it is made to flouriſh. Then ſuch of the youths as are to receive a prize, which is always ſome claſſical author finely gilt and bound, and are to be promoted to the univerſity, pronounce each an oration, concluding with a compliment to their maſters and the magiſtrates, and laſtly, take leave of their fellow ſcholars, &c. The juniors, who are to advance to a higher form, and have alſo carried a prize, make the magiſtrates and their maſters a ſhort Latin compliment, &c. And this laudable practice is generally obſerved in all the cities of Holland.

The ſenate of Rotterdam conſiſts of twenty four counſellors, out of which are choſen the High Bailiff or Schout, four burgomaſters, and ſeven aldermen, &c.

In this city are 3 other tribunals; namely, 1. That of the admiralty of the Maeſe. 2. The college of the High Bailiff or Dyke-Graaf, &c. of Schieland, who are to ſuperintend the dykes, &c. of Schieland, lying between Delftland, Rhineland, the rivers Maeſe and Iſſell, including the diſtricts of Rotterdam, Schiedam, and Gauda. The third tribunal is that of the judges of Schieland, who determine in civil and criminal caſes, not cognizable by the courts eſtabliſhed in the villages.

On the E. ſide of the city is a large baſon or dock where they are continually building or repairing veſſels, for the admiralty or Eaſt India company. On the W. ſide there is alſo another canal for private ſhip-building, with a ſpot for piling up the neceſſary timbers: but the largeſt ſhips belonging to the admiralty of Rotterdam are kept at Helvoetſluys on the ocean, as the moſt commodious ſtation for them.

This city is in poſſeſſion of the trade to Great Britain, as has been hinted, and of that to Ireland, almoſt to the excluſion of all the reſt. Its commerce to France is alſo very conſiderable, and much ſuperior to the traffic of any other town in the province. Here they drive alſo a conſiderable trade to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, the Levant, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

The glaſs-houſe of Rotterdam is one of the beſt in the ſeven provinces. Here they make abundance of glaſs toys and enamelled bowls, which are ſent to India, and exchanged for China-ware and other oriental merchandiſe.

Rotterdam lies fourteen miles S. E. of the Hague, and thirty-two S. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E.

ROTHERHAM, a market-town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a fine ſtone-bridge over the Don, near its junction with the Rother. Of it Rotherham, Archbiſhop of York, who was a native of this place, founded a college, now an alms-houſe. Its market is on Monday, and fairs on Whitſun-Monday for horned cattle and ſheep, December 1 for cattle and horſes.

Here is a charity-ſchool for forty-two boys. It ſtands 4 miles from Sheffield, 33 from York, and 281 from London.

ROTHES, a place and pariſh in the ſhire of Elgin, and North of Scotland, which gives title of Earl to the ancient family of Leſlie, the preſent poſſeſſor being a General of his Majeſty's armies. It ſtands upon a rivulet which falls into the Spey, and is nine miles from the town of Elgin.

ROTHSAY, the principal place in the ſhire of Bute, and Weſt of Scotland. It gave title of Earl to the Princes of Scotland of the Stuart family, the firſt of whom that enjoyed it was David, ſon to King Robert III. about the year 1390. It afterwards gave him title of Duke, and was conſequently the ſtyle of the eldeſt Prince of Scotland before the Union. Mary Queen of Scots conferred the ſame title on her couſin Lord Darnley before ſhe married him: ſo that at preſent it is alſo one of the ducal titles of the Prince of Wales, who is alſo called Steward of Scotland. This town is a royal burgh, and in the ſame diſtrict with Air, Irwin, Inverary, and Campbell-town, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh Parliament. Here are two forts, the one called the caſtle of Rothſay, and the other that of Kermes; with the ruins of an old one upon the N. ſide, a chapel with ſeveral houſes, and one of four ſtories high. The town ſtands near the middle of the iſland, on its E. ſide, where are an hundred and more families, whoſe ſubſiſtence ariſes chiefly from fiſhing and agriculture. Rothſay lies about

thirty-

thirty-eight miles from Glaſgow, and ſeventy-four from Edinburgh to the W.

ROTHWELL, or ROUWELL, a place mentioned in Doomſday-book.

ROTING. See ROTENBURG.

ROTTERDAM. See ROTERDAM, a city of Holland.

ROTWELL, or RODWELL, a neat market-town of Northamptonſhire. Here is a fine houſe of aſler ſtone for holding a market, which is on Monday; and it has a noted fair for horſes. It lies two miles from Kettering, and about ſeventy from London.

ROTWEIL, a ſmall Imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, being fortified in the ancient manner, and encompaſſed with ditches. It ſtands on the Neckar, not far from the Danube, and at the end of the Black foreſt. This is the capital of the county of Honenberg, and in the territory of Hegow, with a chamber or court of juſtice. The neighbouring ſoil being very fruitful in wheat, the people apply much to agriculture. It has been often taken, but reſtored. It is in league with the Swiſs, and under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It lies about five miles from Schaffhauſen, and forty-two S. W. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E.

ROVEGO, a place in the Venetian territories. See ROVIGO.

ROUEN, the ancient *Rothomagus*, the capital of Normandy, in France. It is the the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and ſeat of a parliament, who have lately diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſtanding up ſtifmly for their country againſt the French king's oppreſſions. It ſtands on the N. bank of the Seine, in a valley ſurrounded with high hills, and covered with woods, being open only on the ſide of the river. It is alſo watered by the rivulets Aubette and Robec. Veſſels of 200 tons can come up on the Seine to a large quay built along the city. Over this river is a bridge of boats near the ruined one of ſtone. It riſes and falls with the tide, and is paved; but is very expenſive to keep in repair, as they are obliged to take it to pieces in winter leſt the ice ſhould damage it. Round the city are only antique walls and towers, with irregular baſtions to defend the gates on the land-ſide. Here is an old caſtle, begun by King Henry V. of England, after making himſelf maſter of Rouen in 1419, and finiſhed under the reign of his ſon Henry VI. in the year 1443. It has a drawbridge, the whole being ſurrounded with water. Here is a particular Governor, though no garriſon.

Rouen contains upwards of 7200 houſes, in which are 60,000 ſouls. The ſtreets in general are very cloſe and narrow; but the place is enlarged by ſix ſuburbs. The city includes thirty pariſhes, and the ſuburbs five. Among its many noble piles is the cathedral of St. Mary, the choir of which is lined with copper. Over it are three lofty towers, particularly the pyramid, the ſpire of which being of wood covered with gilt lead, has 200 ſteps, and the whole edifice above 600. The bell, called George d'Amboiſe, is thirteen feet high, weighing 40,000 pounds. On the great gate is a triumphal arch in honour of king Henry IV. with emblems of his conqueſt over the league. Twenty pillars ſupport the body of the church, in which, and in its chapels, are the tombs of Cardinal d'Amboiſe, the ancient Dukes and Archbiſhops; as alſo of John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France under King Henry VI. of England. The other remarkable buildings are the convent of Cordeliers, the Jeſuits church, the old palace or caſtle, the church and abbey of St. Owen, and the parliament-houſe; alſo the Archbiſhop's palace, called Gaillon, &c.

Rouen has undergone ſeveral revolutions, and been almoſt entirely burnt thirteen or fourteen times. In 1418 the Engliſh made themſelves maſters of it, but ſurrendered it to Charles VII. in 1449. Afterwards the French Proteſtants ſtormed and took it; but it was retaken and plundered under Charles IX. in 1562. Antony of Bourbon, King of Navarre, received a mortal wound before it, but his ſon Henry IV. took it in 1594.

Here died William the Conqueror.

The Archbiſhop of Rouen is Primate of Normandy, having no ſuperior in France, and immediately dependent on the Pope; his income is 60,000 livres, and his dioceſe includes 388 pariſhes, containing four parts, namely Vexin, Normand, Roumois, Caux, and Bray. In the firſt of theſe lies Rouen.

The city is commodiouſly ſituated for trade, which being very extenſively carried on here and throughout the diſtrict, Rouen is accordingly looked upon as the center of it in the North of France. It conſiſts of woollen and linnen cloths, leather, hats, paper, and ſeveral other merchandiſes. The woollen manufactures employ many thouſand workmen; and conſequently theſe are very profitable to the province, and to the nation in general, only ſo far as from their vent within the kingdom, they keep the money from being ſent abroad; but the linen manufactures of various kinds which are exported into Spain, are extremely beneficial, the returns of them being commonly made in caſh. It ſtands forty-ſix miles S. E. of Havre de Grace, and ſixty-ſeven N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. E.

ROVEREDO, in Latin *Roveretum* or *Roboretum*, a city in the biſhopric of Trent, and circle of Auſtria; it ſtands at the bottom of the mountains, between Germany and Italy on the E. ſide of the Adige, over which is a ſtone bridge guarded by two ſtrong towers full of embraſures, and by a caſtle on a riſing-ground, which commands the whole city, and flanked with four large towers, that are very ſtrong, as well as their curtines, with embraſures likewiſe.

This is a pretty handſome place, governed by a Podeſtat. Here are ſeveral churches and convents, with a ſpinning-houſe for a ſilk manufacture, in which they have a conſiderable trade, a curious machine being worked by water for that purpoſe. It throws or winds off at leaſt 600 pounds weight at once; which makes it a vaſt quantity in a day. After dying of the ſilk, it is manufactured into ſattins, damaſks, velvets, and other ſtuffs, which are ſold at the fairs of Bolzano, and then tranſported to Germany. It lies ten miles S. of the Trent. Lat. 46 deg. 5 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10 min. E.

About half a league off to the S. is a country called the foreſt of Roveredo, though without any trees, which is covered all over with pieces of rocks, and a very bad road leading to Alla.

ROUERGUE, the S. E. diviſion of Guyenne, in France. It is bounded on the W. by part of Quercy, on the N. by part of the ſame and by Auvergne, on the E. by the Upper Sevennes and Languedoc, and on the S. by Albigeois. Its greateſt length is about thirty leagues, and its breadth twenty. It is ſubdivided into three parts, namely, the County, the Upper and Lower Marches.

ROVIGNO, a ſmall city on the Weſtern coaſt of Iſtria, in the Venetian territories and Upper Italy, on the S. ſide of the mouth of the Lemo. It ſtands upon a ſmall iſland communicating with the land by a bridge. It is much cried up for the goodneſs of its haven, the fine vines and olive-trees which grow about it, and particularly for a quarry of fine ſtone with which the Venetians build moſt of their houſes. It is chiefly inhabited by mariners, who are excellent pilots for conducting the veſſels to and from Venice through all thoſe difficult banks and channels. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Aquileia. The women here wear fardingals, after the Spaniſh mode, and moſt of the men are lame.

ROVIGO, or ROVEGO, *Il Poleſine di*, one of the Italian provinces in Upper Italy. It is called in Italian *Poleſine*, or in Latin *Peninſula Rhodigina*, as lying between the Po, Adige, and Adigetto. This territory is very fruitful in corn and cattle, which are its principal produce. Its greateſt length from E. to W. is upwards of fifty miles; and from N. to S. E. where broadeſt, about twenty-five. It is bounded on the N. by the Paduano, on the E. by the Dogado, on the S. by the Ferraroſe, and on the W. by the Veronoſe.

Its

Its capital of the ſame name, in Latin *Rhodigium*, is a ſmall city on the Adigetto, and confines of the Paduano. Here reſides the Biſhop of Adria. It is fortified in the antique manner, with a caſtle, and has a ruinous wall; the ſtreets and houſes are pretty neat, but the city is dirty and ill-peopled, being ſurrounded with ſtinking marſhes. The celebrated Cœlius Rhodiginus was a native of this place, and he lies buried in the Franciſcan church. It lies twenty-two miles S. of Padua. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 28 min. E.

ROUSAY, an iſland in the preſbytery of North Iſles, and the Orkneys, in the North of Scotland. It contains 543 catechiſeable perſons, principally on the coaſt where it is fruitful, and has one of the Society's ſchools, in which are nineteen boys and eight girls. It lies on the N. W. of Kirkwall, eight miles long and ſix broad. Here are ſeveral promontories and high hills. It alſo abounds with fowl, fiſh, and rabbits.

ROUSELEAR, a town of Flanders in the Low Countries. It lies twelve miles N. E. of Ypres, and twenty-two S. E. of Oſtend. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 3. deg. 8 min. E.

ROUSSILLON, now a government of France, but anciently belonging to Spain, Lewis XIII. having taken it in 1642: it was afterwards ceded for ever to the French by the treaty of the Pyrennees in 1659. It is bounded on the N. by the Little Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from Languedoc, on the E. by the Mediterranean ſea, and on the S. and W. by the mountains of Catalonia and Cerdagne, as alſo by a part of the Great Pyrennees; ſo that it is one large plain, fifty-five miles long and thirty-ſix broad. As it is on all ſides, except towards the ſea, ſurrounded with mountains, the heat is exceſſive here in ſummer, rendering the inhabitants tawny, meagre, and wan. The ſoil is very fruitful, producing great quantities of corn, wine, good paſture, and forage. The land in ſome parts is ſo rich, that after gathering the wheat, they ſow a vaſt deal of millet and other grain, ſo as to have two or three harveſts ſucceſſively. Here they plow the ground only with mules; but their oil-olive is of moſt value to the inhabitants, the olive-trees being in great numbers here, alſo lemons and oranges are very common; yet wood is very ſcarce, the country having only thickets and ſmall groves. For want of navigable rivers, all the wood they uſe muſt be brought upon mules backs. Sheep are very numerous here, and their fleſh exquiſite. They alſo feed ſome oxen; but theſe are for the uſe of the rich. They keep few cows, the milk being but indifferent, and uſed only by the poorer ſort. Quails, pidgeons, and partridges, are here of an excellent reliſh.

The Tet, Tec, and Agly, which are no other than torrents, become very rapid, and do great damage when ſwelled by the melting of the ice and ſnow in the Pyrennees.

The greateſt trade here is that of their oil; they alſo export wheat and millet. Though the wine be very good, little of it is vended abroad, unleſs there is an army in Catalonia. Their wool, which is very fine and good, they ſell within the kingdom of France; but they have ſet up no manufacture in this province. Its capital is Perpignan.

ROWTE, a country extending from the Glenns, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, as far as the river Bann, was a territory that belonged to the Maguillins, but they were driven out by the Macdonnels, now Earls of Antrim.

ROWDRICH, ſtones of great antiquity, in Oxfordſhire.

ROXBURGH, ROSSBURGSHIRE, or TEVIOTDALE, a county in the South of Scotland, and a ſheriffdom hereditary in the family of Douglaſs, but of late years veſted in the crown. It is ſubdivided into Teviotdale, Liddeſdale, and Euſdale or Eſkdale. The whole together conſtituting what in the law-writings is called the ſhire of Roxburgh, is thirty miles from Riddingbourne on the E. to Annandale on the W. and fifteen in breadth, from the borders to the Blue-cairn in Laudermuir. It is bounded on the E. by Northumberland, on the S. E. by part of Cumberland, on the S. and S. W. by Annandale, on the W. by Tweedale, and on the N. by the Merſe and Lauderdale.

It abounds in paſture and good corn, eſpecially oats, great quantities of which are carried to England. Here ſheep, large black cattle, and horſes, are bred in vaſt numbers. It has ſeveral mountains, the moſt remarkable of which are Cockraw, whence runs a tract of hills weſtward, dividing Scotland from England, and in many parts impaſſable. Some of theſe are very high, but affording excellent graſs; and they have plenty of lime and free-ſtone.

The inhabitants were always noted as a warlike people, and their country joining to England by dry marches, was frequently the ſcene of conſiderable actions between thoſe of the name of Scot and Ker, or Carr, as they write it in Northumberland; for with the neighbouring ſhire of Berwick, they could raiſe 10,000 horſe in twenty-four hours. Here are many families of diſtinction and gentlemen's ſeats, which before the union were built in the form of caſtles, for ſecurity againſt inroads.

This ſhire has three preſbyteries, containing twenty-five pariſhes, and with the Merſe conſtitutes a provincial ſynod of ſix preſbyteries, and in all ſeventy-one pariſhes. On the confines of this ſhire are the debatable lands, about which were ſo many conteſts and bickerings formerly between the borderers of each kingdom; but adjudged ſince to the Scotch.

ROXBURGH, a town and caſtle giving title of Duke to the family of Ker, and ſometimes called Marchidun or Marchmont, giving title to the Marchmont herald, and of Earl to the family of Hume, ſtands in the ſhire of Roxburgh, having been anciently a royal burgh, including ſeveral pariſhes and ſchools: But by reaſon of the wars between the two nations, the caſtle was razed, the town ruined, and its privileges transferred to Jedburgh. At the ſiege of this place King James II. of Scotland was killed.

In the ſhire of Roxburgh are conſiderable remains of Roman encampments, &c. it has alſo a military way called the Roman, but by the vulgar the Rugged cauſeway, which runs from Hounam to the Tweed. The principal proprietor of this ſhire is the Duke of Buccleugh.

ROXENT *Capa*, or the *Rock of Liſbon*, a remarkable mountain and headland of Portugal, in the Atlantic ocean, and at the N. entrance into the river Tagus. It ſtands twenty-three miles W. of Liſbon. Lat. 38. deg. 42 min. N. long. 9 deg. 25 min. W.

ROYAN, a ſmall town of Aunis, in France, on the Garonne. It was formerly well fortified and defended by the Proteſtants. It lies thirty-four miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. W.

ROYE, a town of Picardy in France, near one of the ſprings of the Mouzeil. Here is the ſeat of a governor, proveſtſhip, bailiwic, &c. In Roye is a collegiate church, three pariſh-churches, two hoſpitals, and a community. It lies 23 miles S. E. of Amiens. Lat. 49 deg. 44 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. E.

ROYSTON, a town of Hertfordſhire, on the confines of Cambridgeſhire, and partly in both counties. The ſoil round it is rich. Here is a handſome church with ſeveral monuments, which formerly belonged to a priory erected in honour of Thomas à Becket; and when made parochial by ſtatute, five pariſhes were reduced to one, called that of St. John Baptiſt. The rectory is a conſiderable living, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul in London. The weekly market here on Wedneſday, is ſtill conſiderable for barley and malt, and all ſorts of proviſions. Its annual fairs are Aſh-Wedneſday, Wedneſday in Eaſter-week, Wedneſday in Whitſun-week, the firſt Wedneſday in July, and Wedneſday after September 29. In the reign of King Henry VI. Norden ſays the beſt wheat was ſold here for 12 d. a quarter; though when he wrote, namely in 1592, it was 8s. a buſhel.

Here was lately diſcovered a ſubterraneous chapel of

one Royſe, a Saxon lady, that fixed up her croſs here; from whom this town takes its name, having altars and images cut out of the chalky ſides of the cave, which was in the form of a cone, with the entrance a-top, and into it people went down by means of a ladder. Several inns are in this town; and it gives title of Baron to the eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Hardwicke.

The Roman way called Via Conſularis and Ermine-ſtreet paſs through this hundred and Stow directly to Huntingdon, and was formerly the poſt-road to Biggleſwade, till turned through Royſton; by which, among other means, it became populous. The fields about the town have almoſt upon every eminence a burrow, of which there's a great number by the Ickening-ſtreet, running E. of this place, near which Roman coins have been dug up. It lies thirty-eight miles N. of London, with chalky ſoil two miles on each ſide of it.

ROZAN, a well built town, with fair ſtreets, in the palatinate of Novogrodec and Little White Ruſſia, in Lithuania, in Poland. It lies fifty-five miles S. W. of Novogrodec.

ROZIERES, *Aux Salines*, a town in the duchy of Lorrain, now ſubject to France. It ſtands on the Meurt, fourteen miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 6 deg. 18 min. E.

RUATAN, or RATAN (ſee the latter) an iſland in the bay of Honduras, and gulph of Mexico, North America. This ſettlement of the Engliſh made here, as commodious for ſhipping that come for logwood, has been ſince abandoned by them.

RUBICON, the modern Piſatello, called alſo vulgarly Rugon, a river of Romagna, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, and middle diviſion of Italy. It was celebrated under the former name in the Roman hiſtory, as the boundary between the Italian provinces and Ciſalpine Gaul. For this reaſon the hoſtile views of Julius Cæſar plainly appeared by his paſſing the bridge over this river with his army: for by the Roman laws, no General could march the legions under his command out of the territories of his province into another, without an order from the ſenate and people of Rome; likewiſe in returning from an expedition, the army was not permitted to croſs this river without laying down their arms, on pain of being adjudged enemies to their country. Cæſar having reſolved to break through this law, ſaid, *Jacta eſt alea*, i. e. the die is caſt; as after that no accommodation was to be expected, but fate and war muſt now decide the event. It is but a ſhallow ſtream in any tract of dry weather, and it runs but ſlowly.

RUBININSKI, one of the northern provinces of Ruſſia. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Dwina; on the E. by Syrianes; on the S. by Belozero; and on the W. by the Onega-lake.

RUDNO, a town of Temeſwaer and Turkey, in Europe, on the river Temes, twenty miles below Temeſwaer on the S. W.

RUDOLPHWERT, a town of Carniola, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It ſtands on the Gurk, forty-ſix miles S. E. of Laubach. Lat. 46 deg. 20 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

RUDOLSTADT, a lordſhip in Upper Saxony, belonging to the younger branch of the Hohenloe.

RUEL, in Latin *Rotalium*, a ſmall town in the Iſle of France, on the Seine, about two leagues from Paris on the E. and as many from St. Germain-en-laye on the N. Here is a pretty church, and ſome gentlemens ſeats well-built; but chiefly remarkable for a noble palace erected here by Cardinal de Richelieu, with magnificent gardens in the Italian taſte, and now belonging to the Duke of that name.

RUFFACH, a ſmall town of Alſace, in Germany, now ſubject to France. It ſtands thirty-ſix miles S. of Straſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20 min. E.

RUFFORD-CASTLE, or ROGFORD-ABBEY, in Nottinghamſhire, formerly the ſeat of the Marquis of Halifax, but now of Sir George Saville, Bart. It is one among the magnificent, though ancient, ſtructures in this country, as Thoreſby, Welbeck, &c.

RUGBY, a market-town of Warwickſhire. Its annual fairs are on Auguſt 21 and November 22, for horſes, cows, ſheep, and cheeſe.

RUGELY, or RUDGLEY, a handſome and well ſituated market-town of Staffordſhire, near the Trent, in the Lancaſhire and Cheſhire road from London; which falls into the Watling-ſtreet about three miles S. E. of the town, croſſing the Iknild-ſtreet a mile out of Litchfield, and upon one ſide of Cankwood-chaſe. In its neighbourhood is a paper-mill. Its market is on Tueſday, and fairs June 6, and October 21, for horſes, ſheep, and cattle. It lies five miles from Stafford, and 126 from London.

RUGEN, an iſland of Upper Pomerania, in Germany. It is ſtrong both by nature and art, being anciently celebrated for the courage of the Rugii its old inhabitants. It lies in the Baltic, and belongs to Sweden, a ſtreight about three miles over ſeparating it from the mainland, and oppoſite to Stralſund. It formerly extended as far E. as Ruden, three leagues off, but was parted by a violent tempeſt in the beginning of the 14th century, when the ſea drowned a great part of the iſland. It is ſtill, however, thirty miles long, and nearly the ſame in breadth; but ſo full of creeks and peninſulas, that ſcarcely any part of it is above three miles from the ſea; and one creek on the E. runs almoſt through to the W. ſide. The peninſulas are ſo guarded by rocks, as to be in no danger of any more inundations.

This iſland is ſo fruitful in corn, as to be called the granary of Stralſund; and has ſuch abundance of paſture as to be well ſtocked with horſes, black cattle, ſheep, and the largeſt geeſe in Europe: the ſeas and lakes here abound with fiſh, both for home conſumption and exportation; and the Rugeners are not only fiſhermen, but reckoned the beſt pilots in the Baltic.

This iſland is at preſent much peſtered with rats and wolves, of which they had none formerly. From the foreſt of Jaſmund they are furniſhed with timber and fuel.

The inhabitants were the laſt of all the northern people who embraced Chriſtianity, and this was in the year 813, by the preaching of ſome monks; but they quickly apoſtatized, and after having idolized St. Vite their Apoſtle, under the name of Swant, they tranſferred the worſhip which they paid him to a monſtrous idol with four heads at Arcona, for whoſe ſervice they kept 300 horſes, &c.

It had formerly Princes of its own; and it ſuffered much in the civil wars of Germany, as well as thoſe between Denmark, Brandenburg, and Sweden.

Here are ſeveral noble families of the ancient Rugii, whoſe tenants farm their lands at very eaſy rates under them.

The iſland has the title of Duchy or Principality, and can raiſe 7000 men. The only place of note in it is Bergen.

RUGENWALD, the capital of Wenden duchy, in Lower Pomerania, in Germany; the ancient ſeat of the Rugii, before they removed to Rugen, the banks of the Danube, and towards Italy. It is a well-built place, has a handſome caſtle, and twenty-four pariſhes in its diſtrict. It lies eighteen miles N. E. from Coſlin.

RUGLEN, or RUTHERGLEN, a royal burgh of Lanerkſhire or Clydeſdale in the W. of Scotland. It ſtands on the Clyde, and in the diſtrict with Renfrew, Glaſgow, and Dumbarton, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament. It has a weekly market, and gives title of Earl to a branch of the Hamilton family; and lies about four miles S. E. of Glaſgow.

RULE, St. a very ancient chapel near the ruins of the cathedral of St. Andrew's, in Scotland. Its ſquare ſpire is ſtill entire. See St. Andrew's.

RUM, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, ſix miles from S. to N. and four from E. to W. It is mountainous and heathery or heathy, but the coaſt is arable land and fruitful. In the mountains are numerous deer, and its rivers afford ſalmon. Here is plenty of land and ſea-fowl; ſome of the latter, particularly puffins, build in the hills as much as in the rocks on the coaſt, in which there are ſeveral caves. Here is one chapel, and not above

above one anchoring-place. It lies four leagues S. of the Iſle of Skie, near the Iſle of Cannay on the N. W. and that of Egg on the S. E. It belongs to Maclean of Coll.

RUMBLING-BRIGG, ſo the bridge of Almond, in Perthſhire, is called by the natives, from the noiſe which the water of the caſcade over which it is thrown uſually makes. The fall here is about thirty yards high: a rock on each ſide almoſt meeting at top forms a natural bridge, over which is made a wooden conſtruction for foot paſſengers and horſes, when the river of Almond is not fordable above two or three miles lower down. Notwithſtanding its height, the torrents from the mountains ſome few weeks ago, namely, in November 1760, roſe ſo ſurpriſingly, as to ſweep it entirely away by their rapidity, the floods at the ſame time having done conſiderable damage in other parts of the kingdom; but eſpecially to Wade's fine bridge over the Tay at Aberfeldy, a part of which has been waſhed away.

RUMELIA, or RUMELI, the modern name of the ancient Greece, a part of Turkey, in Europe.

RUMFORD, a market-town and great thoroughfare of Eſſex. Though no corporation, its bailiff and wardens keep court weekly for the trial of treaſons, felonies, ſmall debts, &c. Here is a charity-ſchool by ſubſcription, for fifty boys and twenty girls; but the church is only a chapel of eaſe to Hornchurch. Its weekly markets are on Tueſday for cattle, and on Wedneſday for corn. It has an annual fair on June 24, for cattle; and lies five miles W. of Burntwood, and twelve E. of London.

RUMIBAMBA, i. e. a ſtony plain in that of Inno-Quito, near the city of the latter name, in Peru, South America. It is full of large fragments of rock from the ejections of the Volcano in Pichincha-mountain.

RUMILLI, or RAMILY, one of the principal towns of Savoy Proper, in Upper Italy; but we find no further deſcription of it.

RUMSEY, or ROMSEY, a market-town of Hampſhire, on the Teſe. It is pretty large, as well as ancient, and governed by a mayor, &c. being much inhabited by clothiers. Here King Edward the elder founded a monaſtery, which his grandſon King Edgar turned to a nunnery in 907, of which King Stephen's only daughter Mary was the abbeſs, whom Matthew of Alſace, ſon to the Earl of Flanders, privately conveyed away and married: but after he had two children by her, he was obliged, for fear of the Pope, to let her return to it. In the old church, a noble pile, arched in form of a croſs, with ſemicircular chapels, &c. are buried King Edward and his ſon Alfred. The woods, corn-fields, meadows, and paſtures, all around this place, render its ſituation delightful. Its market is on Saturday, and its fairs on Eaſter-Monday and Auguſt 26, for horſes, cattle, cheeſe, and ſwine. It lies in the road between Southampton and Saliſbury, 10 miles from Wincheſter, and 78 from London. The famous Sir William Petty, the mathematician, was a native of this place, from whom are deſcended the Barons Shelburn of Ireland.

RUNAL, a town of Savolaxia and Finland, in Sweden, thirty miles W. of Suminge. Some reckon it the principal place in the province; tho' others do the latter.

RUMNEY-MEAD, *Running-Mead*, and ſometimes *Council-Mead*, a place on the N. ſide of Egham, now divided into incloſures. Here King John ſigned the Magna Charta.

RUNWAY, a place under the hill, not far from the Devizes in Wiltſhire, where is an excellent ſpring, which might be eaſily conveyed to that town, they being in great want of water.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the Scheld, and oppoſite to the place where the Rupel falls into it, as the name imports. It gives title of Count, and ſtands eight miles S. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E.

RUPERT *Fort*, an Engliſh ſettlement on a river of the former name, in New South Wales, in North America. It ſtands at the bottom of Hudſon's bay, and belongs to the company of that name, and 312 miles N. of Quebec. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 86 deg. 5 min. W.

RUPERT *River*, in the laſt mentioned diſtrict of North America, near which is the fort of the ſame name. The Indians who dwell upon it are more ſimple than thoſe of Canada, and generally peaceable, not given to quarrel, either among themſelves or with others, except the Nodways, a barbarous nation on the confines of Hudſon's ſtreight.

RUPPLE, a river of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, formed by the Senne, Demer, and Dyle, and after running W. falls into the Scheld at Rupelmonde.

RUSCOY, a town of Wermeland and Weſt Gothland Proper, in Sweden: about twenty-five miles to the S. of Philipſtadt.

RUSSA, *Staria*, or *Old Ruſſa*, from which the country of Ruſſia is ſuppoſed to take its name, is a well-built populous town of Novogorod, in Muſcovy, ſtanding on the ſhore of the Ilmen lake, whence iſſues the river Lovat, which runs through the town. From it the inhabitants make a good ſalt, and drive a conſiderable trade in that commodity: it lies forty-two miles S. of Novogorod. The New Ruſſia is ſituated on the ſame river, and about ten miles from the Old.

RUSSE, a river of Ruſſia, conſiſted of the united ſtreams of the Wilia and Berezina, which running from E. to W. falls into a bay of the Baltic, near Memel. At its mouth is a fine ſalmon fiſhery.

Buſching makes it alſo one of the principal branches, which iſſues from the Memel in Pruſſia, about a mile below Pilſit, running into the Curiſche-haff, on the Baltic. But neither are very diſtinctly, if at all marked on our maps.

RUSSIA, *Great*, or *Muſcovy*, a vaſt empire, the largeſt under one government perhaps in the whole world, part of which lies in Europe, and part in Aſia. It is alſo called Muſcovite or White Ruſſia, in contradiſtinction from Red or Poliſh Ruſſia. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen, Northern, or White ſea; on the E. by Great or Chineſe Tartary, and that part of the Pacific ocean, called the Japoneſe ſea; on the S. by the Calmuck and Cuban Tartary, Perſia, Georgia, the Caſpian and Euxine ſeas; and on the W. by Poland, the Baltic ſea, Swediſh Finland and Lapland. Its extent from E. to W. that is, from the confines of China to thoſe of Sweden, is computed at 3000 miles; and from N. to S. that is, from the Frozen ſea to the Euxine, about 2567; tho' others circumſcribe this empire within much narrower limits: however, not a third part of this vaſt tract of land, at leaſt, is cultivated or inhabited; the eaſtern part being a mere wilderneſs, on account of the vicinity of the Tartars, and the N. part much the ſame, if not worſe, from the extremity of cold there.

That part of Ruſſia, which may be properly ſaid to be well peopled and cultivated, namely the S. W. part, is not much above 600 miles ſquare. The whole country lies between lat. 47 and 70 deg. N. and in ſome parts eaſtwards beyond that: from Wyburg on the W. boundary Kamſzatka on the E. between long. 30 and 160 E. thus extending from the 7th climate of the temperate zone, to the 2d of the frigio. The longeſt day in the S. part is about 15 hours, and in the N. two months long, the ſun not ſetting all that time, when near the tropic.

Beyond lat. 60 deg. N. corn ripens in few places, and in the furthermoſt N. parts are hardly any trees, except miſerable ſhrubs, nor vegetables; though they abound in wild beaſts, game, fowl, and fiſh. In the middle tracts, the air is pretty moderate, producing corn, and all ſorts of fruits that do not require a warm ſun. In the lower and ſoutherly parts, the air is very warm; and though even in theſe there are many waſte tracts, yet they abound with vegetable productions. All ſorts of proviſions are reaſonable, eſpecially fleſh-meat, which is remarkably cheap.

Though the cold in the middle and northerly parts of Ruſſia is very keen in winter, and the days ſhort; on the other hand, their ſummer is more agreeable and warm, and the twilight of their ſhort nights very ſtrong. More particularly, towards the N. ſnow and ice continue on the ground nearly three quarters of a year, the effects of its inclement air being often felt by the loſs of hands, feet, noſes, &c. if perſons come too haſtily near a fire or ſtove: the propereſt method then, is to rub the part

with

with ſnow, or cold water. The cold weather generally begins in Auguſt, and laſts till the next May; during which interval rivers are frozen up four or five feet deep, &c. On the contrary, the S. provinces, though very cold during one half of the year, have very ſcorching heats for ſix weeks or two months in ſummer.

The moſt conſiderable acceſſion to this empire, eſpecially towards the E. and ſome from Sweden towards the W. is not above a century's ſtanding; more particularly by the conqueſts of the late Czar Peter the Great.

Beſides grain and fruit of various ſorts, the country produces plenty of rhubarb, flax, hemp, good paſture for cattle, honey, wax, beſides Ruſſian and buff-leather, pot-aſhes, tallow, cavear, made of the roes of ſturgeon and the belluga, iſinglaſs, ſpermaceti, horſes teeth, train-oil, iron, &c.

The Ruſſians have few merchant-ſhips, their naval ſtores, manufactures, and the above-mentioned produce of their country, being exported in foreign bottoms, together with thoſe of other nations, and returns made in the commodities of the ſouthern parts of Europe.

As Ruſſia is full of large woods and foreſts, ſo theſe abound with bears, deer, foxes, ſables, ermines, &c. whoſe furs are in great requeſt, and which form a conſiderable branch of commerce: all which are conveyed from one province to another, by means of their many navigable rivers in ſummer, and ſledges in winter; and the latter being drawn on the ſnow or ice by horſes, dromedaries, or rein-deer, move with ſurpriſing ſpeed.

The principal rivers in the country, beſides innumerable ſmall ones, are the Wolga or Rha, the Don or Tanais, the Dwina, the Dnieper or Boriſthenes, the Occa, Succhana and Juga, the junction of which three latter ſtreams form the Dwina aforeſaid, the Kamy, the Oby, and the Jeneſaida.

Its largeſt inland lakes, not to enumerate any other, are the Ladoga, the Onega, and Peipus in Livonia; all abounding in fiſh. But the lakes of this country in general breed ſuch innumerable ſwarms of flies, gnats, and other inſects, during two or three months of intenſe heat, as makes their ſummer almoſt as troubleſome as their winter.

Conſidering the vaſt numbers of foreſts, lakes, &c. and the almoſt continual ſnow and ice for three parts of the year, beſides other inconveniencies, the late Czar Peter ordered houſes of entertainment to be built at every twenty or thirty miles diſtance on the high-roads leading from one great city to another, commonly not leſs than 100 miles aſunder. He alſo ordered poſts to be ſet up at every mile's end, with the diſtances from place to place, and other directions in Ruſſian and Roman letters. The method of travelling here is chiefly by ſledges in winter, which are drawn on the ice or ſnow by horſes or rein-deer, and move very eaſily for 100 miles, without any great fatigue, being ſteered by the compaſs.

Among the natural curioſities of Ruſſia, is a ſort of melon found in and about Aſtracan, Caſan, Samara, and other provinces, called the little lamb or animal plant, deſtroying, they ſay, all herbs and graſs which lie within its reach. The hare called Zaits, alſo moſt of the bears, &c. are of a milk-white colour in winter.

Among its artificial curioſities, the moſt remarkable is the ſtately cathedral of Moſcow, called the Jeruſalem church, and the great bell of Moſcow weighing 366,000 pounds, which requires 100 men to raiſe it.

The Ruſſians bear but an indifferent character among other nations, having indeed given ſeveral too ſhocking inſtances of their barbarity, not to be denied in the preſent confederate war which they carry on with the houſe of Auſtria againſt the King of Pruſſia; ſo that their officers have been obliged to hang up numbers of them. They are in general quite illiterate, brutal, and ſo given to drunkenneſs, idleneſs, and ſmoaking of tobacco, even to a degree of intoxication; and no leſs than 4000 ſhops were formerly reckoned in Moſcow, where they ſmoaked that weed, and drank wine or brandy as long as their heads or pockets could hold out. Though it muſt be owned that the Czar Peter enacted very ſevere laws againſt theſe and the like vices; yet it may juſtly be queſtioned, whether this reformation has reached far, an invincible fondneſs for their barbarous ancient cuſtoms ſtill remaining among them.

They are bred up with ſuch high notions of their Sovereigns, and a blind implicit obedience which they owe them, and ſo prepoſſeſſed with an opinion of their unerring wiſdom and knowledge, as well as of their own ignorance and imperfection, that it is a common ſaying among them, in all doubtful caſes, "God and the Czar "alone know."

Such is the nature of the Ruſſian government and conſtitution, that the people are kept under the greateſt ſlavery; for the Boyars and Nobles, whoſe entire vaſſals the Ruſſian commonly are, exerciſe ſuch tyranny over them, and the Czar exacts ſuch heavy taxes and ſervices from the people, eſpecially in time of war, inflicting ſevere puniſhments for non-performance, that it is with great difficulty that they make ſhift to wear out a wretched life. Though the late Czar, by encouraging trade, arts and ſciences, as well as navigation and commerce, raiſed Ruſſia to ſome degree of wealth, yet did his many projects, travels, and wars, oblige him to defray thoſe expences by ſuch heavy taxes, that the far greater part of his ſubjects were quite beggared.

The Ruſſians are extremely fond of hot-baths and ſweating-houſes, to which they conſtantly go twice a week, and oftner, if they can afford it, the women and men making no ſcruple to go into them promiſcuouſly; after which they leap naked into a river, if near, or have pails of water poured upon their bodies to render them hardy. They are both of a robuſt and healthy conſtitution. They will travel many days on the ſtrength of oat-meal mingled with water of ſome raw-root, eſpecially rye-bread, much uſed here; and when in travelling they come to any water, there they compleat their repaſt.

The Ruſſian women are generally fair, comely, and well-ſhaped, very dutiful to their lordly huſbands, and patient under their correction, which ſome churliſh ones carry to ſuch exceſſes, that they ſometimes die under it; for which there is here no puniſhment. But if a woman ſhould happen to kill her huſband amidſt ſuch ſevere treatment, the law condemns them to be put into the earth in a ſtanding poſture, and covered with it only up to their necks; ſo that ſome live ſix or eight days in miſery, it being death to afford them any ſuſtenance. They are beſides repreſented as looſe in their behaviour, and even bear their huſbands company in their drinking-bouts. So little decorum is uſed towards the fair-ſex, that no reſpect is paid them, though they be ladies of quality. The only chance they have is, that their parents take care in the contracts of marriage to bind the huſband under ſome penalty to uſe them well; but all theſe precautions ſo often prove ineffectual, that it is not without reaſon, that the bride is crowned with a garland of wormwood, to put her in mind of the bitterneſs of the married ſtate; and the bridegroom with one of hops, to intimate its fruitfulneſs, in default of which he may divorce her or ſhut her up.

According to the Ruſſian laws, bigamy is permitted, though ſeldom practiſed, it being looked upon as a mark of incontinence and a baſe mind. The greateſt virtue in wives is looked upon to conſiſt in keeping at home, avoiding all converſation with other men, and ſtudying all poſſible ways of obliging their huſbands. Their courtſhip is generally very ſhort, and is begun by a preſent, which, if excepted, the man goes to her the next day, and the matter is finiſhed out of hand; but if returned, it is looked upon as a denial.

The Ruſſians boaſt, that they profeſs Chriſtianity, according to the pure ancient rites and doctrine of the Greek church, though in many reſpects they have ſo far deviated from it, that they have introduced even more ſuperſtitious and ridiculous uſages, and lay greater ſtreſs upon them, than the moſt bigotted Papiſts.

In the year 989 Chriſtianity was introduced among them under the great Duke Volodomir, the Emperor Baſilius honouring him with a grand embaſſy, and at the

the same time sending with it a bishop and other clergymen for that purpose. The Athanasian creed they make the rule of their faith, and have St. Basil's liturgy, which they use three times a day, and their service is in the Sclavonic language. They observe four lents in the year, with great strictness, besides fasting every Wednesday and Friday. They began the year in September, and antedated the creation 1500 years before any other Christian nation; but the Czar Peter introduced the Roman calculation January 1, 1700, in which a grand jubilee was celebrated at his metropolis.

They have fifteen festivals in a year, much the same with ours, of which that of Easter is held in greatest veneration, during the whole eight days presenting each other with painted eggs, some very curiously done. Their manner of keeping all holidays consists chiefly in going to church morning and afternoon, and being drunk at night. The very women indulge in it at such times, as well as at all entertainments public or private.

The priests in baptism use exorcism, dip the child three times over head and ears, after giving it the sacrament in one kind, and this they continue till seven years old; afterwards they give it in both kinds. The same they do to dying persons, together with extreme unction. They pay a great veneration to a vast number of saints, among whom St. Nicholas is paramount, next to him St. Antony of Padua; besides, the Virgin Mary has no small share of their devotion, as also relics, &c. to a very high degree of superstition.

The Czar Peter, upon the demise of the last Patriarch of Moscow, would have no more Prelates raised to that dignity, but made himself the sole head and governor of the Russian church; at which time he introduced learning among his Bishops and Clergy, who before were grossly ignorant.

Since the time of that Czar all strangers are invited to come and settle there, of what country or religion soever. The Lutherans and Calvinists have the free exercise of theirs, and the Roman Catholics, after much intercession in their behalf, have at length obtained the same privilege; there being great numbers of artists, merchants, soldiers, and officers of that religion, settled in Russia: but tho' these are tolerated, the Jesuits are forbid to come among them. The Armenians have their churches, and other sects have meeting-houses. The Mahometans are also tolerated, and make up about a thirtieth part of the inhabitants; but the Pagans are still more numerous, especially towards the N. Some of these are so stupid and ignorant as to be but one remove, if not upon a level, with brutes.

Their government is monarchial, hereditary, and despotic, under a prince called Czar. The predecessors of Peter I. were styled Grand Dukes of Muscovy, but have since had the title of Emperors of Russia. Not only the estates and fortunes, but the lives of all the Czar's subjects are wholly at his disposal. And the greatest knez, or nobleman in his kingdom, are proud to own themselves his galopes or slaves, and execute his commands with an entire and implicit obedience. The legislative, as well as executive power, is lodged solely in him. He appoints the Waywodes or Governors of provinces, and all civil and military, as well as new ecclesiastical officers. The nobility, which are very numerous, and were formerly absolute Lords over a vast number of vassals, have been so stripped of their excessive power, as to be now wholly dependant on their monarch. At present the principal degree of nobility is that of the Boyars, who have a place in the Czar's council, and from among whom he nominates his Waywodes and other high officers.

The ordinary revenues of Russia do not amount to three millions Sterling per annum, which fall very short of those of the Grand Signior; and consequently the Czar is not in a condition to cope with the Ottoman Porte upon equal terms.

The Czar's revenues in general arises, 1. From his monopoly of all the sables and other furs, the mines and minerals in his empire. 2. From his farming out all the tobacco, wine, brandy, beer, and other liquors; even the inns, ale-houses, brandy-shops, baths, and sweating-houses. 3. The customs for imports and exports of all merchandise, especially from Archangel and Astracan. 4. He is heir to all that die intestate, or under the accusation of any criminal practices. 5. The crown-lands. 6. The tagla and podat; the former an impost on corn, and the other on every town. 7. He draws a duty from all law-suits. 8. He hath lands appropriated for his guards, &c. And, lastly, the Czar is Lord and master of all the estates of his subjects, and can levy what taxes, and impose what services, he pleases, and punish them severely for non-payment.

The government being entirely arbitrary, and the sovereign not circumscribed by any written laws, the punishments inflicted on criminals are very summary, and sometimes barbarous: nor has the prisoner the chance of a fair trial; for when evidence is wanting, confession is extorted by racks and tortures. Men of distinction are liable to be whipped with an instrument which tears the flesh from their bones, or bastinadoed with the knout on their soles, till they cannot stand; a punishment which was frequently used by the Czar Peter.

The number of inhabitants that pay the poll-tax, and are obliged to find recruits, is computed at 5,100,000 in the whole empire.

The late Czar Peter was at an incredible expence in carrying on his wars, building of vast navies, cities, and fortresses, draining of fens and lakes, making canals and rivers navigable, entertaining vast numbers of foreign troops, officers, artificers, &c. all which must have amounted to immense sums annually.

The Czars had formerly a guard consisting of 20,000 Strelitzes, not unlike the Turkish janizaries; but for their frequent revolts and outrages, Peter the Great wholly suppressed them, and appointed a new guard, consisting of regular troops, better cloathed, mounted, and disciplined.

Public affairs are chiefly managed by the grand council of the Boyars; in which are several inferior councils with their distinct departments; as for embassies, military affairs, the public revenue, trade, and the determination of civil and criminal causes; for which latter purpose a code has been compiled in 1747, by the wisest men of the empire, and entitled Universal Right; and by this the judges are to regulate their sentence: so that the courts of judicature are neither expensive nor long-winded.

All the peasants and husbandmen are slaves either to the Czars, the Boyars, the monasteries, or the gentry; the value of estates being computed from the number of these vassals, who may be sold, alienated, or forfeited at pleasure. These are employed by their masters in whatever business they think fit. The Czar usually rewards services done him by his nobles or officers with a number of these villages, from which he can in forty days raise 2 or 300,000 men, by summoning each master to furnish such and such a quota.

The language of Russia is a dialect of the old Sclavonic, as that was of the old Scythian: but it is very corrupt. Besides retaining it in their divine service, such as affect any degree of learning or politeness, both speak and write in it. Though ignorance formerly covered the face of this whole country, encouragement has been given to arts and sciences by their late great monarch, and three academies erected by him in the capital, with a few colleges or schools there, and in some other principal cities. At the same time he sent the young noblemen and gentlemen into foreign countries for education: but his death gave some check to these salutary views for polishing Russia, and it has almost returned to its pristine barbarism.

The ancient inhabitants of Russia, Scythians by extraction, were a fierce, warlike, and untractable nation, living only in the open fields, and in covered waggons, and ranging from place to place with their flocks, the milk of which was their principal food. The country was formerly much harrassed by the Tartars, who held it in great subjection; but Volodomir began the great change, and succeeding Dukes, particularly Basil Demetriowitz, the 12th from him, drove the Tartars out of Muscovy.

The Poles oppreſſed them next, Uladiſlaus a Prince of that kingdom being their ruler; but theſe being driven out alſo, the nobles choſe at Moſcow Michael Federowick, ſon of the then Patriarch Philaretes Nikiditz, of the houſe of Romanow, who began his reign in 1613. He was grandfather to Peter the Great; and he alſo obliged the Swedes to reſtore thoſe provinces which they had ſeized in times of confuſion. But the Czar completed whatever his predeceſſors had left unfiniſhed, particularly by the entire recovery of the provinces which the crown of Sweden had taken from Ruſſia.

The Czars are ſaid to maintain a guard of 18,000 foot and 5000 horſe at Moſcow: their garriſons on the frontiers amount to 100,000 men; and in time of war they generally keep an army in the field of about 300,000, well-armed, and provided with all neceſſaries.

Before the reign of the late Czar Peter, the Ruſſians had not a ſingle ſhip; whereas that monarch furniſhed himſelf ſoon with a great number, and variety of them, particularly on the Baltic. They however ſeem hitherto to have made no great figure on that element.

Ruſſia is divided by Buſching into that part of it which lies in Europe, and that in Aſia.

The part of the Ruſſian empire in Europe contains,

I. The provinces taken from Sweden at the beginning of this century, namely, the duchies of Livonia and Eſthonia; both which are ſubdivided into the two general governments of Riga and Reval, alſo the province of Narva. Ingria, or the government of Peterſburg, where ſtands that capital; and the conquered part of Carelia, or the government of Wiburg.

II. The provinces anciently belonging to Ruſſia, are,

1. The Great Novogrod government. 2. Thoſe of Archangel. 3. Moſcow. 4. Niſchneinowgorod. 5. Smolenſko. 6. Kiow. 7. Bielogorod. 8. Woronez and Aſoph; with an infinity of ſubdiviſions.

III. The part of the Ruſſian empire in Aſia, which includes a conſiderable portion of Great or Aſiatic Tartary. Some of the rivers in this country fall into the Caſpian ſea, as the Volga, the Jaik, or ancient Rhymnus, the Jem, the Gihun, and the Sihun: others diſcharge themſelves into the White or Frozen ſea, as the large and famous river Ob, the Jeniſei, and the Lena. Thoſe which run into the Eaſtern ocean, are the rivers Amur, the Ud, the Penſchina, and the Anadir.

Its principal inland lakes are the Aral, the Baikal, and the Altin.

It comprehends the weſterly and ſoutherly parts of Ruſſian Tartary, in which dwell ſeven or eight different nation of Tartars.

Its particular governments are, 1. Aſtracan, 2. Orenburg, and 3. Cuſan, the latter comprehending about eighteen circles.

The northerly and eaſterly parts of Great Tartary, or Siberia, the inhabitants of which conſiſt of the old natives, Tartars and Ruſſians. The old natives include about twelve different tribes. The provinces in this part are Tobloſk, Jeniſeiſk, and Irkutzk: all which are variouſly ſubdivided into ſeparate circles and diſtricts.

Ruſſia is by others divided into, 1. Weſtern Muſcovy, containing twenty-two provinces. 2. Eaſtern Muſcovy, including nine provinces. 3. Muſcovite Tartary, in which are ſix provinces. And, 4. into Ruſſian Lapland, containing four provinces. But as little more than the bare names of moſt of them are known, we ſhall not repeat them here.

RUTHIN, a town of Denbighſhire, in North Wales. It ſtands on the river Clwyd, is a large and very populous place, nearly in the middle of the ſhire, and the greateſt market for corn in the valley of Clwyd. It is a corporation, has a good free-ſchool endowed by Dr. Goodman, dean of Weſtminſter, and an hoſpital. Its market is on Monday, and fairs on March 19, Friday before Whitſunday, Auguſt 8, September 30, and November 10, for cattle and ſmall pedlary. It formerly gave title of Lord to a branch of the Grays Earls of Kent, and afterwards to Ambroſe Earl of Warwick. It lies eight miles S. E. from Denbigh, and 184 from London.

RUTHVEN, or commonly RYVEN *of Badenoch*, a village of the diſtrict of the latter name, in Inverneſsſhire, and North of Scotland, where is a poſt-houſe, and it lies in the road to Edinburgh. Here was a fort and ſmall garriſon till the Highlanders and French piquets took and demoliſhed it in the year 1745. It lies about thirty miles S. of Inverneſs.

RUTKOPPING, the principal town in the Iſland of Langeland, in Denmark. It ſtands on the weſtern coaſt, oppoſite to Schwinborg, in Funen.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the leaſt of all the counties in England. It is almoſt in a circular form, and ſeems to have been a part of Northamptonſhire before the conqueſt, and not named as a diſtinct county till long after the Norman invaſion. It has Lincolnſhire and Northamptonſhire on the E. and S. Leiceſterſhire on the S. and W. Leiceſterſhire and Lincolnſhire on the N. It is about forty miles in circumference, containing only two market-towns, Okeham and Uppingham, and forty-eight pariſhes, but more parks than any ſhire in England for its magnitude.

The air here is ſweet and ſalubrious, being quite clear from fogs and miſts; there is in this whole county but one ſtream that deſerves the name of a river, commonly called the Guaſh or Waſh, which interſects the ſhire from E. to W. quite through the middle of it, though ſeveral brooks run into it from moſt parts of the county, by which means the inhabitants are ſupplied with water as wholeſome as the air, and with plenty of freſh-fiſh; all the S. and E. parts in particular having good ſupplies from the river Welland, which ſeparates it from Northamptonſhire and Leiceſterſhire.

The ſoil is very fruitful in corn and paſture, the latter feeding great numbers of cattle, eſpecially ſheep, the wool from which is redder than in other countries on account of the redneſs peculiar to the ſoil. The vale of Catmos, where Okeham ſtands, is not inferior to the vales of White-horſe and Belvoir in point of fertility. It likewiſe produces abundance of wood for firing.

This county is included within the dioceſe of Peterborough, and ſubject to the archdeaconry of Northampton. It gives title of Duke to the Manners family, whoſe eldeſt ſon the Marquis of Granby now commands the Britiſh troops in Germany, and is greatly diſtinguiſhed for his perſonal courage, &c.

Rutland only ſends two Knights of the ſhire to parliament; and in it are ſeveral fine ſeats, particularly that of the Earl of Gainſborough at Exton, and the Earl of Winchelſea's at Burley on the Hill, both near Okeham. The latter has noble ſtables, and a walled park five or ſix miles in circuit, with woods, rich paſtures, game, &c. the houſe itſelf having been rebuilt, and elegantly furniſhed with curious paintings, a library, &c.

RUVO, anciently RUBI, an old Epiſcopal city of Bari, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy. It ſtands between Acerenza on the E. and Conza on the W. alſo twelve miles W. of Bitonto or Bidrunta, between which and Canuſium, now Canoſa, the Itinerary places it. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 20 min. E.

RYDDALE, RHYDALE, or RYDELL, a village in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, pleaſantly ſituated, being in a fine fruitful valley of the ſame name in which there are twenty-three pariſh-churches; and in it ſtands the borough of Malton: Hovingham, Helmſley, &c. being not far off.

RYE, or RHIE, a borough of Suſſex, on a hill, near the borders of Kent. It is encompaſſed with rocks inacceſſible on the ſea-ſide; is a mayor-town, ſends two members to parliament, and was one of the appendages, Winchelſea being the other, to Haſtings as a Cinque-port. The houſes are well-built, and of brick, though moſtly antique; but there are ſome neat modern ones. The port here is ſo choaked up with ſand, that not-

notwithſtanding three or four acts of parliament, and very expenſive efforts to reſtore it, there is ſcarcely entrance left for the ſmalleſt veſſels: ſo that his Majeſty King George I. was under great difficulties of landing here upon his return from Hanover, January 1725-6, after a very dangerous and tempeſtuous paſſage, the fleet not being able to follow him, or to make Dover. About two-thirds of the town are ſurrounded by the tides, which with the river Rother on the E. ſide form a ſort of peninſula. The S. ſide is waſhed by that branch of the tide called Tillingham water, over which was formerly a ferry, but now a bridge. The mackarel and herrings taken here are reckoned the beſt of their kind; and all the reſt of the year they trowl for ſoles, turbots, brills, &c. which are carried up every day by the rippiers or fiſhermen to London, which they perform in three ſtages. They have alſo a trade here in hops, wool, timber, kettles, cannon, chimney-backs, &c. caſt at the iron-founderies of Bakely and Breed in the neighbourhood. Rye lies oppoſite to Dieppe, in Normandy, and was formerly the moſt conſiderable haven betwixt Portſmouth and Dover. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, endowed with thirty-two pounds per annum, beſides a charity-ſchool for thirty poor children. Here alſo is plenty of good water, conveyed by leaden pipes into two conduits from the neighbouring hills.

Rye has one of the largeſt pariſh-churches in England, part of it being walled off and converted into a magazine for plank, &c. and here is a ſmall ſettlement of French refugees, moſtly fiſhermen, with two meeting-houſes, the one for Preſbyterians, and the other for Quakers. It markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament, lies two miles from Winchelſea, thirty from Lewes, and about ſixty four from London.

RYE, a manor of Hertfordſhire, in the pariſh of Stanſted-abbots, on the right-hand ſide of the road from Hodſden to Ware. It is famous for the Rye-houſe plot, ſaid to have been formed for aſſaſſinating King Charles II. in his return from Newmarket. Among ſeveral perſons who ſuffered on this account, was Rumbold the tenant of the place, who was a man of an intrepid ſpirit.

REYGATE, or RIEGATE, i. e. the channel of a river, a borough of Surrey in the valley of Holmſdale, which ſends two members to parliament.

RYPEN. See RIPEN, a place in North Jutland, in Denmark.

RYSWICK, a fine village of Holland, one of the United Provinces, where is a grand palace belonging to the Prince of Orange, in which the famous treaty called the treaty of Ryſwick was concluded between the Confederates and France in 1697. It lies between the Hague and Delft.

RYTON, a river of Nottinghamſhire, near which is Workſop, a fine ſeat of the Duke of Norfolk.

RZECZYCA, a ſmall city of the Great duchy of Lithuania, in Poland. It ſtands on the Nieper, 134 miles N. of Kiow. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 30 deg. 15 min. E.

RZEVA, or RESCHOW, a province of Weſtern Muſcovy; it is bounded on the N. by thoſe of Twere and Moſcow, on the S. by the principality of Biela and palatinate of Vitepſk, on the W. by the lordſhip of Pleſkow, and on the E. by part of the territory of Moſcow.

RZEVA, the deſert, ſo called as having been ruined and abandoned; it was the capital, and ſtood on the weſtern ſide of the province, S. W. of Velikie-Louki; it has given way to

RZEVA VOLODEMERSKI, a town ſtanding on the eaſtern ſide of the province near the ſmall lake Wolga, one of the ſources of the river of the ſame name. The buildings are but indifferent, though well-peopled. It drives ſome trade in hemp, fiſh, &c. It lies eighteen leagues W. of Moſcow. Lat. 55 deg. 48 min. N. long. 37 deg. 30 min. E.

S.

SAABA, a place in the road towards the town of Tombuto, in the kingdom of the ſame name, and Negroland, in Africa. This is all we find ſaid of it. See TOMBUTO.

SAAL, or SALLA, in Latin *Colonia Solenſis*, an ancient city of Carinthia, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany, now in ruins, near St. Veit, Attila the Hun having deſtroyed it in the year 451. Roman coins, medals, and other antiquities, are found in the neighbourhood, with two ſtone ſeats, and Roman inſcriptions on them.

The church of Saal is ſtill ſtanding, and in it is the tomb of Modeſtus, the companion of St. Veit.

SAAMI, or SAMI, a town of Negroland, in Africa, twelve miles above the mouth of the river of the ſame name. Here is a good trade, eſpecially in ſlaves. It ſtands about eight miles from Cuttejar by land, but a great many more by water. To this place the Engliſh African company removed their factory from Cuttejar.

SAAMI, a river of Negroland, in Africa, on which ſtands the town of the ſame name. It is about ſix or ſeven tides above Yahimorew, riſing a vaſt way in land. It abounds with crocodiles, and is ſaid to part Upper and Lower Yany. It enters the river Gambia between Bruce and Yamiamocunda, two towns on the S. ſide of the Gambia.

SABA, or SHEBA, a ſmall, but pleaſant iſland of the Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean, North America. It belongs to the Dutch, and is about four or five leagues in circuit. At firſt ſight it looks to be only a rock, but in it has been found a valley large enough to employ and ſubſiſt ſeveral families, though no port. The fiſhing about it, eſpecially for the bonetta, is very plentiful, and the iſland is in no want of other neceſſary proviſions. The coaſt is ſo ſhallow all around, that nothing but ſmall ſloops can come near it, and that only at a little ſand-creek on the S. ſide of the iſland, into which the inhabitants draw their canoes.

A road is cut out of the rock, ſo ſteep to the top, that only one can climb it at a time; and in many places by the ſide of it are piles of ſtones on ſcaffolds, ſo diſpoſed, that by only pulling a rope they may be diſcharged into the road to cruſh any aſſailants to pieces.

Labat, who was here in 1701, informs us, that the iſland was then divided into two parts, containing not above fifty families, who lived in convenient houſes, and traded moſtly in ſhoes: ſo that the governor, and he believed the miniſter himſelf, did not diſdain working ſometimes at the craft. With this traffic however, beſides a little indigo and cotton, they have procured themſelves ſlaves, &c.

The inhabitants live in good harmony, and dine at one another's houſes, killing their cattle by turns; and ſo ſupplying alternately each others wants. It lies a little W. of St. Chriſtopher's, and thirteen miles N. W. of Euſtatia.

SABA, the ancient ſeat of the Tobais or Kings of Yemen, in the principality of Xuel, a province of Arabia Felix, in Aſia.

SABACZAR, a town of Caſan, in Muſcovite Tartary, which ſtands eighteen miles above Kockſchaga: and this is all we are told about it.

SABATHA, or SABOTA, ſaid by Pliny to have been ſeated in the heart of Arabia Felix and Aſiatic Turkey, upon a hill, very large and populous, with ſixty temples in it.

SABINA, a province of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and lower diviſion of Italy, is only a part of the territory of the ancient Sabines. It is bounded on the S. by Campania di Roma, from which the river Tiverone divides it; on the W. by St. Peter's patrimony and the Tiber; on the N. by Ombria; and on the E. by the Further Abruzzo. Its extent at preſent is above twenty-ſix miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth.

It is commonly divided into Sabina Nova, lying between Ponte Mole and the little river Aja, and Sabina Vecchia on the other ſide of that river. Though one of the ſmalleſt provinces in all the Pope's dominions, it is very fertile, being watered by a good number of great and ſmall rivers.

SABIO, a town of the Breſciano, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy. It ſtands on the river Chieſe, over which is a handſome bridge on the S. ſide of Iſeo lake.

It gives name to the territory called Val de Sabio.

SABIONETTA, a duchy on the confines of that of Mantua, and the Cremoneſe, in the upper diviſion of Italy. This territory conſiſts only of its capital, and about eight or nine villages, and belongs to the Empreſs Queen of Hungary.

SABIONETTA, in the duchy of the ſame name, a town well-fortified, with a caſtle. It lies about eight miles N. W. of the Po, and ten S. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E.

SABLE, a town of Lower Maine, in France. It ſtands on the Sarte. It was formerly conſiderable for its ſtrength; and contains two pariſhes and about 500 families, with a nunnery. It was the native place of William Menage, King's advocate at Angers, and father of the famous Giles Menage, who wrote the hiſtory of Sable. It lies twenty miles N. of Angers. Lat. 47 deg. 56 min. N. long. 18 min. W.

SABLE, CAPE, the moſt eaſterly headland of Acadie or Nova Scotia, in North America, near which is a fine cod-fiſhery. Lat. 43 deg. 56 min. N. long. 66 deg. 25 min. W.

There is alſo a ſmall iſland of the ſame name, about twenty-five leagues S. E. of Cape Breton, and thirty-five E. of Canſo. It is ſmall, and without any port or produce but briers, being very narrow, and in the form of a bow. In the middle of it is a lake five leagues in compaſs, and the iſle itſelf about ten. At each extremity is a ſand-bank, one of which runs N. E. and by E. and the other S. E. alſo ſand hills, which may be ſeen about ſeven or eight leagues diſtance at ſea.

SABLESTAN, or ZABLESTAN, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. It is bounded on the N. by Candahar; on the W. by Segeſtan; on the S. by Mecran; and on the E. by the high mountains which ſeparate Perſia from India.

Accord-

According to ſome, it includes Gaur and Candahar; and then it has Choraſſan on the N.

The country is watered by ſeveral rivers, ſprings, and lakes, being full of mountains, known by the name of Montes Paropamiſi, a branch of Mount Taurus, and all covered with foreſts. The inhabitants are ſtill as rude as they were in the time of Alexander.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, or SABRIXTEWERDE, as it is called in Doomſday-book, a market-town of Hartfordſhire, with a handſome church, and monuments, particularly one for General Lumley, the Earl of Scarborough's brother, whoſe inſcription informs us that he was in every battle and ſiege with king William and the Duke of Marlborough in twenty campaigns, in Ireland, Flanders, Germany, &c. It ſtands on the Stort, has its market on Wedneſday, and annual fairs on April 23 and October 19, for horſes. It lies about ſix miles from the town of Ware.

SACCAI, a city of Japan in Aſia, with a port on Meacobay. It lies 300 miles S. W. of Jeddo. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 135 deg. 21 min. E.

SACHSENBERG, a place in Upper Heſſe, in Germany, where are the ruins of an old fort built by the ancient Saxons, to ſecure their frontiers from the incurſions of the French garriſon at Frankenberg.

SACONETT, the Indian name by which the town of Rehoboth, in Briſtol county, and New Plymouth colony, in New England, in North America, is frequently called. See REHOBOTH.

SACRIFICE, an iſland of North America, and in the gulph of Mexico, belonging to Spain. It lies forty-eight miles E. of La Vera Cruz. Lat. 18 deg. 20 min. N. long. 99 deg. 10 min. W.

SACUNDEE, or ZACUNDY, a village of Guiney Proper, in Africa, where the Engliſh have a fort mounted with twenty pieces of cannon, with a good landing-place and gardens.

On a neighbouring hill is the Dutch fort called Orange, about a muſquet-ſhot from the other.

SADBERG, a place in the biſhopric of Durham, on a rivulet which runs into the Tees, and ſtands in the road from Darlington to Stockton. It gives title of Earl to the Biſhop of Durham, which he holds by barony.

SADLE, a ſmall iſle in the river Senegal or Niger, in Africa, about four or five leagues E. of the iſland of Bilbas.

SADRASPATAN, a port of Coromandel, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, where the Dutch have a ſmall factory for buying up long cloth. The town is populous, the ſtreets large; but the houſes are mean, being chiefly inhabited by Pagans. The air here is healthy, and the ſoil fruitful, furniſhing Fort St. George with falleting and pot-herbs, from which it lies forty-three miles to the S. and about eight leagues N. of Pondicherry. Lat. 12 deg. 36 min. N. long. 80 deg. 10 min. E.

SAFFET, or SAPHET, the modern name of Tiberias, a city of Paleſtine, in Aſiatic Turkey, the ruins of which ſtill ſhew the extent of that once magnificent place.

SAFFRON-WALDEN, the ancient *Waldenburgh*, then *Chipping-Walden*, and in Doomſday-book *Waldenna*, or ſimply *Walden*, a market-town of Eſſex, which has the firſt name from its ſituation amidſt fields of ſaffron, which was brought into England in the reign of King Edward III. and has ſince thriven in this ſoil prodigiouſly.

This is a fair town, governed by a mayor, and has a good church. It gives title of Baron to the eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Suffolk and Bindon. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on Midlent Saturday, for horſes, &c. and November 1 for cows.

In the neighbourhood is the grand ſeat of Audley-Inn, formerly a monaſtery. Walden lies twenty-five miles from Chelmsford, and about forty-two from London.

SAGALASSUS, once a noted city of Piſidia and Caramania, in Aſia Minor, whoſe inhabitants the Romans looked upon as the beſt ſoldiers in this part of the world. The neighbouring country was very fertile in moſt things, eſpecially corn: but at preſent both city and country are poor and deſolate.

SAGAN, in Latin *Ducatus Zeganenſis*, a duchy of Sileſia, in Germany. It is fruitful in corn, and well-watered by the Bober, Queiſs, Tſchirn, and Neiſſe. It is bounded on the W. by Lower Luſatia, the marquiſate of Brandenburg and the Lordſhip of Sora, on the E. by the duchy of Great Glogaw, on the S. by the territory of Buntzel, and on the N. by the duchy of Croſſen. It belongs to the heir of Lobkowitz.

SAGAN, or ZEIGAN, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy of the ſame name, ſtands near the confines of Luſatia and the rivers Bober and Queiſs. It was formerly a large and populous city; but it has been often burnt, and the laſt time in 1472, by red-hot bullets, when beſieged by Don John the Tyrant. By its being taken and retaken in the civil wars, it is now much decayed. Its principal ſtructures are the caſtle, St. Mary's church, and the two old monaſteries. It lies fifty-ſix miles N. W. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E.

SAGONA, a town near the W. coaſt of the Iſle of Corſica, in Upper Italy. It ſtands on a fine plain, about four miles from the mouth of the river Limone, between Calvi on the N. and Adiazzo on the S. being about ſixteen miles diſtant from each. The place is almoſt ruined; its Prelate, who is under the ſee of Piſa, reſides now at Vico, a neighbouring town, and the cathedral is tranſlated thither alſo.

SAGUENAY, a province of Canada in North America. It is a part of the Eaſtern Canada, and is divided on the W. from Canada Proper by the river Saguenay: on the N. E. dwell the nation called Kileſtinoas, or Creſtinaux, on the N. W. that of the Eſquimaux, on the S. E. it has the river St. Laurence, and on the S. W. that of Saguenay, at the mouth of which is the town of the Three Rivers. Its extent is computed from this laſt-mentioned place, which is the frontier of Canada Proper, quite to the further end of the bay called the Seven Iſles.

The river of Saguenay iſſues from the lake of St. John, and falls into that of St. Laurence, at the town of Tadouſſac, where the French firſt ſettled, but found little encouragement there, till ſailing up as far as Quebec, they from thence gradually peopled the country. This river is not above three quarters of a mile wide at its mouth, and about eighty or ninety fathom deep; but as it runs higher up, grows wider, and by thus leſſening in its breadth downwards, it has a more than common rapidity, inſomuch that it prevents the tide from coming in; though Charlevoix tells us, that it is navigable by the largeſt veſſels above twenty-five leagues upwards. In entering it, the port of Tadouſſac muſt be left on the right hand, where is only a large French houſe, with ſome huts about it. This haven is capable of containing twenty-five men of war, with good anchorage and ſhelter from ſtorms, being nearly of a circular form, deep, and likewiſe ſurrounded with very high rocks.

The ſoil, climate, and inhabitants of Saguenay, are much the ſame with thoſe of Canada Proper; but it was formerly better peopled than it is at preſent, the natives moſtly of the Abenic tribe having been almoſt deſtroyed by the Iroquois. It yields great plenty of marble of various kinds; ſo that not only the principal towns, forts, churches, &c. but even private houſes, are built of it. Quebec is its capital. It is now part of the Britiſh dominions.

SAGUNTUM, once a famous city of Spain, from the ruins of which was built the modern MORVIEDRO, which ſee.

SAID, a town of Upper Egypt, in Africa. It ſtands on the river Nile, and is ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Thebes. It lies 200 miles N. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 27 deg. 5 min. N. long. 32 deg. 26 min. E.

SAINTES, the ancient *Xantes*, in Latin *Santones*, or *Urbs Santonica*, the capital of Saintonge, in France, on the river Charante. This city is not very well built, and now, ſince the perſecution of the Proteſtants, but thinly peopled. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Bour-

deaux, with an income of 12,000 livres per annum, whose bailiff administers high, mean, and low-justice over three parts of the city, and some of the country-parishes. Here are several aqueducts, an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch over the bridge of the Charante, with a great number of inscriptions, and other Roman monuments, &c. In this town are made great quantities of brass-guns, is the seat of a seneschalship and prefidial court. It stands about thirty-five miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45 deg. 56 min. N. long. 38 min. W.

SAINTFIELD, in Irish *Tullachmanagy*, which is nearly of the same import with the first name, i. e. the Hill of the Saints, is a town in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. To this place the late General Price was a great benefactor, who got it erected into a town, made the roads passable from Belfast to Down through it, encouraged the linen-manufacture, &c. had a barrack for dragoons fixed here, and repaired its ruinous church. Though the country round it is coarse and hilly, it however produces plenty of rye, oats, and flax; affording also pasture for sheep and black cattle. The plowmen carry their furrows up to the tops of the hills, and the marshy bottoms yield plentiful crops of rye. It stands eight miles from Belfast and Down-Patric.

SAINTONGE, anciently *Xaintonge*, a province of France, under the government of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and having the same Governor with Angoumois. It is bounded on the E. by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N. by Poictou and Aunis, has the ocean on the W. and Bourdelois and the Gironde on the E. Its extent from W. to E. is about twenty-five leagues, and from S. to N. twelve. This is a fruitful country, producing plenty of corn and wine, with saffron, and great quantities of salt.

SAL, one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It lies 315 miles W. of Negroland, in Africa. Lat. 17 deg. 9 min. N. long. 22 deg. 5 min. W.

SALA, or SALBERG, a beautiful and large mine-town of Weltmannia, in Sweden Proper, on the Sag river. Its streets are straight and paved, with a neat and regular market-place. The number of its inhabitants may be about 900. Finely situated lands belong to the town, and the commodities from the villages have a good sale. The market is toll-free. Here are mineral springs, and at this place the court resided during the plague in 1710. Not far off is a silver-mine, which formerly yielded 24000 loth or marks of silver in a year; but it has since much declined. It lies thirty miles W. of Upfal. Lat. 60 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. W.

SALA. See SALLEE, in Africa.

SALA, or SAAL, a river of Germany, which rising in Franconia, and from thence running N. enters Saxony, where traversing Saxe-Altenburg, Naumburg, Merseburg, and Hall, it falls into the Elbe below Dessau.

The inhabitants on the banks of this river were part of those Franks or Francomans who conquered France, and brought their own laws with them, particularly the Salique law, still in force in that kingdom, whereby females are excluded from inheriting the crown.

SALAMANCA, in Latin *Salamis*, or *Salamantica*, the ancient *Urbs Vettonum*, a very ancient and celebrated city of Leon in Spain, on the river Termes. It is of a circular form, built on three hills and two valleys, having fine prospects on every side. In its walls are thirteen stately gates, with handsome towers in its circuit. The number of streets is said to be 162, with 5000 houses; some of these very grand, seventeen noble squares, twenty-five parishes, twenty monasteries, eleven nunneries, two houses of retirement for penitent females, sixteen chapels, and six hospitals. Here is the greatest university in Spain, and perhaps inferior to none in the world, having twenty-five colleges in it, most of which are noble structures, and well-endowed; the great public schools in particular, &c. very magnificent. In Marineus's time it was reckoned to have had 7000 students. It generally maintains seventy-five professors, with plentiful salaries, and has produced a vast number of men eminent in all kinds of literature. So that persons of distinction and merit, not only send their sons to be educated here, but are proud to visit it themselves, and make some stay in it.

Salamanca is the see of a Bishop under Compostella, including 240 parishes, with a revenue of 24,000 ducats. The cathedral hath ten dignitaries, &c. Hither are brought all sorts of provisions from the adjacent parts; some furnishing wines, others corn, cattle, fruit, &c. in great abundance, and which come pouring in two or three times a week. It stands 114 miles W. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 6 deg. 16 min. W.

SALAMANCA, a city of Jucatan, a province of Mexico, in North America. It stands near the Gulph of Honduras, 138 miles S. of Campeachy. Lat. 17 deg. 20 min. N. long. 93 deg. 10 min. W.

SALAMIS, the ancient name of Coluri, one of the islands in the Streight of Eugia and Archipelago, in European Turkey. See COLURI. It is about fifty miles in circuit, and famous for the defeat of Xerxes's fleet by the Athenians under Themistocles. It was the native place of the Athenian lawgiver Solon; and also of Ajax, who reigned here. It lies nearly opposite to Athens, and about ten miles S. of it. Lat. 47 deg. 34 min. N. long. 24 deg. 10 min. E.

SALAMIS, the ancient name of Famagusta, one of the principal cities of the island of Cyprus, in the Levant, and Asiatic Turkey.

SALANCHES, or CLUSE, SALENCHES, a town of Faucigny and Savoy Proper, in Upper Italy. It stands on the river Arve.

SALANKEMEN, a town of Sclavonia, in Hungary. It stands near the Danube. In its neighbourhood Prince Lewis of Baden obtained a memorable victory in 1691 over the Turks; as did also Prince Eugene in 1716, and near Peterwaradin. It lies twenty-three miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45 deg. 22 min. N. long. 21 deg. 5 min. E.

SALEM, or SALHAM, a town of West Jersey, and colony of New Jersey, in North America. It stands about half way up the river of the same name; and contains upwards of 120 families, being one of the best towns in this county with regard to its size, buildings, and trade. It lies twenty miles from Cohanzy.

SALEM, the principal town of Essex county, and Massachuset's province, in New England, North America. It stands on a plain, between two rivers, with the same number of harbours, called the Winter and the Summer Harbour. Here the planters of the Massachusets colony made their first settlement. It is the seat of the courts, and was formerly the place for the trial and execution of witches; of which poor creatures, more were hanged at this town, through a kind of epidemical phrenzy seizing the inhabitants, than in all New England besides. At Salem is a great trade for building of ships, especially fishing-ketches; and they drive a good traffic hence to Barbadoes and the sugar islands. A market is kept here every Wednesday, and two annual fairs; namely, the last Wednesday in May and September. It lies eighteen miles N. of Boston. Lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N. long. 70 deg. 5 min. W.

SALEMO, a town of Val di Mazoro, in the island of Sicily, and lower division of Italy. It stands high, near the source of the river of the same name, or Rio Grande, which falls into the Delia, on the W. side of it. It lies eighteen miles N. of Mazara, and on the road to Castel a Mare and Palermo.

SALERNO, the capital of the Hither Principate, in Naples, and Lower Italy; an ancient city of the Picentini, afterwards a famous sea-port and Roman colony. It stands conveniently, upon a rising ground, and a bay of the Tyrrhenian or Tuscan sea. Its harbour is still very good, though much neglected, and its trade by sea is fallen very much off; as also the resort to it is less, since the seat of government has been removed to Naples. It hath a good trade by land, and hath several annual fairs, much frequented. It is the see of an Archbishop since the tenth century, and has a considerable university, especially for the study of physic, having produced several learned men in that faculty; and here the celebrated poem, intitled the Salernian School, was composed in 1190, in which are given the best

best rules for prolonging life, and rendering it healthy. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the town-house, and some convents. The streets are narrow and uneven, and has only two capital ones, which run parallel; and into these run all the others on both sides. The city is well inhabited, and defended by a strong castle. On a neighbouring hill are several ruins. It lies twenty-eight miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 26 min. E.

SALFERINO, a small principality of the Mantuan, in Upper Italy, with only a town of the same name, and some few villages about it.

The town is neither large nor strong, and stands on the N. confines of the Mantuan, towards the Bresciano and the Veronese, between Castiglione delle Stevere and Capriana. It belongs to the house of Austria.

SALINÆ, the fort of Sandy, so called by Ptolemy. It stands in Bedfordshire, and was built by the Romans, as several urns and Roman coins have been formerly dug up hereabouts.

SALIES, or SAILLIES, in Latin *Salinæ*, a small town of Bearn, in France, and in the diocese of Lescar. It is noted for a salt-spring, whence its name, and furnishes this province and Navarre with salt. It lies ten leagues from Pau.

SALINA, LA, the ancient *Strongylæ*, one of the islands about Sicily, in Lower Italy, is about twelve miles in circuit, and eight miles N. of Lipari. It is uninhabited, with only a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and some vines growing upon it. Near this island the Dutch fleet was defeated by the French in 1676.

SALINA, the ancient *Salamis*, a port-town on the S. side of the isle of Cyprus, in the Levant, and Asiatic Turkey. It lies 112 miles W. of Tripoli, in Syria. Lat. 34 deg. 36 min. N. long. 34 deg. 32 min. E. See SALAMIS.

SALINAS, a small town of Guipuzcoa, a subdivision of Biscay, in Spain. It stands high, on the river Deva; and has its name from the salt-springs near it. It lies twenty-nine miles S. E. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg. 18 min. N. long. 2 deg. 54 min. W.

SALINGSTADT. See SELINGENSTADT, a town of Mentz, in Germany.

SALINS, in Latin *Puteus Salinarum*, or *Salina Sequanorum*, so called from its salt-springs, which are considerable. It is a pretty handsome town on the rivulet Furieuse, (Forica) and the seat of a provincial court, &c. has four chapters, four parish-churches, ten convents, with a college, and an hospital. It stands in a valley between hills. In the neighbourhood are quarries of fine jasper, alabaster, and black marble. Near the town on a hill stands Fort Belin; and upon another is a redoubt called Fort Bracon, and the castle or fort of St. Andrew, which both defends and keeps it in awe. It lies twenty-two miles S. of Besançon. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

SALISBURY, or *New Sarum*, in contradistinction to *Old Sarum* (which see) the capital of Wiltshire, and the see of a Bishop: it is a large, well-built, and pleasant city, at or near which four rivers unite their streams; and three of them, namely, the Nadder, Willy, and Avon run thro' the streets by canals. It owes its rise to the church, the foundation of which was laid anno 1219, under Bishop Poor, by Randulph the Pope's legate, and finished in 1258. According to an account delivered in to King Henry III. who with his nobility, &c. was present at the consecration, September 30, it cost 40,000 marks, near 27,000 l. sterling of the present money. This, of a Gothic structure, is the most elegant and regular in the whole kingdom. It is built in the form of a lantern, with the spire in the middle, and nothing but buttresses and glass on the outside, with not a bit of wall. The cross aile is very beautiful and lightsome. The doors and chapels are said to equal the months in the year; the windows, the days; and the pillars and pilasters, the hours. The latter are of fusile marble. The outside is truly magnificent; but the inside is not answerable, the painting being but indifferent; tho' the carving, what little there is of it, is good. The length of the whole fabric from E. to W. including the buttresses, &c. is 478 feet, height of the vaulting 80 feet, breadth of the W. front 88; the spire, which is of free stone, 410, being twice as high from the ground as the Monument of London. The cloyster is of curious workmanship; some of the windows are of fine painted glass; and eight bells hang in a high-built steeple on the N. side of the church-yard. The chapter-house, which is an octagon, is 50 feet in diameter, and 150 in circuit, the roof bearing all upon one small pillar in the center.

The post of Chancellor of the most noble order of the garter, which is annexed to the Bishop of this see, was first conferred on Dr. Richard Beauchamp, till Cardinal Campegio, by opposing King Henry VIII's divorce, lost it and his bishopric; so that the chancellorship continuing 130 years afterwards in lay-hands, it was restored to Dr. Seth Ward, in the reign of King Charles II. and to his successors. Bishop Jewel built a library for this cathedral, and Dr. Gheast furnished it with books. John Coldwell, M. D. Dean of Rochester, was the first married Bishop of this see. The above-mentioned Dr. Ward contributed very largely towards making the Avon navigable from Salisbury to Christchurch in Hampshire; and a quay was built at Harnham-bridge, to which barges come up with ease: he also built an hospital for poor widows of clergymen, among which lately lived Dr. Sacheverel's mother.

Besides the cathedral, here are three other churches, with genteel houses, and boarding-schools for young gentlemen and ladies, more of the latter being educated in this city, than in any other in England. The market-place, in which stands a fine town-house, is a spacious square, and well-supplied with all necessaries. Besides the manufacture of flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Salisbury whites, for the Turkey trade, here is a considerable manufacture of bone-lace: so that it is looked upon to be as flourishing a city as any in the kingdom, that depends entirely on a home-trade.

It is governed by a mayor, &c. and it sends two members to parliament. The number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 10,000. The close adjacent to the cathedral, in which live the canons, &c. is large and well-built.

Among the monuments in the cathedral, is a figure of one Bennet, who endeavouring to fast forty days and forty nights, being reduced to a skeleton, at last fell a victim to his presumptuous folly: as also of Lord Stourton, who, for killing a gentleman and his son at his own table, in the reign of Philip and Mary, died at the gallows like a common malefactor; and the liken under in which he was hanged, was placed over his grave, instead of which here is a wire, still to be seen.

This city has given the title of Earl to several families, but latterly to a branch of the Cecils. Here are three charity schools: its weekly markets are on Tuesday and Saturday; its annual fairs are Tuesday after January 6, for cattle and woollen cloth, Monday before March 25, for broad and narrow woollen cloth, Whitsun-Monday and Tuesday for pedlary and horses, and Tuesday after October 10, for hops, onions, and cheese. It stands about 15 miles from Andover, 35 S. E. of Bristol, and 83 W. of London.

SALISBURY Plains, a tract of downs or open country in England, containing in length from Winchester to Salisbury 25 miles, from thence to Dorchester 21, thence to Weymouth 6; so that they lie near 50 miles in length and breadth, reaching also in some parts from 25 to 40 miles. They are generally cloathed with flocks of sheep from 3000 to 5000 each, several farmers hereabouts having two or three such flocks. From a calculation made, we are told, at Dorchester, 600,000 head of sheep are fed within the circuit of six miles round that town; from which we may form a conjecture at the number all over those plains. A great part of the downs being made arable, by folding sheep upon them, bear plentiful crops of wheat, rye, and barley.

In passing this open country, one meets with ruins of several old Roman and British camps, &c.

SALISBURY, a town of Essex county, and Massachuset Proper, in New England, in North America. It stands opposite to Newbury, on the other side of the Merrimack,

mack, which river is about half a mile broad here, with a ferry over it.

SALISBURY, an iſland in Hudſon's ſtreight, and New North Wales, in the arctic regions of America: and this is all the account we have of it.

SALKELD, the name of two villages, anciently forts, in Cumberland, a little below the junction of the rivers Eden and Eimot. At Little Salkeld is a circle formed by ſeventy-ſeven ſtones, each about ten feet high; and before theſe, at the entrance, is a ſingle ſtone by itſelf, fifteen feet in height above the ground, vulgarly called Long Megg, and the reſt her daughters. Within are two heaps of ſtones, which in other countries are called kairns, and are ſaid to be monumenta tumuli, in memory of ſome victory, &c. See Nicholſon's Antiquities of Cumberland, and under INVERNESS.

SALLEE, SALA, or CELE, an ancient city and ſea-port of Morocco and Fez Proper, in Africa. It ſtands on the Atlantic ocean, on a river of the ſame name, ſince called Barragrag, which divides it into two parts. That on the S. ſide, or the old town, has two caſtles on a hill near the ſea, and joined by a ſtout wall from the one to the other, with about thirty pieces of cannon in both, for the defence of the Sallee rovers or robbers, when purſued by the Chriſtians, this being alſo a ſtation of ſmall galleys belonging to the former. This part called Rabbata is a large town upon a rock, with high walls, but now running to decay. Here are ſome palaces, ſeveral moſques, hoſpitals, inns or ſtews, and a vaſt number of well-ſtored ſhops. To the S. E. ſtands a tower, which ſerves for a land-mark in the day-time, and a light-houſe in the night; and under it is the dock.

The new town, on the other ſide of the river, has a double wall towards the land, and a large intermediate ſpace for ſowing of corn, and towards the ſea it is defended by rocks and towers. The harbour is broad, but ſhallow, and has a bar not above eleven or twelve feet deep at high water: ſo that the Corſairs of this place generally moor about the iſland Fedale, not far off.

The town of Sallee, formerly independent, is now ſubject to the Emperor of Morocco, who ſends thither a governor. This officer, and the alcaids, choſen from among the townſmen, have a right to make peace or war, having juriſdiction alſo over a ſmall territory round the place, conſiſting only of ſome villages. All merchandiſe imported or exported pay a tenth part of their value to the government; but the principal wealth of the place ariſes from its pyratical trade. It ſtands about 37 leagues S. W. from Fez, and 156 miles S. of Gibraltar. Lat. 34 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20 min. W.

SALLENT, a town of Arragon in Spain, and in a valley of the ſame name, otherwiſe called Val de Tena. It contains 200 houſes, and ſtands about four miles from the ſource of the Gallego, which runs through it. In the neighbourhood is a prodigious water-fall of the river Aqua-limpa; whence the town probably takes its name.

The valley of Sallent lies in the very heart of the Pyrenees, being the higheſt and moſt remote towards Gaſcony in France. Here are but 500 houſes more, and yet a conſiderable trade is carried on all the ſummer, though the vaſt quantities of ſnow which cover theſe mountains render the country impaſſable near ſix months in the year. From thence two paſſes lead into France, the one to the W. over Gallego towards Bearn; and the other on the E. over a chaſm of Mount Forqueta leading to Bigorre. Above 200 ſprings water and fertilize the grounds, ſo that they feed upwards of 30,000 head of cattle. Beſides, here are vaſt numbers of deer, hares, rabbits, and wild-fowl. They have alſo great ſtore of rye, barley, and hay, with ſome little wheat.

SALM, a county or earldom of Lorrain, in the Waſgaw mountains. It belongs at preſent to the empire of Germany, and was formerly a fief poſſeſſed by the Biſhop of Metz. It was afterwards divided into two equal parts by John Count of Salm, among his two ſons. The E. part of the county lying towards Alſace belongs to the dioceſe of Straſburg, and the W. confining on Lorrain to that of Toul.

The town of the ſame name with the county laſt-mentioned, ſtands forty-five miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. E.

SALMANSWEILER, a town of Suabia, in Germany, where is the richeſt Ciſtercian abbey in the empire. The town, though ſmall, is well-peopled with Catholics, and has a good traffic in corn. It ſtands about four miles E. from Piulendorf.

SALO, in Latin *Salodium*, a town of the Breſcian, a Venetian province in Upper Italy. It ſtands on the W. ſide of the Garda lake, and is noted for its manufacture of fine needles, which are in great requeſt, and bring a good profit to the inhabitants. It lies forty-five miles N. E. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 10 deg. 48 min. E.

SALO, *Rivera di*, a territory of the laſt-mentioned Breſciano, in Upper Italy. It lies adjacent to the Garda-lake, extending from the town of Salo to Prato di Fame, where the prelates of Trent, Verona, and Breſcia, may ſhake hands each in his own dioceſe. This territory being ſheltered by very high mountains to the N. produces fine olives, citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruit in great plenty.

SALON, a ſmall town in the dioceſe of Arles and Provence, in France. It is the capital of Crau. Here is a caſtle, a collegiate church, and ſeveral convents.

Noſtradamus, reſiding in Salon, died and was buried in the Franciſcan church of this place, in 1566, where is a monument and epitaph for him, which tells us, "That he alone was worthy in the opinion of all mankind to write with his almoſt divine pen, the future "events of the whole world from the motion and influence of the ſtars." It ſtands between Arles and Aix, and lies twenty-four miles N. W. of Marſeilles. Lat. 43 deg. 35 min. N. long. 5 deg. 8 min. E.

SALONA, the ancient *Amphiſſa*, a town of Achaia, in European Turkey; it ſtands on a rock, at the top of which is a caſtle. The Chriſtians and Turks here are equal in number, the former having ſix churches, and the latter ſeven moſques; but no Jews are permitted. The trade conſiſts in ſome cotton, but chiefly tobacco, and that a very cheap kind.

Buſching has a place of the ſame name in Venetian Dalmatia, formerly a conſiderable city, the reſidence of the Kings of Illyrium; now a ſmall port-town on a bay of the Adriatic, a little E. of Spalatro; unleſs both theſe be one and the ſame place. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 18 deg. 5 min. E.

SALONICHI, the ancient *Theſſalonica*, the capital of Macedonia, in European Turkey. This is a famous trading city, at the extremity of the bay of the ſame name, the ancient *Sinus Thermaicus*, in the Archipelago, or Ægean ſea. Here are remains of celebrated antiquities and magnificent churches. It is the ſeat of a Turkiſh Baſſa or Prefect, and the ſee of a Greek and Romiſh Archbiſhop, moſt of the inhabitants being ſtill Chriſtians.

A good foreign trade is ſtill carried on here in ſilk, wool, leather, wax, cotton, &c. and chiefly managed by the Jews; and it has an Engliſh Conſul. This city is ſaid to be upwards of ten miles in circuit; its walls were flanked with towers, and defended by three caſtles towards the ſea; and on the land-ſide is a fortreſs. In Salonichi are reckoned forty-eight moſques, among which is St. Demetrius's church, a moſt noble ſtructure, ſupported by columns of marble, jaſper, and porphyry; alſo the Rotunda and Santa Sophia. Among its triumphal arches is one almoſt entire, with fine figures of the Emperor Antonine.

The Greeks have thirty churches, and the Jews thirty-ſix large ſynagogues, beſides ſmall ones, and two colleges for educating their youth. St. Paul preached the goſpel here, two epiſtles of his to the Theſſalonians being ſtill extant in the ſacred canon. Here Euſtathius, the commentator on Homer, &c. was born. This place having been ſold to the Venetians in 1313, Sultan Amurath II. took it from them, and the Turks have poſſeſſed

poſſeſſed it ever ſince. It lies 264 miles W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 24 deg. 5 min. E.

SALOP, a name given to Shropſhire, one of the counties of England.

SALPE, the ancient *Salapia*, in the Capitanate, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It has been long ſince deſtroyed, and its ruins are ſtill to be ſeen between the lake of the ſame name, the channel of S. Antonio, and the mouth of the Offanta.

SALSES, a town of Rouſſillon, belonging to France. It ſtands on the confines of Languedoc, having an old fort, which defends the great road from Perpignan to Narbonne and the Salſes lake. It ſtands twelve miles N. of Perpignan. Lat. 43 deg. 11 min. N. long. 2 deg. 38 min. E.

SALSET, *North*, an iſland on the coaſt of Decan and East Indies, in Aſia. It is alſo called Canorein, and waſhed on two ſides by the water of Bombay-harbour. It is twenty-five miles long and ten broad; others make it of greater dimenſions. The iſland abounds in game, peacocks, ſpotted deer, &c. with ſeveral ſeats. Beſides garden-vegetables, here are excellent water-melons, and ſweet onions, with which it ſupplies the neighbouring iſlands and Goa. It is full of villages and churches, &c. and is parted from Bombay by a narrow channel about half a mile over, and fordable at low-water. In it are the remains of an ancient temple of ſurpriſing workmanſhip, and an aqueduct cut out of a rock. It belongs to Portugal. Lat. 19 deg. 15 min. N. long. 72 deg. 15 min. E.

SALSET, *South*, an iſland in the East Indies, in Aſia, which is annexed to the crown of Portugal. It lies oppoſite to Goa. The mouth of the river between both, forms a noble harbour from ſix to eight fathom water. Its N. end is very ſtrong, having two royal forts. It is ſaid to contain 50,000 ſouls in fifty villages. Its produce, like that of Goa, is arrack and ſalt. The neareſt port of Salſette is but three leagues from Goa.

SALSONA, the ancient *Calta*, a city of Catalonia, in Spain, on the river Cardonero (Lobregat). It is an epiſcopal ſee. It lies forty-ſix miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 56 min. N. long. 1 deg. 31 min. E.

SALTA, a town of Tucuman, in Paraguay, South America. It ſtands on a ſmall river, over which is a bridge. It is inhabited moſtly by Spaniards, with about 400 houſes, and five or ſix churches or monaſteries. Its only defence is the ſtoutneſs of the inhabitants, who by their frequent wars with their neighbours have become expert ſoldiers. Here are about 500 men able to bear arms, beſides triple that number of ſlaves, negroes as well as mulattoes. This is a place of great reſort on account of great quantities of corn, meal, wine, cattle, ſalt, meat, &c. ſent from hence into Peru and other parts. It ſtands but a little way S. E. from San Salvador, and about fifteen leagues from Eſtero.

SALTASH, a borough of Cornwall, governed by a Mayor, &c. which ſends two members to parliament. It is a league from Plymouth dock; to which there is a ferry over the river Tamar, and called Crimble-paſſage. Here is an handſome market and town-houſe, with a church and free-ſchool. The inhabitants traffic much in malt and beer: they have alſo ſome ſhips that uſe the Newfoundland fiſhery. The market here is on Tueſday, being very plentiful; and the fairs are held February 6, and Auguſt 5, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and ſome few hops. It ſtands twenty miles from Launceſton, and 218 from London.

SALTFLEET, a ſmall market-town, on the coaſt of Lincolnſhire.

SALTHORP, or SALFORD, part of the town of Manchester, in Lancaſhire, is ſo called; and it ſtands on the other ſide of the Irwell. See MANCHESTER.

SALTO, a place in the road to Lima, in Peru, South America, which ſerves as a kind of harbour for boats. It ſtands at the head of ſome creeks, particularly Jambeli, between fourteen and fifteen leagues from the coaſt; but is entirely deſtitute of inhabitants, no freſh water being found in or near it: ſo that it only ſerves for landing of goods for Tumbez, to which place they are carried on mules, its whole trade conſiſting in this article. It does not afford the leaſt ſhelter, all the goods being depoſited in a ſmall open ſquare; but no rain falling here, they receive no damage.

Here, as along all the creeks, mangrove-trees ſtand very thick, with their roots and branches ſo interwoven as to be impenetrable, and ſwarming with muſketos: the only ſhelter againſt theſe inſects is pitching a tent.

The more inland parts, where the tides do not reach, are covered with foreſts of ſmaller trees, containing great numbers of deer, but at the ſame time infeſted with tygers.

SALTON, a ſeat in Mid-Lothian, and the S. of Scotland, belonging to the late Lord Juſtice-Clerk of that kingdom.

SALTON, gives alſo title of Lord to a branch of the Lovat family, who reſide near Fraſerburgh, in Buchan, and the N. of Scotland.

SALTRIES, *The two*, in Huntingdonſhire, between which Stangate, a part of the Herman-ſtreet, traverſes great woods. Here was a religious foundation of Simon Silvanect, the ſecond Earl of Huntington and Northampton; among the ruins of which lie buried Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale in Scotland, and Cleveland in England, with Iſabel his conſort, from whom the Royal Family of Scotland is deſcended.

SALTSBURG. See SALSBURG.

SALT-SEA (See DEAD-SEA) a lake of Paleſtine, in Aſia.

SALTWOOD-CASTLE, once a ſtrong ſeat of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. It ſtands about a mile from Hythe, in Kent. The outer-wall has towers and battlements, with a deep ditch: within ſtands the main body of the palace, at the gate of which are two high towers, and over it the arms of Archbiſhop Courthey, the founder. This inner-work has a ſtill higher wall, with a broad embattelled parapet a-top. The lodgings are all demoliſhed. The floor of the ruined chapel is ſtrongly vaulted. Anchors have been dug up hereabouts.

SALVADOR, *San*, ſo called by the Portugueſe, but by the inhabitants Banza-Congo, i. e. the capital of Congo Proper, in Africa. It ſtands on a very high and ſteep mountain, even and ſpacious a-top; at its foot ſouthwards runs the river Lelunda. The ſtreets are long and broad, regularly planted with palm-trees; the houſes are low, and white-waſhed within and without. The Portugueſe built here very ſtately churches, and a fortreſs, on the higheſt part of the mountain; but now, only the walls of one of theſe churches remains. The negroes have turned the fortreſs into a palace for their king. The Europeans have been obliged to remove to another part of the town; the houſes which they have raiſed are very well-built, and they themſelves are reckoned to be above 4000. Here are neither fleas, muſketos, nor bugs; but they have vaſt numbers of ants. The cathedral is built of ſtone; as alſo thoſe of our Lady, St. Peter, and St. Antony, &c. Upon the death of almoſt every King, the choice of a ſucceſſor occaſions ſuch civil wars, as render this town deſolate; but theſe troubles are ſoon over. It ſtands in lat. 6 deg. 23 min. S. long. 17 deg. 10 min. E.

SALVADOR, *San*, a town of the captainric of Rio de Janeiro and Braſil, in South America. It ſtands on the N. ſide of Cape Cold, or Cabo Frio.

SALVADOR, *San*, or CIVIDAD DA BAHIA, the capital of all Braſil, in South America. This is the ſeat of the Governor and Archbiſhop of this country. It ſtands on the bay of All Saints, near the river Pitangi, is large, rich, and well-built; but upon an uneven ground, upon an eminence of about 100 fathoms, formed by the E. ſide of the bay; ſo that cranes, &c. convey the goods up and down from the city to the port. Though the ſtreets are ſtraight, and of a good breadth, moſt of them are ſo ſteep as to be impracticable by coaches or chairs; to ſupply which defect the rich cauſe themſelves to be carried about in a kind of cotton hammocks called ſerpentines, which hang by the ends to a long pole, and are carried by two negroes

groes on their heads or ſhoulders. This bed has a teſter and curtains, with a velvet pillow.

This irregular ſituation however does not hinder the place from being one of the moſt trading and richeſt cities in the country; and it moreover contributes much to its ſtrength. The E. ſide is almoſt inacceſſible, and the other parts are well-fortified both by art and nature, the avenues to it being defended by ſeveral forts, in which and the town are no more than ſix companies of regular forces.

The commerce of this capital is very conſiderable, conſiſting in woollen and linen cloths of all ſorts, hats, ſtockings both of ſilk and thread, wheat, barley, meal, biſcuit, Port wine, houſhold and kitchen furniture, Guiney ſlaves, &c. oil, cheeſe, beef, and pork ſalted; in return for which they export gold, ſugar, tobacco, ſnuff, Braſil wood, hides, tallow, balſam of capivy, hipecacuanha, &c. Theſe are conveyed up and down upon ſledges, which are drawn by cranes turned by ſlaves; and the way, being 140 fathoms in length, is boarded, that the ſledges may meet with no obſtruction.

The inhabitants above the common rank are courteous; but the lower claſs are inſolent, and the ſoldiery are given to all manner of vice, and ſome of them are dangerous aſſaſſins. The women here are kept even more ſtrictly than in Portugal; yet they find means to elude the watchfulneſs of their keepers. Huſbands however make no ſcruple to ſtab or poiſon their wives if they catch them a-tripping. The generality of the people here are rich, and much given to traffic; yet many of the wealthy citizens breed ſome of their ſons to the church, who are obliged to prove themſelves old Chriſtians, that is, of a family which has never been tainted with Judaiſm or Mooriſm.

The houſes here are handſomely built, moſtly of brick or ſtone, and richly furniſhed. The city is ſuppoſed to contain about 2000 of theſe. Here poor wretches of both ſexes among the negroes are expoſed ſtark naked to public ſale, and of blacks there are twenty to one white.

The churches, monaſteries, &c. here, are not only built in the moſt ſumptuous manner, but adorned with every thing rich and coſtly. The upper town has many ſuch ſplendid ſtructures, the moſt conſiderable of which is the cathedral of San Salvador. The church belonging to the Jeſuits college is all built of marble brought from Europe; the ſacriſty is very rich. The Vice-roy's palace is a moſt ſumptuous building, as are the archbiſhop's palace, the courts of judicature, hoſpitals, &c.

The traffic of this place is ſtill much enhanced by its correſpondence with Rio de Janeiro, near which are the gold mines called Pauliſtas. Though the inhabitants are forbid to wear any gold or ſilver-lace, yet they have ornaments of maſſy gold about themſelves, and they will ſometimes hang them about their black women ſlaves.

Strangers are not permitted to reſort thither to carry away the produce of the country, though they would buy it with ſpecie, much leſs to carry their goods to ſell or exchange here.

The bay of All Saints is in general rich and populous, but the climate is exceſſive hot and unhealthy. Here are great rains in winter, and proviſions are ſcarce and bad. The fruits and greens are eaten up by piſmires.

The Portugueſe are ſo addicted to the planting of ſugar and tobacco, that ſome have upwards of 500 ſlaves, whoſe labour is ſo hard, and ſuſtenance ſo ſmall, that they are reckoned to live long, if they hold it out ſeven years. So great is the application of the Portugueſe to this trade, that they take no care to ſow or plant other kinds of vegetables, which makes all proviſions exceſſive dear. For fiſh, though their coaſts ſwarm with various ſorts, none will be at the pains to catch them; and as to fleſh, the paſture being ſo far off, the cattle either die by the way, or are mere carrion by that time they are brought to town.

This being the principal city and province in all Braſil, the above particular detail may ſerve to give a clearer idea of the reſt of the country, its trade, government, &c.

SALVADOR, *San*, or XUXUI, in the province of Tucuman, near the confines of Peru, in South America. It ſtands at the foot of a mountain, which forms a part of the Andes. By it runs a conſiderable river a little above its junction with the Leon, from which both deſcend into the Rio Vermejo or Red river. It contains about 300 houſes, and is the moſt northerly in all this province, and within a degree of the S. tropic, and about eighty-three leagues from Potoſi.

SALVADOR, ST. or CUZCATLAN, a town of Guatimala Proper, and Mexico, or New Spain, in North America. Its ſituation is variouſly given by geographers. Here is a Spaniſh Governor, but it is a poor place. On its N. ſide are the high mountains of Chontales, inhabited by poor Indians. In the bottom where the town ſtands there are manufactories of ſugar and indigo, and ſome farms for cattle. In its neighbourhood is a volcano.

SALVATERRA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura. It lies twenty-four miles S. E. of Badajos. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. W.

SALVATIERRA, a ſmall town of Galicia, in Spain, on the river Minho, and confines of Portugal. It lies fifty-ſix miles S. of Compoſtella. Lat. 42 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 min. W.

SALUCES. See SALUZZO, a marquiſate of Piedmont, in Upper Italy.

SALUGIO, a town of ſome note in the duchy of Montferrat, in Upper Italy; and this is all we are informed about it.

SALURN, a town in the biſhopric of Trent, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany. Near it is a ſteep rock on which there is a ſmall caſtle, with only one tower, which ſerves as a redoubt, but very well defended. It ſtands about two hours journey from Newmarket.

SALUZZO, by the French called *Saluces*, and in Latin *Marchionatus Salutiarum*, a marquiſate and ſmall diſtrict of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies at the foot of the Alps, being bounded by Piedmont Proper on the E. by Dauphiny on the W. the county of Nice on the S. and the valley of Lucerne on the N. It belongs to the Duke of Savoy. Here is a ſubterraneous road cut through the ſolid rock about four miles long; this facilitates very much the paſſage of beaſts of burthen, &c. from France to Italy. It is hewn thro' part of the Viſo, one of the higheſt of the Alps, and from which the Rhone iſſues.

Its capital of the ſame name, the *Salutiæ*, or ancient *Auguſta Vagiennorum*. It ſtands alſo at the foot of the Alps, about a mile from the Po, and is the ſee of a Biſhop under Turin. The cathedral is rich and magnificent; the caſtle which defends it on a neighbouring eminence is a ſtout building.

In 1690 the French took this place, and demoliſhed its walls; and on the 7th of July 1706, a bloody battle was fought by the French and Piedmonteſe in the plain between Saluzzo and the city of Lucerne, on the banks of the Po. It ſtands ſeventeen miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. E.

SALZBURG, or SALTSBURG, an archbiſhopric in the S. E. corner of the circle of Bavaria, in Germany. Through this country runs the river Salz from Tirol, paſſing to the Inn. It is bounded on the E. by Stiria and Upper Auſtria, on the W. by the county of Tirol, on the N. by the duchy of Bavaria, and on the S. by that of Carinthia and the biſhopric of Brixen. Its extent is 100 miles from E. to W. and 64 from N. to S. This is a dry, rocky, and barren country, ſome valleys excepted; yet it abounds with ſalt, mines of copper and iron, alſo a little ſilver. It has excellent quarries, from which is dug a ſtone not inferior to jaſper. Here is that called the Gaſtein-bath, the waters of which are good for the ſtone, the colic, the venereal, and other malignant diſtempers, by only bathing in them. They are very hot, and taſte ſtrong of ſeveral minerals.

The Archbiſhop is one of the richeſt Prelates in Germany,

many, a Prince of the Empire, perpetual Legate to the ſee of Rome, and Primate of Germany. He ſits in the general diet on the firſt bench next to the Electors, and after them he has the firſt voice: he and the Archduke of Auſtria preſide by turns in the college of Princes. He is co-director of the circle of Bavaria with the elector of this name. His eccleſiaſtical privileges are very great: from him lies no appeal to the Papal Nuncios, as from the other Biſhops. He nominates to the canonicates vacant in the Pope's months, and has the diſpoſal of the four biſhoprics of Gurck (but this alternately with the Archduke of Auſtria) Chiemſee, Lavant, Seggau or Seccau. His ſuffragans are the Biſhops of Ratiſbon, Freiſingen, Paſſau, and Brixen. His revenue amounts to 80,000 l. the very ſalt which is carried into Bavaria and Suabia bringing him in 30,000 of it annually. He has better than 6000 l. a year for his private purſe; and for officiating in three ſolemn ſervices he has 2000 l. each. He can raiſe 8000 men; and, as he is abſolute, he is maſter of all the revenues of the country: beſides, he holds the deanery in commendam, which brings him in 2000 l. more. His chapter is compoſed of twenty-four canons, who muſt be noble by eight deſcents; but admits of no Princes to be members. The Archbiſhop at coming to this ſee muſt pay 100,000 crowns to Rome for the pall; but the country generally raiſes it for him, beſides a free gift of the like ſum at the ſame time. He has his great officers of ſtate, and a very numerous retinue. He confers alſo the order of St. Rupert, inſtituted in 1702, by Archbiſhop John Erneſt, having annexed thereto ſix commanderies or prebends of a conſiderable revenue. He has two pleaſure-houſes, namely, Geiſheim and Heilbron, both magnificent ſtructures, eſpecially the latter, not above a mile from the city of Salzburg, worth viſiting on account of its caſcades, ſummer-houſes, ſtatues, &c.

Since the year 1730, all at once upwards of 20,000 perſons abandoned this country with their eſtates and fortunes, declaring themſelves Lutherans, and were obliged upon this to remove, going to other parts of Germany, Pruſſia, Holland, and Great Britain; the latter having ſent great numbers of them to Carolina, Georgia, &c. in North America.

"The rigid Archbiſhop," ſays Baron Pollnitz, "knew not there was a fire, till it was too late to "put it out; and inſtead of the compaſſion and cha- "rity, which, like water, were neceſſary to extinguiſh "it, he poured in the oil of hatred and violence, "abandoning himſelf entirely to a furious perſecuting "zeal."

Its metropolis is of the ſame name, and ſtands at the confluence of the Salz and two other rivers. By reaſon of the mountains about it, Salzburg is not near ſo broad as long. It is well-fortified, having the caſtle of Munichenberg on an eminence, forming a kind of citadel, furniſhed with a good arſenal and ammunition. At the caſtle there is always a guard of fifty men, and the garriſon of the town commonly conſiſts of 600 men in barracks. Here are fine ſtructures, and its public inns are very ſpacious. The cathedral is a magnificent fabric of free-ſtone, with a ſtately front. It has four marble ſtatues of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Rupert, and St. Virgilius; the two latter being formerly its Biſhops. The inſide of the whole church is adorned with pilaſters of the Corinthian order. It is built in the form of a croſs, with a lofty dome. Here are four organs, beſides a large pair; ſo that the muſic is always choice. Its high altar is of marble, which on grand feſtivals bears a ſun of gold, adorned with precious ſtones to the value of 100,000 crowns, with a large croſs of ſolid gold, four gold candleſticks, &c. The pavement of the church is large marble ſquares of various colours.

The palace is very magnificent, containing 173 rooms richly furniſhed; the Archbiſhop's apartment is ſtately, with a large marble ſtair-caſe, and the cielings finely painted and gilt. The furniture is ſurpriſingly rich. Another apartment ſtill more magnificent, if poſſible, is uſed in days of ceremony. The principal rooms are a large ſalon, and next to it another, &c. Over the Archbiſhop's is an apartment for lodging of foreign Princes, conſiſting of a ſuite of rooms hung with very rich tapeſtry, particularly one ſett repreſenting the wars between Pompey and Cæſar, for which 40,000 florins were offered. The ſtables can contain 150 horſes in two rows, with a pretty high roof, ſupported by two ranges of ſtone-pillars; alſo two grand riding-houſes.

Near Trinity-college-church, at the palace of Mirabel, a ſummer-retirement, are fine gardens, and its chapel is magnificent. Here the Capuchins have a convent worth ſeeing. In St. Sebaſtian's church-yard is the tomb of Paracelſus, who gave away all his eſtate to the poor, and died September 4, 1541.

Salzburg is built on both ſides of the river, over which is a covered wooden bridge. The government of the univerſity is in the hands of the Benedictines. Here are ſecular profeſſors of the civil law; but the rector is always a friar, and the other profeſſors, to the number of thirty, are taken from ſeveral abbeys. Here ſtudy great numbers of young friars, as well as of the neighbouring nobility.

Here is a good trade, particularly in ſalt from the neighbouring ſalt-pits. It ſtands about ſeventy-one miles E. of Munich. Lat. 47 deg. 45 min. N. long. 13 deg. 5 min. E.

SALZBURG, or SALTZBERG, a ſmall town of Aggerhuus, in Norway, on the river Drammen, which falls into Chriſtiania bay, from the city of which name it lies about fifteen miles to the N. Here is a pretty conſiderable trade from the neighbouring copper and iron mines.

SALSBURG, or WIZAGNA, a town of Tranſylvania, ſo called from the ſalt-pits in its neighbourhood, which yield a conſiderable revenue to the Prince. It ſtands about a German mile from Hermanſtadt.

SALZDAHL, a fine palace of the Duke of Brunſwic, about a league from Wolfenbuttel and the city of Brunſwic; the road to which is lined with a very fine row of trees. It has rich furniture, and a choice collection of pictures in a large gallery. Here are two cabinets; the one full of the fineſt porcelain, and the other of vaſes and urns painted by Raphael.

SALZUNGEN, a place of importance on account of its ſalt-pits, in Franconia, a circle of Germany. It ſtands on the river Werra, and belongs to a branch of Saxe-Gotha.

SAMANDRACHI, the ancient *Samothracia*, a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It lies N. of Lemnos, about half way between it and the coaſt of Romania. It is twenty miles in circuit, and pretty well cultivated; but has no convenient port nor place of note for ſhipping, being frequented only by pirates.

SARMARCAND, formerly the capital city of Maurenner, the moſt northern province of Uſbeck Tartary. It lies N. and was the ſeat of Tamerlane's empire, eighty-two miles E. of Bockara. Lat. 40 deg. 10 min. N. long. 66 deg. 5 min. E.

SAMARIA, the modern *Sebaſte*, a name given it by Herod, and the ancient ſeat of the Kings of Iſrael after the diviſion of the ten tribes, in Paleſtine and Aſiatic Turkey. It has been long ſince buried under its ruins, but the noble remains ſtill to be ſeen of the fine ſtructures which Herod built here are ſufficient proofs of its ancient ſplendor. Under the Romans it was the metropolis of Paleſtina Secunda, and under the Chriſtians an Archiepiſcopal ſee. It ſtood on an oval mount, now turned moſtly into gardens; on the N. ſide is a large ſquare piazza encompaſſed with pillars, and on the E. ſome poor remains of a great church built by the Empreſs Helena over the place where John the Baptiſt is ſaid to have been impriſoned and beheaded. Here reſide a few poor Turkiſh families. Samaria lay on the confines of the half tribe of Manaſſeh, forty-ſix miles N. of Jeruſalem, the capital of the Kings of Judah. Lat. 32 deg. 46 min. N. long. 38 deg. 10 min. E.

SAMARIA,

SAMARIA, or SAMORJA, the principal town in the iſland of Schutt, in Hungary. Here the provincial diets meet. It carries on a briſk trade, though it has been often burnt, and is under the juriſdiction of the caſtle of Preſburg.

SAMBALLAS, or SAMBLAS, ſeveral iſlands in the American, or as it is commonly denominated the North ſea. They lie not far from the coaſt of Darien, are uninhabited, but claimed by the Spaniards as belonging to that continent. Theſe lie eighty-four miles E. of Porto Bello. Lat. 10 deg. 10 min. N. long. 81 deg. 10 min. W.

SAMBALUT, one of the places on the left ſide of the river Nile, in Africa, between the town of Aſſuana juſt below the cataracts, to that of Chilacan, where the Nile begins to divide itſelf into the two ſtreams which form the Delta.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands. It riſes on the confines of Picardy, in France, and running N. E. through Hainault, paſſes through Maubeuge and Charleroy, and at length it falls into the Maeſe at Namur.

SAMBUCA, La, formerly called *Zabuth*, a ſmall town of the Val di Mazara, in the iſland of Sicily, and Lower Italy. It gives title of Marquis, and ſtands about ten miles from the ſea, on the road from Sacca to Palermo.

SAMIEN, a ſmall iſland of Dronthiem, a province of Norway. It lies about 120 miles to the N. E. of the iſle of Loffoten.

SAMMARA, a city of Bulgaria in Muſcovite Tartary. It ſtands on the left ſhore of the river of the ſame name, E. of the Wolga, into which it falls a little below. It ſtands on a moderate declivity, is large, but wretchedly built of wood, as well as its walls and towers. The town almoſt covers the whole hill, and its ſuburbs extends along the river. It lies forty miles S. of Bulgar. Lat. 52 deg. 40 min. N. long. 50 deg. 30 min. E.

SAMOJITIA, in Poliſh *Zmuydz*, or *Xieſtwo Zmudſkie*, a province of Great Poland; it lies on the N. of Pruſſia, of a triangular form, between Courland and Semigallia on the N. Lithuania (in which ſome include it) on the E. and S. E. and Ducal or Poliſh Pruſſia on the S. W. with a ſmall part of it extending W. quite to the Baltic. Its greateſt breadth from S. to N. is about 90 or 100 miles; but it is much contracted at both extremities. Its ſoil is marſhy, as the name in the native language ſignifies. It abounds with rivers and lakes, which at ſome ſeaſons overflow the land; the country is in general mountainous and woody, but it has ſeveral tracts that yield corn and paſture, with unuſually great quantities of honey, almoſt every tree having a ſwarm of bees, and the wax produced from theſe is whiter and purer than that of Lithuania or Livonia. A breed of horſes here, which are but ſmall, are yet ſprightly, ſwift, and hardy. Though their arable land is very ſtiff, the inhabitants ſtill uſe only wooden plow-ſhares, in oppoſition to all endeavours uſed by their Staroſta's for introducing iron ones, from which they were obliged to deſiſt, for fear of an inſurrection.

It is at preſent ſubject to Poland; and in the late wars with Sweden it was almoſt ruined.

The common people live in low longiſh cottages, moſtly near lakes and rivers, and covered with thatch or boards: the hearth is in the middle of the hut, and one room ſerves them and their cattle. Moſt of the inhabitants differ but little in manners, habit, or language, from the Lithuanians. Though Chriſtianity, which was firſt preached here by Meinardus in the year 1200, prevailed in many places; yet ſome, eſpecially in the deſerts, retain the moſt ridiculous Pagan idolatry, worſhipping a four-footed ſerpent called Givoſit.

About the cloſe of October, men, women, children, and ſervants, meet at a place appointed, where a cloth being ſpread upon ſtraw, ſeveral loaves are ſet, and between every two a large pot of beer; then divers beaſts being ſacrificed, after cutting off a bit from every part, which they ſcatter about the room, they eat and drink heartily.

The peaſants are not ſo laborious as the Lithuanians; ſo that inſtead of bread they uſe green turnips as big as a man's head, that grow wild. They quench ſeveral red-hot ſtones ſucceſſively in their mead and beer after boiling a whole night, in order to render them laxative; and this drink they put into veſſels made of bark.

Hard drinkers they reward with preſents. They live to a good old age, ſome reaching to 100 and 120, &c.

The Samojitians, as well as the Poles, plow, ſow, and harrow, all at a time; and the ground being once improved by burning, will bear ſeven or eight crops without manure. When they burn the woods on their lands, they only prune off the ſide-branches to let in the ſun. This a peaſant does with great dexterity, having a ſeat of rope like a ſtirrup, faſtened to a long cord, which being caſt over an arm of a tree, a boy on the ground draws him up and down; and then he eaſily ſhifts himſelf by his hook to the next tree. They ſow two parts of barley with one of wheat; ſo that the barley may be cut down in one harveſt, and the wheat reaped the next. In time of war they bury their corn under ground, and dry it with ſmoke before they lay it up in their granaries.

This province has three ſenators; namely, the Biſhop, a Staroſt, with the power of a Woywode, and a Caſtellan of Samojitia. It contains three diſtricts or captainſhips, without any palatinates.

SAMOIDIA, or SAMOIEDA, a province of Aſiatic Ruſſia. It lies on the N. of Siberia, from Archangel quite to Aſiatic Tartary. It is the moſt northern part of the Ruſſian empire, extending itſelf to the Frozen or N. ocean, which bounds it on the N. as Siberia does on the S. Its boundaries on the W. ſide are the famed Riphæan mountains, which ſurround the river Petzora.

It is divided into Obdora, the ancient ſeas of the Vogulici and Hugriliſci, on the W. ſide of the river Oby and Manamo, and Loppa on the E. ſide of the ſame.

The people are called Samoids, ſignifying in the Ruſſian language man-eaters. However, as this is not clearly made out, and with adequate certainty, they are not unlike the Laplanders and Greenlanders, both in ſtature, phyſiognomy, and even manners, leading a miſerable, if not a beaſtly life, their habitations being in huts and caves under the ſnow: hunting is their only employment in winter, as fiſhing is in ſummer. Inſtead of bread they eat dried fiſh; and they have no towns. They travel in ſleds drawn by rein-deer, ſo as to go 200 miles a day. They are excellent archers, and very nimble after their game. Their dreſs conſiſts only of deer-ſkins, with the fur outwards, but of different colours for the women, who add ſome ſlips of red, yellow, and blue cloth, or ſome woollen liſt, &c. with a large fur-cap on their heads. Their courtſhips are ſhort and eaſy, three or four rein-deer purchaſing a wife from the parents; and they are generally contented with one or two, &c.

They have an imperfect notion of a ſupreme Being, who governs the world, and of a future ſtate of bliſs or miſery; but they worſhip the ſun, moon, and ſtars. They are given to ſeveral other kinds of idolatry, and eſpecially ſorcery: but this the Ruſſians, where-ever they have conquered, have forbidden under ſevere penalties.

The Samoids ſpread eaſtwards all along the N. coaſts, as far as the river Argnu, which is the boundary between Ruſſia and China on that ſide. Their territories reach in breadth from the arctic circle, quite to the Frozen or N. ſea. They have chiefs among them, to whom they pay tribute, beſides that for the Czar. Among them is a great number of tribes, differing much in their language, though not in their manners.

In their ſubterraneous habitations they are confined eight or nine months in the year, being ſtifled with ſtench and ſmoke. They are in ſhort, of a low ſtature, broad-ſhoulders, ſquat noſes, hanging lips, frightful eyes, brown complexions, thin beards, and long clotted hair: unleſs ſome improvements have been made among them under the reigns of the Czar Peter,

and

and his Empreſs Catharine, &c. with the additional influence of Chriſtianity.

SAMOS, by the Turks called *Suſſan*, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Aſia Minor. It lies oppoſite to the S. parts of Ionia, being ſeparated from the main-land by a channel three leagues over. It is ſubject to the Turks, but inhabited by Greek Chriſtians, the number of which may be about 10 or 12,000. Formerly this iſland was a celebrated commonwealth, the lands about which employed 100,000 hands. During the height of Greece's glory, it was well cultivated and peopled. It ſtill produces corn, wine, olives, and other fruits; eſpecially muſcadel, with very fine ſilk. The French purchaſe wool here for their manufactures of this kind. They have honey, ſaffron, ſome minerals, drugs, fine onions, garlick, red-bole, emery, ocre and a black inſipid earth for dyeing; all which are generally exported to Scio, Smyrna, &c. The inhabitants are greatly oppreſſed by the Turks, and often infeſted by pirates. This iſland is about eighty miles in circuit, and thirty miles S. of Smyrna.

This was the birth-place of Juno, the Sybil Samia, Pythagoras, and Polycrates. Here are ſtill ſome ſtately ruins; particularly of the temple of Juno, who was the protectreſs of the iſland.

Its capital is Samo, which ſtands on the S. E. part of the iſland, near a commodious harbour, but little frequented now by reaſon of pirates, who ſwarm in the ſtreights of Great and Little Bogas; ſo that from a well-inhabited city, this place has dwindled to a poor village.

SAMOSATA, once the capital of Comagene, a province of Syria, in Aſiatic Turkey. It ſtood on the Euphrates, near the confines of the Greater Armenia, and was the reſidence of Antiochus Aſiaticus. This was the birth-place of the ſatyriſt Lucian, and of the hereſiarch Paul, Biſhop of Antioch; and commonly called Samoſata. It was an Epiſcopal ſee. Its preſent name is Scempſal; but the place is now only a poor village, ſurrounded with a heap of ruins belonging to the ancient city.

SAMOTHRACIA, a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago or Ægean ſea, near the coaſt of Romania, or the ancient Thrace, in European Turkey.

SAMPION, or SAMPLON, one of the four beaten roads, over the Alps into Italy. It lies between the Upper Vallais, and the valley of Oſſola, in the Milaneſe.

SAN MIGUEL DE IBARRA, a juriſdiction of Quito, in South America. It contains eight principal villages or pariſhes.

The town of the ſame name ſtands on the extremity of a very large plain or meadow, a little way from a chain of mountains to the eaſtward of it, and between two rivers. The ſoil is ſoft and moiſt. It is of a middling buſineſs, with ſtraight broad ſtreets, and the greateſt part of the houſes ſtone or unburnt bricks, and all tiled. They are neat and uniform, though low, having only a ground-floor, except thoſe in the ſquare, which have one ſtorey. It is ſurrounded with ſuburbs, being cottages inhabited by the Indians. The pariſh-church is large, elegant, and well decorated. Here are ſeveral convents, with a college of Jeſuits, and a nunnery. Its inhabitants are reckoned at 10 or 12,000.

The air in this juriſdiction is very mild, leſs cold than that at Quito, and the heat is not inconvenient. Moſt of the farms have ſugar-plantations and mills. Some have the fruits common in a hot climate; and in others cotton only is cultivated. Thoſe ſituated in a leſs hot part cultivate maize, wheat, and barley. Here are large number of goats, but not many ſheep: and the Indians weave a conſiderable quantity of cloth and cotton.

SANAGA, or ST. LEWIS, an iſland and fort of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. Here the French had their principal ſettlement, till lately diſpoſſeſſed by the Engliſh. It ſtands in lat. 16 deg. 10 min. N. and long. 16 min. E. in the middle of the river Senegal, two, three, or four leagues from the bar, according as that river opens itſelf a paſſage, through the ſlip of land called the Point of Barbary. It is but 1150 fathoms long from N. to S. but its breadth is unequal. The river on the E. ſide is 380 fathoms broad, and on the W. 210. The ſoil is low and ſandy. On the extremity towards the bar, the current and North-winds have heaped up ſands, which form a kind of downs. The northern point is covered with black mangroves. For above half the year there is no freſh-water in this iſland, the tide rendering the water ſalt from December till July. During the other months the river being ſwelled by the rains, the ſtrong current prevents the tide from coming up; and then the water is very ſweet. During the dry ſeaſon, the water from wells dug in the ſand, is always brackiſh; and they filtre it through a ſort of porous ſtone.

The fort conſiſts of four round towers of about twenty feet in diameter, making an obtuſe angle, and joined with walls, with a wooden-encloſure terraſſed, under part of which there are ſtorehouſes. Here are ill-contrived baſtions. This fort does not afford lodging for the company's ſervants, who live in little ſtraw-huts without it.

The fort is provided with thirty large guns in ſeveral batteries, beſides a large quantity of ſmall arms and ammunition; and the garriſon keeps guard very exactly againſt any attempts of the negroes.

SANAGO, SENEGA, or SENEGAL, the ſame with the river Niger, in Africa. See NIGER.

SANAH, the only city of Tehamah, a part of the province of Higiaz, and formerly the metropolis of Arabia Felix, in Aſia, long before the birth of Mahometiſm. It ſtands among the mountains, N. E. of Aden, in a very temperate air, where the days are almoſt equal throughout the year. It was formerly the reſidence of the Kings of Yemen, the ruins of whoſe palace are ſtill to be ſeen, upon an hill in the heart of the city. Here are ſeveral moſques.

This is a populous and wealthy place, trafficking, we are told by Oriental authors, more in money than merchandiſe. Lat. 16 deg. 4 min. N. and long. 46 deg. 50 min. E.

SANBAL, or SANBAT, one of the fourteen mid-land provinces of Indoſtan, in Aſia. It is bounded by Bacar on the N. the Gange on the E. the river Semana on the S. and Agra on the W. The Sanſons make it about 230 miles from E. to W. and 120 S. and N. It is very fruitful, and was formerly a populous province.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands in the Eaſt part of the province, on a river which falls into the Granges.

SANBENEDITO, a town of the Mantuan, in the Upper diviſion of Italy. It ſtands on the Po, nine miles S. of the city of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 5 min. N. long. 11 deg. 12 min. E.

SANCERRE, in Latin *Saxia*, as being peopled by Charlemagne with a colony of Saxons, or *Sacrum Cæſaris*, or *Cereris*, as Cæſar lodged his Houſhold Gods and ſacrificed here, and as Ceres was formerly worſhipped in it, a city of Upper Berry, in France. It ſtands on a hill near the Loire, and on the confines of Nivernois. It gives title of Count, and belongs to the houſe of Bourbon-Condé. The yearly income of the manor, with the barony of Vailly, amounts to 20,000 livres. It is a conſiderable bailiwic. This was formerly one of the ſtrongeſt bulwarks of the Proteſtants; but in 1573, after two unſucceſsful aſſaults by Claude de la Chatre, Governor of Berry, who turned the ſiege into a blockade, it was at laſt, through famine, obliged to capitulate. Upon its ſurrender, the caſtle and all its fortifications were razed. It ſtands nine leagues from Nevers, to the N.

SANDA, one of the Orkney iſlands N. of Papa-ſtroma, in the N. of Scotland. It is about twelve miles long, and eight broad; it is well-inhabited, and has two harbours; it abounds with cattle, hay, and fiſh: but the inhabitants bring their fuel from Eda, which lies W. of it.

SANDBACH, a pretty market-town of Cheſhire, on the river Wheelock, a branch of the Weaver, which comes in three channels from Mowcop-hill, near Congleton, and falls into the Dan a little above this place. Its market is on Thurſday, and fairs on Eaſter Tueſday

and the firſt Thurſday after September 10, for cattle and horſes. In the market-place here are two ſmall ſtone-croſſes on ſteps, with certain figures, and the hiſtory of Chriſt's paſſion engraved on them. The ale made here is deſervedly cried up by judges in ſuch matters. Sandbach is five miles from Congleton, 22 from Cheſter, and 153 from London.

SANDBECK, a place in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, where is a remarkable yew-tree in a field called Cuckold's Haven; its branches riſe one above another in natural circles, and is hedged in.

SANBECK, a fine ſeat of the Earl of Scarſborough, in Yorkſhire, with a beautiful lawn before the houſe, and ſpacious woods.

SANDECK, or SANDECZ, a town of Cracow Palatinate, in Little Poland, on the river Donajeck, and at the foot of the Crapach mountains. It is walled, has a collegiate church and ſeveral monaſteries; alſo noted for its trade, the induſtry of its inhabitants, and ſome gold and copper mines.

Sandeck lies thirty-five miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

SANDGATE-CASTLE, a fort built by King Henry VIII. at the bottom of two hills on the coaſt of Kent. It ſtands a little S. of Folkſtone. About it are ſeveral good houſes, and upwards of ſixteen guns protect the fiſhing-craft from privateers in time of war.

SANDOMIR, or SENDOMIR, a Palatinate of Upper or Leſſer Poland. It is bounded by that of Cracow on the W. and S. W. by Hungary on the S. by Mazovia and Great Poland on the N. and by Red Ruſſia and the palatinate of Lublin on the E. It is divided into eight diſtricts, and has nine ſenators. It abounds with mines of gold, ſilver, copper, iron, lead, ſteel, and marble.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands high on the W. ſide of the Weiſſel or Viſtula, near its confluence with the San. It is defended by a ſtrong caſtle on a ſteep rock, beſides walls and out-works. The fort was blown up by the Swedes in 1659. Here is a Dominican monaſtery, a collegiate church, which is very rich, a ſchool where the Jeſuits teach, and other religious houſes.

The Tartars plundered the town in 1240 and 1259, in which latter year a bloody battle was fought between them and the Ruſſians. King Auguſtus diſmantled the place in 1704. The inhabitants here are looked upon as polite; and here are two churches, both ſtanding in the midſt of a foreſt, much frequented by Pilgrims. It lies eighty-four miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49 deg. 26 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

SANDOWN, or SANHAM-CASTLE, which gives name to the bay, is one of the ſtrongeſt in the Iſle of Wight. Here is a garriſon with a Captain and Governor; alſo thirty warders, beſides gunners.

SANDOWN-CASTLE, not far from Deal, in Kent, conſiſts of four lunettes of very thick arched-work of ſtone, with ſeveral port-holes for great guns. In the middle is a large round tower, with a ciſtern on top, and underneath is a vaulted cavern bomb-proof. A ditch incloſes the whole, over which is a draw-bridge.

SANDRIDGE, a village of Hertfordſhire, a little N. W. of Hatfield. It gave title of Baron to the Great Duke of Marlborough, whoſe late Dowager Sarah was a deſcendant from the Jennings of this place. It lies three miles N. of St. Alban's.

SANDULIET, a town of Brabant, a province of the Auſtrian Netherlands; it ſtands on the river Scheld, ten miles N. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 8 min. E.

SANDWICH, the moſt eaſterly of the Cinque ports, in Kent. It is governed by a Mayor, and ſends two Barons to parliament. It ſtands at the mouth of the Stour and bottom of a bay, being well-furniſhed with gardens and water.

Here in 1015 King Canute ſlit the noſes and cut off the hands of the Engliſh hoſtages which were given his father Sweno. It has three churches, three hoſpitals, and a free-ſchool, from which is an exhibition for two ſcholars to Lincoln college, in Oxford, with a cuſtom-houſe and quay. The ſeveral members dependant on the port of Sandwich, are Fordwich, Deal, Warmar, Ramſgate, Stonar, Sar, Brightlingſey. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Montague family. The port has been for many years paſt ſo choaked up with ſand, and a large ſhip of Pope Paul IV. ſunk in the channel, that it cannot receive veſſels of any great burthen.

From this place the London markets are ſupplied with the largeſt and ſweeteſt carrots, and the ſeedſmen with moſt of their ſeeds.

Some Walloons and Dutchmen flying hither from perſecution, have ſet up the manufacture of cloth: but the principal trade of the town is now in ſhipping and malting; and here are two charity-ſchools for twenty-five boys and as many girls. Its markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday; its fair is annually on December 4, for drapery, haberdaſhery, ſhoes, and hardware. It ſtands ten miles from Canterbury, and ſeventy from London.

SANDWYCK, one of the moſt conſiderable places on the iſland of Bornholm, in Denmark, and on its northern coaſt.

SANDY, the Roman *Salinæ*, a town of Somerſetſhire, at the foot of a high ſandy hill, by the bank of the river Yvil. Here vaſt numbers of Roman and Britiſh antiquities, with coins, have been found.

SANDY, formerly a ſtrong fort, about four miles ſouthward of Temsford, in Bedfordſhire, but ruined by the Danes. This ſome ſuppoſe to have been built by the Romans, and Ptolemy's *Salinæ*; but whether it or the former be ſo, antiquarians muſt determine. Several urns and Roman coins however have been dug up in the grounds hereabouts; and the like curioſities are ſtill found. Here is a ſchool for twenty or thirty poor children.

SANEN, a large village in the bailiwic of Rougemont, the laſt place on the German ſide in the canton of Berne, in Switzerland. Here are ſeveral annual fairs, and a weekly market.

SANGANIA, a province of Guzurate, in the ſouthern diviſion of Indoſtan, and Eaſt-Indies, in Aſia. It produces cotton and corn, but it admits of no trade, its inhabitants being a ſett of criminals who have fled thither from juſtice. They endeavour to board all veſſels that they can come up with; and before they engage they drink an intoxicating liquor called Bang, which makes them mad. They are governed by a Princeſs, wear long hair, and when they let it hang looſe, they give no quarter in caſe of any reſiſtance; otherwiſe they are pretty civil.

SANGAAR, a ſtreight dividing the iſland of Niphon in Japan, in Aſia, on the N. ſide from the land of Jetzo.

SANGARA, one of the principal, but according to others, the only town of Cambate, in Monœmugi, in Africa.

SANGUAY, or MECAS, a ſouthern mountain of the Cordillera, in America. It ſtands in the juriſdiction of the ſame name. It is of a prodigious height, and the far greateſt part of its whole ſurface is covered with ſnow. From its ſummit iſſues a continual fire, accompanied with exploſions, which are heard at Pintac in Quito, and near forty leagues diſtance. The adjacent country is totally barren from the cinders ejected by it.

In this parama or deſert riſes the river Sanguay, which cannot be accounted ſmall; but after its junction with the Upamo forms the Payra, which diſcharges itſelf into the Maranon.

SANGUENAY, a province of Eaſtern Canada, in North America. It is divided on the W. from Canada Proper by the river Sanguenay. It has on the N. E. the nation Kileſtenoas or Creſtinaux, on the N. W. Eſquimaux, it is bounded on the S. E. by the river of St. Laurence, and on the S. W. by that of Saguenay, at the mouth of which is the town of Three Rivers. Its extent is reckoned from this laſt-mentioned place and the frontier of Canada Proper to the further extremity of the bay of Seven Iſles. The territory and lands on each

each ſide of the river the French at their firſt ſettling found but indifferent, till ſailing up to Quebec, they have ſince peopled this country.

SANGUENAY, or SAGUENAY, a river in the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name. It iſſues from the lake of St. John, and falls into that of St. Laurence at the town of Tadouſſac. See SAGUENAY.

SANGUESAY, the ancient *Iturifſa*, a city in the diſtrict of the ſame name, and Navarre, in Spain. It ſtands on the river Aragon, twenty-four miles S. of Pampelona. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 18 min. W.

SANGUESA, one of the diſtricts or ſubdiviſions of Navarre, in Spain. It contains the laſt-mentioned city, 12 burghs, and 168 villages.

SANHAM, a place of the Iſle of Wight, and Hampſhire, where is a caſtle.

SANJALLY, a pretty kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, but not dependant on any other. Its King is a Mundingo, and his dominions extends about fourteen leagues along the ſide of the river Gambia.

SANMATHEO, a ſmall town of Valencia, one of the provinces of Spain. It ſtands fifty-eight miles N. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 40 deg. 31 min. N. long. 18 min. W.

SANQUAR, a royal burgh of Nidiſdale, one of the ſubdiviſions of Dumfries-ſhire, in the South of Scotland. It is in the diſtrict of boroughs with Kircudbright, Dumfries, Lochmaban, and Annan, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament. It gives title of Baron to the Duke of Queenſberry. Here is a caſtle, and it has a weekly market. It ſtands four miles from Drumlanerk, twenty-one from Dumfries, and about fifty from Edinburgh.

SANSOM, a ſmall ſea-port on the Euxine ſea, to which the yellow leather of Tocat in Pontus Polemoniacus, in Aſia, is carried by land, and from thence into all parts of Turkey and Europe.

SANSONATE, a port-town of Mexico, in North America, the ſame with TRINIDADA, which ſee.

SANTA, a river of Truxillo, in South America, and in the road to Lima. Its common ford is nearly a quarter of a league broad, forming five principal ſtreams, which are very rapid almoſt throughout the year. It is always forded by very high horſes, called chimbadores, trained up to ſtem the ſtrong current. Theſe guide the loaded mules, otherwiſe the fording would be ſcarcely practicable, the floods often ſhifting the bed of the river. During winter it often ſwells to ſuch a height, by the rains in the mountains, as not to be fordable for ſeveral days, eſpecially if paſſengers have any goods with them. But ſuch as travel without baggage, may, by going ſix or eight leagues higher up, croſs it on balzas of calabaſh; yet even here not without danger, theſe being ſometimes ſwept away by the current into the ſea. When Ulloa croſſed this river, it was at its loweſt, the velocity of the current being, according to his obſervation, thirty-five toiſes in twenty-nine ſeconds and a half; but, at its uſual height, it muſt exceed that by much, and even the celerity of the Maranon at the Pango, or Streight of Manceriche. The town of Santa is peſtered with ſwarms of muſketos. Santa valley is pretty long and broad, and was formerly very populous. It abounds with fruit-trees.

SANTA CLARA, an iſland of the Pacific ocean, in the bay of Guayaquil, and coaſt of Peru, in South America. It lies eighty miles S. of the city of Guayaquil. Lat. 3 deg. 18 min. S. long. 80 deg. 14 min. W.

SANTA MARIA, a town of Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, in South America. It ſtands on a river of the ſame name, a little E. of the bay of Panama, and 100 miles S. of that city. It belongs to Spain. Lat. 7 deg. 46 min. N. long. 80 deg. 5 min. W.

SANTA CRUZ, a town built by the Portugueſe on Cape Aguer, and the W. ſide of the river Suz, in the province of the latter name, and Barbary in Africa; but driven out thence by the prince of the country, who built that of Tarudant at ſome diſtance from it.

SANTA CRUZ, a ſmall open town on the E. ſide of Teneriff, one of the Canary Iſlands, in Africa. It is defended by two forts; beſides two others between the town and the watering-place, with ſome batteries ſcattered along the coaſt, to command the road. In 1657 Admiral Blake attacked the Spaniſh galleons, hauled in under the main-forts; the wrecks of ſome of thoſe that were burnt lie in fifteen fathom water, with moſt of the plate, ſome part of it having been haſtily carried aſhore. In this action the Engliſh battered the town. In the road ſhips muſt ride in thirty, forty, or fifty fathom water, not above half a mile from the ſhore at furtheſt; and if there are many ſhips, they muſt ride cloſe together. The ſhore is generally high, and moſtly ſteep. The road lying open to the E. the winds from that quarter make a great ſwell dangerous for boats landing. The ſmootheſt and beſt parts for this purpoſe, is a ſmall ſandy-cove about a mile N. E. of the road; where there is good water for the ſhipping, which lade here by their boats; as alſo thoſe at Oratavia, the chief port: and ſtill worſe for weſterly, than this for eaſterly winds.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, a government, and Captain-generalſhip, in the audience of Charcas and Peru, in South America. Though its juriſdiction is large, here are not many Spaniards; and the few towns in it are in general Miſſions, called thoſe of Paraguay.

The city of the ſame name, and the capital of this government, ſtands eighty or ninety leagues E. of Plata. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and neither large nor well-built.

SANTA CRUZ, or the Iſland of Cazumel, in Jacatan, a province of Mexico, in North America. It is fifteen miles long, and five broad. It lies four leagues E. of Lake Bacalal. The natives of this and the neighbouring parts, are ſaid to have ſacrificed men, before they were ſubdued by the Spaniards; and here was a temple much frequented by the Barbarians of the continent.

SANTA CRUZ, a port town on the N. ſide of Cuba, one of the Antilles iſlands, in the Gulph of Florida, in North America. It ſtands about ſixty miles E. of the Havanna, with a very good harbour, at the bottom of Mantanzas-bay. Lat. 22 deg. 36 min. N. long. 85 deg. 36 min. W.

SANTA CRUZ, a leeward iſland of the Caribbees, in North America. The natives called it Ay-ay. It has no ſettled inhabitants, and is about ten or twelve leagues in length, and ſomething above three on the E. ſide where broadeſt. It enjoys a good air, but its water is unwholeſome till it has ſettled: the ſoil is fertile, producing ſeveral ſorts of wood, proper both for the dyer and the carpenter. It alſo yields ſugar-canes, oranges, citrons, the madicoa-root, and excellent potatoes, &c.

The large bay on its N. ſide has a baſon, the principal port of the iſland, and a little iſland; and in another on the S. ſide oppoſite to it, are ſeveral inlets of the ſea, and one continued marſh, with numbers of ſmall iſlands; and therefore called the drowned-country.

The Spaniards extirpating the natives, who made a ſtout reſiſtance, it lay long deſolate; but afterwards it had ſeveral merchants, as Engliſh, Dutch, Spaniards, and French, the laſt of theſe abandoning it in 1696. It lies five leagues E. of St. Thomas, and about thirty W. from St. Chriſtopher's.

SANTA FE', i. e. St. Faith (See under FE') a ſmall city of Granada, in Spain, with about 300 families. It ſtands in a delightful plain, and is walled; about ſix miles W. of Granada, and near the ſource of the Gneſcar.

SANTA FE', a city in the government of Buenos Ayres, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, in South America. It ſtands between the Rio de la Plata, and the Rio Salado, which after running through Tucuman, joins the former. It is ſmall and meanly built, the heathen Indians having pillaged it, maſſacring the inhabitants. It is however the channel of commerce between Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, for the herbs Camini and Palos.

SANTA FE' DE BAGOTA, the capital of Terra Firma, in South America. It ſtands on the E. bank of the Magdalena; is the ſeat of the courts in the province of New Granada, and the ſee of an Archbiſhop, with

an

an univerſity. It belongs to Spain. It lies 362 miles S. of Carthagena. Lat. 4 deg. 30 min. N. long. 74 deg. 10 min. W. Beſides this, the Syſtem has Santa Fé d'Antiocha, in Popayan, and Terra Firma.

SANTA FE', the capital of New or North Mexico, in North America. It lies 700 miles W. of the river Miſſiſſippi, and near the Rio del Nort. It is regularly built, is the ſee of a Biſhop, and ſeat of a Governor. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 109 deg. 10 min. W.

SANTA FE', a place near Panama, ſays Moll, and in the middle of the province of Veragua, and audience of Guatimala, in New Spain, or Old Mexico, in North America. Here the King of Spain keeps officers for caſting and refining of gold. It ſtands at the head of a river, which runs into the North ſea.

SANTA LA PARILLA, or SANTA MIRIA DE LA PARILLA, a town of Valles, and Los Reyes, in Peru, South America, and in the road to Lima; from which it is about 200 miles towards the N. It was built on the coaſt, from which it is now half a league diſtant. Having been pillaged in 1685 by ſome Engliſh adventurers, the inhabitants abandoned it; and ſome of them who could not remove further, ſettled in the place where it now ſtands, on the banks of the river Santa. The number of houſes in it does not exceed thirty; the beſt of which are only of baxareque, and the others of ſtraw. The poor families inhabiting theſe are about fifty, conſiſting of Indians, Mulattos, and Meſtizos. Its lat. from an obſervation of ſome ſtars, having no opportunity of doing it by the ſun, Ulloa found to be 8 deg. 57 min. 36 ſec. S.

SANTAREM, a diſtrict of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, conſiſting of fifteen towns.

Its principal town of the ſame name, the ancient *Scalabis*, ſtands on the Tagus, in a plain ſurrounded by mountains, but ſo as to be interſected by valleys. It is built in the form of a half-moon, and defended by a citadel of modern taſte, called Alcaçova. It contains thirteen parochial churches, one of which is collegiate, has an academy of ſciences, antiquities, and languages, with a houſe of mercy, a royal hoſpital, and two others; alſo eleven convents and nunneries. To the juriſdiction of Santarem belong in all forty-five pariſhes. It lies fifty-ſix miles N. E. of Liſbon. Lat. 32 deg. 18 min. N. long. 8 deg. 45 min. W.

SANTEN, an ancient and large town of Cleves, a duchy of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It ſtands on the W. ſhore of the Rhine, is walled, but has no fortifications. Here is a large church like a cathedral, with thirty altars, and the goſpel-hiſtory exquiſitely cut in timber, a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, &c. It belongs to the King of Pruſſia. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of the city of Cleve. Lat. 51 deg. 38 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

SANTERRE, a ſouthern diſtrict of Middle Picardy, in France, lying between the Iſle of France and Artois. It has Vermandois on the E. and Amienois on the W. This is a rich and fruitful country.

SANTHOVEN, a diſtrict of the marquiſate of the Holy Empire, in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

SANTIAGO DE NATA DE LOS CAVALLEROS, (See NATA and Los SANTOS) one of the three cities of Panama, in Terra Firma, in South America. It is large, having houſes made of earth, unburnt bricks, or mud.

SANTIAGO, an audience of Chili, in South America; alſo its capital. See IAGO, ST.

SANTILLANA, in Latin *Fanum Sanctæ Julianæ*, the capital of Auſtria de Santillana, a ſubdiviſion of the principality of Aſturias, in Spain. It is ſmall, has a harbour on the Bay of Biſcay, with a collegiate church, and gives title of Marquis to the Duke l'Infantado. It lies ninety-four miles W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg. 35 min. N. long. 5 deg. 10 min. W.

SANTILLANA, *Aſturia de*, the eaſtern diviſion of the principality of Aſturias, in Spain; Aſturia d'Oviedo being the weſtern diviſion: the former of which is the ſmaller part. The inhabitants, a tribe of the Celts, are celebrated for their inflexible love of liberty, ſtill enjoying their ancient laws, cuſtoms and language.

SANTORINI, the ancient *Caliſte*, i. e. Beautiful Iſle, and afterwards Theraſia, one of the iſlands in the Archipelago, and European Turkey. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Morgo, and forty S. E. of Melos, being about thirty-five miles in circuit. The coaſt all round is almoſt inacceſſibly craggy and rugged, the whole appearing like a rock of pumice-ſtone, having been raiſed by a volcano out of the ſea above a century ago, preceded by an earthquake; but being covered with ſoil a foot in depth, through the induſtry of the inhabitants, it produces barley, plenty of ſtrong red wine, and cotton, with ſome wheat. They are chiefly Greeks; but a third part of them are of the Latin church, and have a Romiſh Biſhop. A Turkiſh officer comes annually among them to collect the Grand Signior's tribute, and to ſee that juſtice is adminiſtered, the natives being permitted to chuſe their own magiſtrates.

The principal trade of this iſland conſiſts in wine, which is exported to all parts of the Archipelago, and even as far as Conſtantinople: the women, while their huſbands are abroad about this traffic, cultivating the vineyards at home. They alſo drive a trade in cotton-manufactures. In this iſland are ſeveral caſtles in the form of a creſcent, round which are houſes; and ſome dwell in caves dug under plowed-lands, out of which they creep like rabbits.

The number of inhabitants in Santorini is computed at 10,000. It had formerly ſeven conſiderable cities. Lat. 36 deg. 26 min. N. long. 25 deg. 38 min. E.

SANTOS, a town in the captainric of St. Vincent, in Braſil, South America. It ſtands about three leagues from the ſea, defended by a rampart on the ſide next the river, which is here half a league over, and about five fathoms deep. It is alſo guarded by two caſtles, with not above 200 inhabitants, partly Portugueſe, and partly Meſtizoes, or Mongrels. Here is a parochial church, a monaſtery, and Jeſuit's college.

The whole number of the people in the colony of Santos does not exceed 400, of the ſame denomination as thoſe already mentioned. The prieſts have got the beſt of the land into their hands, and keep a great number of ſlaves; beſides ſome Indian cantons, which pay them tribute in ſpecie, which is got out of ſome mines on the mountains, between Santos and the republic of St. Paul. The women here are great miſtreſſes of the art of intriguing, and very fond of ſtrangers, whom they regale with the utmoſt magnificence.

SANTOS, *Los*, a town of Panama-audience, and Terra Firma, in South America. It is a modern ſettlement of Spaniards, from the city of Nata in the ſame province, who are at preſent more numerous than thoſe of that city. They removed thither to augment their fortunes, by improving the ground. At its firſt diſcovery it contained an Indian town.

SAONA, or SAVONA, an iſland near, others ſay thirty-one leagues from the S. E. point of St. Domingo, one of the Antilles, and in that diviſion of it belonging to the Spaniards. Here are pleaſant woods and paſtures. It abounds with tortoiſes, and other fiſh; as alſo guaiacum, and formerly ſupplied St. Domingo with caſſavi: but is now uninhabited, and frequented only by Spaniſh fiſhermen, at the time the tortoiſes lay their eggs; and by Buccanners, who come hither to clean and victual. Its S. and N. ſides are rocky; nor is the E. ſide, where ſhips may ride in eight fathom water, well-ſheltered. It is about ſeven or eight leagues in length, but not ſo broad.

SAONE, a river which riſes between Burgundy and Lorrain, in the Vauge mountains; and after running through the former, paſſes by Gray, Chalons, and Muſcon, falling at length into the river Rhone at the city of Lyons.

SAPIENZE, *Le*, three ſmall iſlands called Oenuſæ by Pauſanias; alſo Sphagæ by others. They lie in the Mediterranean or Ionian ſea, oppoſite to the S. W. point of the Morea, in European Turkey. They are ſaid to be called Sapienze, from the caution which pilots muſt uſe to get through the rapid currents round this iſland.

The largeſt of the three, properly called Sapienza, the

the ancient *Sphacteria*, *Sphagia*, or *Fragia*, has a good harbour, with a caſtle, but half ruined. It lies about ſeven miles from Madon to the S. and ſixty-two in the ſame direction from Zante. Lat. 36 deg. 45 min. N. long. 21 deg. 20 min. E.

The 2d iſland, Ptolemy's *Tïganuſa*, now Fuſchella, or Catretra, lies E. of Sapienza, being ſeparated from it by a channel, not above two or three miles over.

The 3d was anciently called *Baccantia*, and now San Venatico. It is ſituated E. of the former, oppoſite to Cape Gallo, to the S. It is uninhabited, though it has a very large and ſafe harbour on the W.

SAQUEM, a port-town of the Red-ſea, in Abex, one of the provinces of Africa. It belongs to the Turks. It lies 244 miles W. of Mecca. Lat. 19 deg. 10 min. N. long. 38 deg. 36 min. E.

SAR, or SAAR, a river in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, in Germany. It riſes near Salm, whence it runs N. through Lorrain, and paſſing by Saralbe, Sarbruck, and Sarburg, falls into the Moſelle a little above the city of Triers.

SARACENS, the inhabitants of Arabia, in Aſia. Of this country Mahomet the great impoſtor being a native, his followers were called Saracens, Sara in their language denoting a deſert, as the greateſt part of Arabia is ſo. Within forty years after his death, they conquered the greateſt part of Aſia; alſo a conſiderable portion of Europe, both now diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of Aſiatic and European Turkey; as alſo moſt of Africa.

In the year 714, upon the invitation of Count Julian, in revenge for King Roderic, the laſt of the Gothic Princes in Spain, debauching his daughter, the Saracens came into that kingdom with an army of 60,000 men, overthrew Roderic in a battle, which is ſaid to have laſted eight days: and in the ſpace of eight months, overpowered the degenerated Goths, over-running the greateſt part of Spain, almoſt 300 years after it had been ſubdued by the great Attaulphus, brother to the famous Alaric King of the Goths. See SPAIN. The Saracens alſo made ſome incurſions into Italy.

SARAGOSSA, or ZARAGOZA, a fine large city, and the capital of Aragon, a province of Spain, and ſituated almoſt in the heart of that kingdom. It has old walls, with many towers, and other antique fortifications, ſtanding near the confluence of the Ebro, Gallego, and Guerva, which running in a ſerpentine courſe through the neighbourhood, and a delightful plain, together with the river Salon, renders it very fruitful. Here are four ſtately gates towards the four cardinal points.

The city is of an oblong form, not unlike the ſole of a ſhoe, with two noble bridges over the Ebro. It has a vaſt number of magnificent buildings, as churches, palaces, ſquares, market-places, hoſpitals, and fine ſtreets. This city is rich and populous, carrying on a conſiderable commerce, with a great variety of trades and manufactures both within and without the walls; for it has ſtately ſuburbs with ſtreets, markets, and other fine buildings; as alſo gardens, orchards, alleys, and walks of exquiſite elegance. The country round is very fertile, producing every thing that is neceſſary and even comfortable. It has corn, wine, oil, and fruits, in great plenty and variety, with fiſh and fowl of all ſorts; and this chiefly owing to its delightful ſituation.

The inhabitants amount to about 15,000 families, many of which are of quality; being divided into fourteen large pariſhes, beſides three ſmall ones. Here are alſo twenty-three monaſteries, ſome of them large and magnificent, thirteen nunneries, and an hoſpitol, with a revenue ſufficient for maintaining 800 ſick perſons; beſides two others for orphans, and ſome ſmall ones for people decayed, with a grand hoſpital a little way from the city, ſtanding in a delightful green ſpot.

Here is a famous univerſity, founded in 1474, and afterwards enlarged by King Philip II. It was made the ſee of an Archbiſhop by Pope John XXII. anno 1318. Its cathedral is rich and ſtately, and to it belong twelve dignitaries, twenty-four canons, &c. The Metropolitan's annual income is about 45,000 ducats. The tabernacle over the high altar is a magnificent piece of workmanſhip, all of maſſive ſilver, weighing 612 pounds. The King's palace, at ſome little diſtance out of the city, has been given to the fathers of the inquiſition.

In the collegiate church of our Lady of the Pillar is a pretended miraculous image of the Virgin, which is very ſmall, but its crown and robes almoſt entirely covered with gems, and other rich ornaments, holding a little Jeſus in its arms. It ſtands high, on a pillar of exquiſitely fine jaſper: an uncommon number of ſilver lamps are kept continually burning in the chapel where it ſtands; and theſe occaſion a ſurprizing reflection from the gildings and gems, with the golden lamps againſt the wall. To this image there is a great reſort of pilgrims to pay their devotions to the Virgin; and, according to the tradition, it is the ſame ſhe left with St. James, the Apoſtle of the Spaniards, who is alſo ſaid to have founded this church, upon which account it is reckoned the oldeſt in all Spain.

Among the other fine buildings in Saragoſſa, are the palace where the Cortes meet, and the Exchange, both magnificent ſtructures.

This city having fallen into the hands of the Moors, they effaced the moſt curious ſculptures, eſpecially thoſe in the religious buildings; and ſeveral of their Kings made it their reſidence. Alphonſus I. King of Aragon and Navarre, retook it from them in 1118, and kept his court there, as did his ſucceſſors, till the union of this kingdom with that of Caſtile; after which Madrid has become the royal reſidence ever ſince.

Here a council was held in the year 517, in which aſſiſted twelve Biſhops, over whom Lucius the prelate of this place preſided; and is alſo famed for a great number of martyrs, who ſuffered here during the Roman perſecutions, and whoſe memory is ſtill preſerved with great veneration throughout Spain.

In 1706 Saragoſſa ſubmitted to Charles III. but after the unfortunate battle of Almanza in 1707, he was obliged to quit it to his rival Philip. The forces of theſe Princes obtaining a victory over the latter, in 1710, entered this city in triumph the ſame evening; but a body of Engliſh forces being ſoon after ſurprized and made priſoners at Brihuega, King Charles was again forced to quit Saragoſſa, and retreat to Catalonia, on which occaſion Philip entered it again. It lies 156 miles W. of Barcelona, and 180 N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. 32 min. N. long. 1 deg. 18 min. W.

SARAIO, or BOSNA SARAIO, a town of Lower Boſnia, in European Turkey; and now reckoned the capital of all Boſnia. It ſtands on the rivulet Magliataſka, which near this place falls into the river Boſnia. The income of Saraio and its territory is generally ſettled by the Grand Signior for the Sultana Mother. It lies 55 miles from the Save to the S. and about 120 from Belgrade to the S. W.

SARALBE, a ſmall town of Lorrain, now ſubject to France. It ſtands on the river Sare, about ten miles below Feneſtrange.

SARAT, SARATOF, or SARATOW, a ſmall town in the circle of Sinbirſki, and government of Caſan, in Aſiatic Ruſſia. It ſtands on a branch of the Wolga, by the declivity of a hill. The upper part of the place has only ſome wooden towers for its defence. It is a ſort of fortreſs, in which is kept a ſtrong garriſon for ſuppreſſing the incurſions of the Calmuck Tartars in the neighbourhood. It hath a gate about a quarter of a mile from the river, a ſecond on the left ſide of the town, and a third leading to Moſcow. From this laſt is a proſpect of a fine open country, and beaten highway, which the merchants from Aſtracan take in going to Moſcow.

The inhabitants are Ruſſians, and moſtly ſoldiers, under a Governor. Here alſo is a number of wooden churches, which make a handſome appearance. It ſtands 212 miles S. of Caſan, and 315 N. W. of Aſtracan. Lat. 52 deg, 10 min. N. long. 49 deg. 10 min. E,

SARBRUCK, in Latin *Saræ* or *Saravi pons*, the capital of a county of the ſame name in Lorrain, now ſubject to France. It ſtands on the river Sare, and is a lordſhip of the biſhopric of Metz.

This place having been deſtroyed in the wars, the inhabitants retired to St. Jean, a ſmall city on the other ſide of the river. It lies fifteen miles W. of Deux-Ponts. Lat. 49 deg. 22 min. N. long. 6 deg. 45 min. E.

SARBURG, a town of Lorrain, belonging to France. It ſtands on the Sare, near the Vauge mountains, and the confines of Lower Alſace, being on the road from Metz to Straſburg. "This, ſays Moll, is the Pons Saravi mentioned in the ancient Itineraries; for which reaſon it ſhould be called, continues he, Sarbruck, i. e. the bridge of the Sare."

SARBURG, alſo SAARBRUCK, the ancient *Caſtra Sarræ*, a town of Triers, in Germany, on the river Sare. It is fortified, and ſtands on the frontiers of Luxemburg. Its moſt conſiderable buildings are St. Laurence's church and St. Nicholas's hoſpital.

The caſtle here was abandoned and demoliſhed by the Palatine General in 1705 upon the approach of the French. It lies eight miles S. of the city of Triers. Lat. 49 deg. 38 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E.

SARDAM, or *Sarendam*, a village of Holland, one of the ſeven United Provinces. It ſtands at the mouth of the river Saren, which falls into the Y, with a harbour on the N. ſide of the latter. It is very populous and large, having in it vaſt magazines of naval ſtores and timber for ſhip-building, and ſuch numbers of ſhip-carpenters, that upon two months notice they could build a ſhip every week ready to launch for a year together, were there any occaſion for it. This is their principal trade, by which they are greatly enriched. The old town ſtands below the dam of the river, and to it has been added a long row of houſes, called the New-town, on both ſides of the river, out of which ſhips are hauled to the dam upon rollers.

Here the Czar Peter the Great reſided for ſome time, and wrought with his own hands, in order to learn the art of ſhip-building. It is ſituated ſeven miles N. W. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 36 min. E.

SARDINIA, by the Greeks called *Sardon*, an iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, and upper diviſion of Italy. This was a very conſiderable iſland from the remoteſt ages, and as much famed for the fertility of its ſoil, as decried for the inſalubrity of its air; ſo that in the former reſpect it was reckoned one of the capital granaries of the Roman empire: neither of theſe hold wholly true, ſince the northern parts next to Italy are allowed to be as healthy as it is mountainous, rocky, and barren.

The ſituation and dimenſions of Sardinia are differently ſtated. It is bounded on the N. by the ſtreight of Bonifacio, which divides it from the iſland of Corſica; on the E. by the Tuſcan ſea, flowing between it and Italy; and on the S. and W. by other parts of the Mediterranean. It is about 140 miles long from N. to S. and ſixty broad from E. to W. lying between lat. 39 and 41 deg. N. and between long. 8 and 10 deg. E.

This iſland is fertile in all ſorts of grain where cultivated, and no leſs productive of various fruits in large quantities and great perfection. In ſome parts are whole woods of citron and orange trees, five or ſix miles long. With regard to olives, cheſnuts, pears, cherries, plums, &c. they are ſo plentiful as hardly to bear any price. It alſo breeds vaſt herds of large and ſmall cattle; ſo as to furniſh Italy with wool, hides, and a fine ſort of cheeſe, beſides that for home conſumption. The traffic is no leſs conſiderable which it carries on from the fiſhery of coral, linen, ſilk, &c. And few iſlands afford a greater quantity of all ſorts of game than this does, the moſt profitable branch of which is that of their buffaloes, wild boars, and deer, ſome of the latter being finely marked and ſpotted.

The ridges of the mountains and moſt rocky parts on the N. ſide are no leſs rich within than barren on their ſurface, yielding great quantities of metals and minerals, as gold, ſilver, lead, iron, ſulphur, allum, &c. In its gold and ſilver mines, we are told, was found a dangerous ſpider called by the ancients Soliſuga, as keeping chiefly in the bowels of the earth, and now by the inhabitants ſtyled Maffrone and Maſtrione, being peculiar to this country.

Here are ſeveral ſea-ports round its coaſts, ſpacious and deep enough to receive the largeſt veſſels beſides thoſe for ſmaller ones; moſt of them well defended by towers, forts, and other works to protect them, eſpecially againſt the Barbary corſairs.

After various changes Sardinia became ſubject to the Carthaginians. The Romans held it next till the decline of their empire, when it came into the hands of the Saracens. Theſe were expelled by the Piſans and Genoeſe, by whoſe petty Princes it was governed. It ſuffered much during the wars between theſe people, as well as afterwards in that between the Emperors of Germany and the Popes, till in 1297 it was granted by Pope Boniface VIII. to James II. King of Aragon, from whom it deſcended to his poſterity, till the year 1708, when Sir John Leake, one of the Engliſh Admirals reduced it for King Charles III. and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht. The Spaniards took it in 1717; but the treaty of London, in 1718, gave it afterwards to the Duke of Savoy, who in 1720 came to the actual poſſeſſion of it, with the title of King of Sardinia, under whoſe dominion it ſtill continues. But at the ſame time he was obliged to make a ceſſion to the houſe of Auſtria of the iſland of Sicily, to which throne he had been raiſed by the parties concerned in the peace of Utrecht.

The whole iſland is divided into two parts nearly equal, called Capes, by the rivers Cedro and Tirſo, the ancient Thyrſus, both which by an oppoſite courſe cut it in the middle. The one is called Il Capo di Cagliari or Calaris, and the other Il Capo di Saſſari or Lugodori.

In it are three archbiſhoprics, as Cagliari, Saſſari, and Oriſtagni; alſo four biſhoprics, namely, Ampurias, Algieri, Boſa, and Alez. Not only all theſe biſhoprics, but their canons, and thoſe of other collegiate churches, are immenſely rich: ſo that every family ſtrives to have one or more of their children clergymen.

There is but one univerſity in this iſland, namely, that of Cagliari, which is not conſiderable.

Here are ſeveral large towns, boroughs, and villages; both along the ſea-coaſts, and in the inland parts, which are very populous.

The inhabitants are generally repreſented as brutal, ignorant, poor, proud, and mere drones, &c. ſo that notwithſtanding the fertility of their country, and the other advantages for commerce, their lands are in a great meaſure neglected.

The clergy are overgrown, and the nobility and gentry are exempt from taxes, beſides other conſiderable privileges.

SARDIS, once the capital of Lydia, in Aſia Minor, and the royal ſeat of Crœſus. It ſtood on the river Pactolus, and at the foot of mount Tmolus. In the beginning of Chriſtianity it was the ſee of one of the ſeven Epiſcopal churches of Aſia, mentioned in the Revelations, and ſtill gives title to a Biſhop, though ſince dwindled to a poor village or group of wretched huts, inhabited by ſhepherds, but with a good large cann or inn for the conveniency of travellers, this being the common thoroughfare for caravans going from Smyrna and Aleppo into Perſia. Here are ſtill to be ſeen very noble ruins of a caſtle and cathedral, &c.

Sardis, beſides other cataſtrophes, was overturned by an earthquake, and the Emperor Tiberius contributed much to the rebuilding of it; but it never recovered itſelf ſince. It lies forty miles E. of Smyrna. Lat. 37 deg. 51 min. N. long. 28 deg. 5 min. E.

SAREPTA, now SARPHEA, an ancient city of Phœnicia, in Aſia Minor. It ſtands between Sidon and Tyre. Formerly it was celebrated for the ſtrength and excellency of its wines, and is now reduced to a ſmall, but neat village, on the top of a hill, upwards of a mile from the ſea, the ancient town having ſtood nearer the ſhore, where its ruins are ſtill viſible.

Here Elijah the Prophet abode with a poor widow; and Jupiter is feigned by the poets to have carried off Europa in the ſhape of a bull.

SARGEL, a province of Africa, lying between Tenez

Proper

Proper and Algiers. It is a maritime country, very fruitful and well-peopled, yielding plenty of corn, flax, hemp, fruits, and especially mulberry-trees, from which the inhabitants breed vast numbers of silk worms, their produce being the chief manufacture among most of them.

The capital of the same name with the province last-mentioned, is an ancient city, Ptolemy's *Canuceis*. It stands between Tenez and Algiers, about fifteen leagues from either by sea, but not above ten by land. Towards the sea-side are some noble remains of a stately temple, which was built by the Romans of marble and alabaster, besides columns, &c. The town, though now without walls, is said to contain above 50,000 houses, unless this be too much exaggerated, principally employed in the silken manufacture; and it can upon occasion furnish several thousands of dexterous archers, its chief strength consisting in the number, riches, and stoutness of the inhabitants.

On the coasts, about six miles from the city, is the famed mountain of the same name, by the Turks called Carapula, and by the Moors Girafumar, which is so high, that from it a ship may be discovered twelve, some say twenty leagues off at sea. Between this mountain and the city runs a river, on which are several corn, &c. mills.

SARK, or SERKE, a small island and dependency of that of Guernsey, on the coast of Normandy, in France, but belonging to the crown of Great-Britain. It stands in the middle between all the rest, two miles long, others say five, and three where broadest. It bears excellent corn, more than sufficient for its inhabitants, who are not much above 300, under one minister, and all tenants of Carteret Lord St. Ouen. Philip of that name cut a way through the cliffs a good space underground, called La Soguion, for the conveniency of draught-carriages, being secured by a gate and some cannon. The island is impregnable on account of vast rocks and cliffs all around, and accessible only by the aforesaid artificial passage, and by La Frickeree, where only one passenger can climb at a time.

This island was taken from the French by a sea-captain with 100 men in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, under pretence of a burial, the coffin for that purpose containing arms, being carried ashore into the church by only twenty men at first, who, by the landing of their companions, soon reduced the whole island.

The air here is healthy, and the sky clear; so that eighty is not an unfrequent age. In the island are six fine springs. The soil is mostly hot and sandy, being excellent for all sorts of roots, and very well stored with apple-trees, from which cyder is made. The pastures, though short, produce excellent mutton, but no great plenty of beef, and cows sufficient for milk and butter, having cheese generally from England.

The firing here is mostly furze and some turf. No timber growing here, old apple-trees serve for the houses, and deal, with which they furnish themselves from other parts, as they can.

The three staple commodities in Sark, are fish of various kinds, wild-fowl, and rabbits. A particular sort of fish here is the vrack, which they split and dry in the sun: they have also a shell-fish called ormond, larger than an oyster, and taken from the rocks at low-tides. Besides plenty of rabbits every where, the island of Jethrow, about half a mile over, has nothing else. Here the Governor has a deer-park, where cattle are fed. Some people in this island have made 15 or 20 l. a year only of rabbit-skins, the animals being catched by ferreting.

A peculiar dish here is bacon, coleworts, mackrel, and gooseberries, boiled all together into fibs, and eaten not with a spoon, but a large piece of bread briskly plied between the mouth and the kettle.

A Captain with about forty soldiers continually keeps guard here, and they are maintained by the inhabitants. Their court of judicature consists of a judge, a provost, commonly honest fishermen, a clerk or recorder, who can write and read a bond, and five other inhabitants that are justices, who meet every Tuesday, and determine all causes *secundum bonum & æquum*, except in capital cases, when the offenders are sent to Guernsey.

The trade of Sark extends no further than to Bristol, and some of the western ports. The principal, if not the only manufacture of the island, is knitting of stockings, gloves, caps, and waistcoats; in which men, women and children are employed, thirty or forty knitting together in a barn: and these they trade with to the ports of England, and return with necessaries; for which purpose they have several small vessels.

French wine, paying no duty here, is as plentiful and cheap as in France itself.

SARLAT, the capital of Lower Perigord, and Guyenne, in France. It stands on a brook of the same name, being in an island, as it were, between the rivers Dordogne and Vezere, near the confines of Quercy. It is an episcopal see; and was a place of strength belonging to the reformed, who sustained two or three sieges in it. Though the seat of a presidial court and election, the inhabitants are very poor, the soil about the place being very bad, and there being no kind of trade among them. It stands twenty-eight miles S. E. of Peregeux. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 5 min. E.

SAR-LOUIS, in Latin *Saravum Ludovici*, a fortress of Lorrain, in Germany, now a part of France. It stands on the river Sare. This place was begun to be built in 1680, and finished in four or five years after, on the isthmus of a peninsula, which may be laid under water, and formed by the aforesaid river. It is a regular hexagon, after the manner of Marshal Vauban. Before the courtines are small works called tenaillons; five of the fronts are covered with half-moons, and the whole well-lined with brick-work, and surrounded with a wet ditch, and covered-way. Beyond this all around is a fore-ditch, in which are nine redoubts lined with stones, and defended by a covered-way on the side opposite to the river. Beyond the latter, facing the widest front of the place, is a large horn-work, covered by an half-moon, &c. The entrance into the place is by two bridges, each defended by an octagon. The rampart is planted with rows of trees for a walk. This city, with half a league of territory round it, was yielded to France by the treaty of Ryswick; and in 1718 also five villages more, including Vaudrevange. It is now one of the bulwarks of France on the side of Germany. It lies ten miles N. W. of Sarbruck. Lat. 49 deg. 28 min. N. long. 6 deg. 40 min. E.

SARMATIA, anciently included all those countries that lie N. of the Euxine and Caspian seas, both in Europe and Asia.

SARNEY, two towns of this name, in Gloucestershire, not far from Lechlade. They are so called in the British language from Roman causeways, Sarn denoting a paved way.

SARNIA, the ancient name of the isle of Guernsey (which see).

SARNO, an episcopal see of the Hither Principate, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It stands partly on a hill, and partly in a plain, near the river Sarno. It is a suffragan of Salerno, and gives title of Duke to the Barberini family. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 deg. 18 min. E.

SAROS, a town in the county of the same name, in Upper Hungary. It stands on a hill near the river Horto, is defended by a castle. It lies four miles N. of Esperies, and twenty-four from Caschaw.

SARSEE, a town of Lucerne, one of the cantons of Switzerland, on the banks of Sempach lake, and near the exit of the river from it. Here are spacious streets, and fine fountains, with a curious council-chamber in the town-house, of oak-plank, in which is no sign of any peg or nail. Instead of a trumpet, this place in time of war uses a brass cornet, as such an instrument was presented them by Charlemagne for the services they did him against the Saracens. It lies twenty miles N. W. of Lucerne.

SARSINA, a town of Romagna, in the ecclesiastical state, and middle division of Italy. It is the see of a Bishop, under Kavenna. In the market-place is a very high fountain of curious workmanship, with St. Mauro's

ro's relics in the cathedral. It ſtands at the foot of the Apennines, not far from the river Savio. It is three miles S. of Ravenna. Lat. 44 deg. 8 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

SARSTEDE, a town of Hildersheim, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, at the confluence of the Innerſte and the Peine. It lies ſix miles N. W. of Hildersheim, in the road to Hanover. Here, in the civil wars, the Imperialiſts were defeated by the Duke of Brunſwick-Lunenburg.

SARVEDRUM *Promontorium*, the name given by Camden to Faro-head, the W. point of the Main iſland, and N. of Scotland; as the ſame author calls Dungſby-head, which is the E. point, *Virvedrum Promontorium*.

SARUM, *Old*, Antoninus's *Sorbiodunum*, ſo called on account of its dry ſite on a hill, and once a conſiderable city of Wiltſhire, deſerted for want of water: from its ruins aroſe the New Sarum (See SALISBURY). Hither William the Norman ſummoned all the ſtates of the kingdom to ſwear allegiance to him; and it was the royal reſidence of his ſucceſſors, &c. It is now ſaid to be reduced to a ſingle farm-houſe, belonging to a deſcendant from Governor Pitt, well known for the large diamond he ſold at an under-rate to the Regent of France, after he had outſtood his market with Auguſtus King of Poland. The ruins here have a venerable look on a hill near the Avon; and the place, though thus greatly reduced, ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by the proprietors of certain lands. Its ſite was a little to the N. of Saliſbury.

SARSANA, a well fortified town of the Geneoſe territories, in Upper Italy, near the mouth of the river Magra, with a wall, baſtions, and ditch, &c. It ſtands on the confines of Tuſcany. It has an old ſtout caſtle on a hill, and is an Epiſcopal ſee under Piſa. It lies twelve miles N. of Maſſa. The Duke of Tuſcany exchanged it with the Genoeſe for Leghorn. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 38 min. E.

SAS *Van Ghent*, by the French called *le Sas de Grand*, or *Gand*, a ſmall but very ſtrong town of Flanders. It has its name from a ſluice, which keeps up the water of the new canal, running from the city of Ghent to this place for a communication with the ſea. Here is a ſtrong fort, in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch ever ſince 1644, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Munſter. It lies fourteen miles from Ghent to the N. and fifteen from Sluys to the E. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 3 deg. 35 min. E.

SASENBERG, or SAUSENBERG, an ancient caſtle, and lordſhip of Suabia, in Germany. It has the title of a Landgraviate, and ſtands between Rotelen and Badenweiler.

SASERON, a town of Bengal, in the ſouthern diviſion of Indoſtan, or the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It ſtands on the Ganges. It is a ſpacious place of high brick-houſes; but its ſite is variouſly given.

SASSARI, *Cape*, one of the two ſubdiviſions of the iſland of Sardinia, in Upper Italy.

Its capital of the ſame name is a pretty large city, on the N. W. part of the iſland, and the river De Torre, in a ſpacious plain, not far from the ſea. It hath ſome fortifications, and an inconſiderable caſtle. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Turritana*, or *Turris Libiſſonis*. It is an archiepiſcopal ſee. It lies ſixty-five miles N. of Oriſtagni. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 8 deg. 37 min. E.

SASSUOLO, a town of the Modeneſe, in Upper Italy, on the river Secchia. Here is a palace belonging to a Prince of the houſe of Eſté, the Marquis de St. Martino. It lies eight miles S. W. of Modena. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 16 min. E.

SATALIA, or ATTALIA, a town of Pamphylia, and province of Caramania, in Aſia Minor, at the bottom of a gulph of the ſame name. It has riſen from the ruins of Attalia, and is a ſtrong place, with a very commodious harbour, were it not for a difficult and dangerous entrance, but now only fit to receive ſmall veſſels. The town is divided into three parts by diſtinct walls and iron-gates. Taken all together, it is about two leagues in circuit, with handſome buildings, and ſome remains of its ancient ſplendor. It is well-peopled, and drives a good trade. The ſummers here are very hot. A ſtrong caſtle commands the town. A moſt magnificent Chriſtian church in the place has been turned into a moſque, &c.

The territory about Satalia is very delightful, being covered with citron and orange trees. Here ſtorax is likewiſe produced in large quantities. Lat. 36 deg. 45 min. N. long. 31 deg. 20 min. E.

SATZ, or ZIATECK, a populous and ſtrong town of Bohemia, in Germany, the capital of its circle. It ſtands on the Eger. At this place the Auſtrians hindered the junction of the French and Bavarians in the late war.

SATZ, or ZIATECK, a circle of Bohemia, of which the laſt mentioned place of the ſame name is its capital. It is bounded by the circle of Leutomeritz on the N. E. that of Schlaney on the E. Rakonick on the S. E. Pilſen on the S. and S. W. and Elnbogen, and the marquiſate of Miſnia, on the W. and N. W.

SAVANNAH, the principal town of Georgia, a Britiſh colony of North America, on the river of the ſame name, and ten miles W. of its mouth. It was built in 1733 by the truſtees of the colony of Georgia, under the direction of General Oglethorpe. It ſtands on a ſteep bank, forty-five feet perpendicular above the ſurface of the water. It as an excellent ſituation for trade, its navigation being very ſafe; ſo that ſhips of 300 tons can lie within ſix yards of the town, and ten of the bank, for a mile along the river-ſide; and theſe may go up ſeveral miles above the town. Here is a church, court-houſe, ſtore-houſe, a goal, wharf, and guard-houſe, where are ſeveral guns mounted, and a conſtant watch kept, &c. with upwards of 200 houſes regularly built, at ſome diſtance from each other, forming ſeveral ſpacious ſquares and ſtreets. Here are three bailiffs, and a recorder, &c. Their principal money is paper-currency. On the top of the banks is a flat called a Bluff, at leaſt ſixty feet high from the river, extending five or ſix miles into the country. The river abounds with fiſh, is pretty wide, and the water freſh, with high woods on both ſides. It is 140 miles, according to the windings of the river and creeks, ſouthwards of Charleſtoun in Carolina, and only 80 in a direct courſe; and about 140 N. of St. Auguſtine. Lat. 32 deg. 10 min. N. long. 81 deg. 26 min. W.

SAVANNAH, a river of Georgia, in Carolina, North America. It riſes in the Apalachian mountains, and running to the S. E. falls into the ſea about thirty-two miles to the ſouthward of Port Royal, after a courſe of above 200 miles.

SAVE, one of the principal rivers in Germany. It riſes in Carinthia, whence running E. through Carniola and Croatia, then continuing on its courſe S. E. it forms the boundary between Sclavonia and Turkey, falling at length into the Danube at Belgrade.

SAVERNACK, a foreſt of Wiltſhire, a little to the S. of Marlborough, beginning at the top of a chalky hill, belonging to Lord Bruce. It is the only privileged ground for hunting of that denomination poſſeſſed by a ſubject. It is twelve miles in circuit, being well-ſtocked with large deer, and adorned with fine walks and viſtas cut through the woods, eight of theſe meeting in a point near the center, where is an octagon tower. Through one of them is a proſpect of his Lordſhip's fine ſeat at Tokenham, about two miles off.

SAVIGLIANO, or SAVILLANO, a town in the territory of the ſame name, in Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It ſtands pleaſantly, between the rivers Maira (Magra) and Grana, the former being the neareſt to it, and in a fertile plain. It was formerly a good fortreſs, but deſtroyed by the French in 1706. It lies twenty-one miles S. of Turin, and belonging to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 44 deg. 32 min. N. long. 7 deg. 25 min. E.

SAULT, the chief place of a county of the ſame name in Provence, in France. It lies in the dioceſe of Carpantras, towards the confines of Venaiſſin, and belongs to the Villeroy family.

SAUMUR, a city in the government of the ſame name, or Saumorois, a part of Anjou and Upper Poictou, in France.

France. Its Latin name is *Salmarium*, the ancient *Truncus*. It ſtands on the S. bank of the Loire, over which is a long ſtone-bridge; having a delightful ſite at the foot of a hill, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle, with three baſtions faced with free-ſtone. It was one of the cautionary towns given to the Proteſtants, who had a famous univerſity here, where among its profeſſors was the celebrated John Cameron a Scottiſh divine, who was ſucceeded by Lewis Cappel, Moſes Amyraud, and John de la Place; all men of very great eminence. Since the perſecution it has been much diſpeopled, containing now not above 6500 inhabitants in three pariſhes, and but one rector, who has three vicars. Here are ſeveral convents of both ſexes, a fine college of the fathers of the oratory, and a beautiful church dedicated to St. Peter; alſo a noble palace and royal academy. Here is likewiſe a particular Governor, extrinſic and independant of that for the province, the ſeat of a provoſtſhip, &c. It lies twenty-four miles S. E. of Angers. Lat. 47 deg. 17 min. N. long. 10 min. E.

SAUNDRIDGE, a place in Hertfordſhire. See SANDRIDGE.

SAVOLAX, or SAVOLAXIA, and inland province of Finland, in Sweden. A ſmall part of it was ceded to Ruſſia by the treaty of Abo in 1743, with the ſingle town of Nyſlot, and a diſtrict of about two miles round it.

Savolaxia is bounded by Cajania on the N. Kexholm on the E. Carelia on the S. and Tavaſtia on the W. It is a barren country, covered with foreſts, and abounding with lakes, which yield the few inhabitants plenty of fiſh. It is divided into the Greater and Leſs Savolaxia; the former lying towards the S. contains five diſtricts; and the eaſtern part is that above-mentioned, which was ceded to the Muſcovites.

SAVONA, or SANA, as the natives call it, the ancient *Sabata*, a pretty large and ſtrong place, being next to Genoa, the beſt city that belongs to that republic, in Upper Italy. It had formerly a very good harbour, but now choaked up; ſo that barges of any great bulk can hardly come up to it. The city is however rich and well-built, the ſtreets broad and handſome, and the buildings magnificent, adorned with all the embelliſhments of architecture. The fineſt part of the city is near the center, where formerly ſtood a large tower, built by the wiſe Savonians for a powder-magazine, but was blown up by lightening, and great part of the city deſtroyed; and the new buildings erected are thoſe above-mentioned. It ſtands in a beautiful valley, and ſo commanded by the adjacent eminences, that it would be in vain to fortify it. It has however a citadel and two fortreſſes facing the ſea. It has a conſiderable manufacture, and is the ſee of a Biſhop, who is a ſuffragan to Milan. The cathedral is a noble ſtructure, decorated with the fineſt marble elegantly wrought. The city is populous, healthy, and many of the inhabitants very rich. It lies about fifteen miles W. of Genoa, and eleven N. E. of Final. Lat. 44 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 14 min. E.

SAVOY, *Duchy of*, in Latin *Sabaudia*, a country between Italy and France, bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva and Valais; on the E. by the valleys of Seſia, and the principality of Piedmont; on the S. by Dauphiny, and on the W. by the river Roſne. It is about ſeventy-five miles in length from N. to S. and ſeventy-two in breadth from E. to W. It was formerly reckoned a part of the Northern Italy, and as ſuch a province of the kingdom of the Lombards, which terminated here.

The whole country, like thoſe by which it is ſurrounded, is very mountainous; having only a few plains of any extent. Some of its mountains are ſo remarkably high, that their tops are continually buried in ſnow, and yet produce great quantities of wood, eſpecially walnut, cheſnut, and pine. From the former they extract great quantities of oil, which when freſh is almoſt equal to that of olives. The valleys are very fruitful, the ſoil being naturally rich and well-watered from numberleſs ſprings and rivulets, flowing down the mountains; ſo that they produce great quantities of corn and grapes. The hills afford good paſture for their cattle, and great variety of game; and the rivers and lakes abundance of excellent fiſh. Wheat however is ſomething ſcarce, perhaps, becauſe a ſufficient quantity is not ſown; for the common people, eſpecially in the ſmall country towns and villages, make their bread of oats, barley or rye; and with regard to the poorer ſort, they live remarkably hard, their chief food being millet, lentils, cheſnuts, and turnips, the latter being ſurpriſingly large, of an exquiſite taſte, and very wholeſome.

The chief commodities of Savoy, are paper, fuſtians, raw ſilks, hides, cloths, both linen and woollen, iron-work, and timber. And as their country abounds with a great number of rapid rivers, they have plenty of various ſorts of mills, for ſawing timber, working forges, and other mechanic inventions; which ſaves the labour of a multitude of hands. Perhaps this is the reaſon why ſuch numbers of the lower claſs of people are forced to ſeek a livelihood in other countries, there not being ſufficient employment for them at home. The better ſort are courteous, and of a genteel diſpoſition, and thoſe of rank and fortune generous and hoſpitable.

The only religion tolerated here is the Roman Catholic; for which they are ſo zealous, that they have little or no charity for thoſe who differ from it, eſpecially the Proteſtants, againſt whom the government is very ſevere: though their neighbours the Valdenſes have been long famous in hiſtory for oppoſing the power and ſuperſtition of the church of Rome.

The Glacieras or ice-valleys are too remarkable curioſities of nature to be paſſed over in ſilence. The aſcent to theſe, for they are ſituated far above the lakes and rivers in their neighbourhood, is very ſlippery, cragged, and ſteep; but not continued, for now and then a new ridge of mountains appear on the other ſide, higher and more ſteep than that left behind, till at length, from the laſt eminence that is to be ſurmounted, you have a view of thoſe ſtupendous productions of nature. The moſt remarkable of all theſe valleys is called Chamoigny, from a village of that name on the N. ſide of the river Arve. It ſtretches itſelf near eighteen miles in length to the valley of Auſte, the deſcent from which to the bottom of the valley is about 400 yards, and being wholly covered with ice, can only be paſſed by crawling with the greateſt circumſpection on hands and knees. The ſurface of the valley below, which is about two miles in breadth, appears like a ſea or lake, that after having been agitated by fierce and contrary winds, is frozen all at once, but interſected here and there with wide rents, ſome of them ſeveral yards in breadth; ſo that thoſe who paſs this valley, eſpecially after a quantity of ſnow has fallen, muſt ſound with a pole every ſtep they take; for if they fall into theſe rents, they inevitably periſh. They are cauſed by the heat of the mid-day ſun, and with ſuch terrible noiſe, that it reſembles loud claps of thunder.

The alavanches or drifts of ſnow are equally ſurpriſing, and ſo much the more dreadful, as they always tumble ſuddenly down, with ſuch amazing rapidity, that they ſweep away every thing they meet with in their way; ſo that wherever they happen to fall along theſe ſteep declivities, it is next to impoſſible for travellers to avoid being ſwept away and buried under them. They are commonly occaſioned by the dropping of ſome ſmall quantity of ſnow either from the trees or ſome prominent rock. This piece of ſnow, at firſt very ſmall, by rolling along theſe ſteep declivities, gathers ſuch large quantities as it rolls, till it becomes ſo enormous a maſs, that it tears up trees by the roots, throws down houſes, churches, &c. nothing being able to reſiſt its force till it reaches the bottom, where it generally breaks in pieces by the violence of the ſhock. They are more peculiarly dangerous to travellers in thoſe roads which lie along the ſides of the high mountains. The alavanches are not peculiar to Savoy, being common in Switzerland, ſeveral parts of Germany, Italy, and indeed all mountainous countries like this.

SAWA, or SAVA, formerly a large city of Perſian Irak, one of the provinces of Perſia, in Aſia. It ſtands on a ſandy barren plain, within ſight of Mount Alovent; it

is walled, and two miles in circuit, but thinly peopled, and half ruined. Through it runs a ſmall river; and here are ſeveral canals, with beautiful gardens. The air is very hot and unhealthy.

Its principal trade conſiſts in certain narrow long furs, uſed by the Perſians and all the Chriſtians of the Eaſt, for lining their garments and caps.

Sawa plain was formerly a ſalt lake, like that called the Salt ſea, not above twenty leagues from this city to the E. and which is croſſed over by a cauſeway thirty leagues long, in travelling from Iſpahan into Tabriſtan.

Oppoſite to Sawa, and four leagues eaſtward, is a place of pilgrimage much reſorted to by the Perſians for the ſake of devotion, where the prophet Samuel (Echmouil) is ſuppoſed by them to have been buried.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH. See SABRIDGEWORTH in Hertfordſhire.

SAXELEN, a village in the Swiſs canton of Underwald, In its church are large marble ſtatues, with the monument of the famous hermit Nicolas Van Flue, whoſe inſcription informs us, that he left wife and children to go into a deſert, where he ſerved God nineteen years and an half, &c. and died in 1489. Juſt by in a caſe is his buſt cut out of wood, and is robe; alſo in the valley of Metcha, not far off, is the cave where he ſpent his laſt years. He was highly eſteemed by the cantons, having paſſed through all the offices of the ſtate with high applauſe.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Schaumburg county, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. Here is a ſtrong fort. It ſtands twenty-two miles N. W. of Hanover. Lat. 52 deg. 41 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. E.

SAXMUNDHAM, a ſmall market-town of Suffolk. Here are two annual fairs, on Holy Thurſday and September 23, for toys. It lies thirty miles from Bury, and eighty-ſix from London.

SAXONY, its limits are differently deſcribed. It formerly extended over both the circles of the Upper and Lower Saxony, in Germany; but for ſome time it has been reſtricted to the electoral dominions of Saxony.

In the large ſenſe, as including the Upper and Lower Saxony, it is bounded on the N. by the Baltic ſea, Denmark, and the German ocean; on the E. by Poland and Sileſia, on the S. by Bohemia, Franconia, and Heſſe-Caſſel, and on the W. by Weſtphalia. It lies between lat. 50 and 55 deg. N. and between long. 8 and 18 deg. E.

The Upper Circle of Saxony compriſes the electoral dominions, or duchy of Saxony Proper, and Miſnia, Meiſſen, or Miſnia with the biſhoprics of Wurtzen, Voigtland, Luſatia, both Upper and Lower, the duchies of Saxe-Hall, Saxe-Merſburg, Saxe-Zeitz, or Saxe-Naumbug, and Saxe-Altemburg, Neuſtadt and Ploen, with Schoenburg, &c. likewiſe the marquiſate and electorate of Brandenburg, the duchy of Pomerania, together with Anhalt and Thuringia, in which latter is the duchy of Saxe-Gotha.

The Lower Circle of Saxony comprehends the duchies of Mecklenburg, Holſtein, Lawenburg, Lunenburg, Zell, Bremen, and the principality of Verdun; alſo the duchies of Brunſwic, Hanover, and Magdeburg, with the principality of Halberſtadt, and the biſhopric of Hildeſheim.

Saxony duchy, to which the electorate is annexed, is bounded on the N. by the duchies of Magdeburg and Brunſwick, the principality of Halberſtadt and electorate of Brandenburg, on the E. by Sileſia and part of Bohemia and Franconia, and on the W. by the landgravate of Heſſe. Its capital is Wittemberg; but the Elector, who is alſo King of Poland, now at Warſaw, uſually reſides at Dreſden; but this latter city is now in the hands of the Auſtrian allies, as Leipſic is in thoſe of the Pruſſians; and the country in general in the preſent war has been the ſcene of a deal of bloodſhed, particularly that of Torgau, November 3, 1760, in which the King of Pruſſia beat the Auſtrians under Marſhal Count Daun.

That part properly called the Electorate is about 130 miles from E. to W. and 90 from N. to S. but the whole of his dominions are reckoned about 220 from E. to W. and 140 from N. to S.

The Elector of Saxony, beſides his pretenſions to ſeveral countries, as Cleves, Juliers, Berg, the counties of Marck and Ravenſberg, with the Lordſhip of Ravenſtein, claims alſo Erfurt, the capital of Thuringia, belonging to the Elector of Mentz; the dukedom of Engers, and Weſtphalia, in the hands of the Elector of Cologne, and Saxe-Lawenburg, beſides ſeveral reverſions, as the counties of Hanau and Schwatzburg, and the duchy of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel.

The Elector is Great Marſhal of the empire, its vicar during an interregnum in all places not ſubject to the palatinate vicariate; and he appoints the meetings of all diets, except the collegial diets, &c.

His country is very fruitful and populous (but in the preſent war between the Elector and Pruſſia very much impoveriſhed and ſtript of its inhabitants) being reckoned one of the wealthieſt Princes of Germany, except the Archduke of Auſtria. His annual revenue conſiſted of the ordinary and extraordinary ſubſidies of the ſtates, his own domains, which contain ſeventy-two bailiwics, his impoſts on beer, and on the fine porcelain of this country, the tenths of corn, fruit, wine, &c. his own ſilver-mines, and thoſe belonging to particular perſons; all amounting to the yearly income of between 7 and 800,000 l. that of the ſilver-mines at Friedberg alone having been reckoned at 130,000 l. and the exciſe on beer at Leipſic at 20,000 l. per annum. He keeps up commonly about 20,000 regular troops, and the like number of militia, excluſive of the ban and arriere ban, with the body of miners and hunters, who are obliged in time of war to bear arms.

The ſplendor of his court is anſwerable, being attended by a vaſt number of ſervants, among which are ſeveral gentlemen of great quality: but of late years the pomp of this court has been much diminiſhed by the ſums drained out of the country for placing and maintaining the Electors on the throne of Poland.

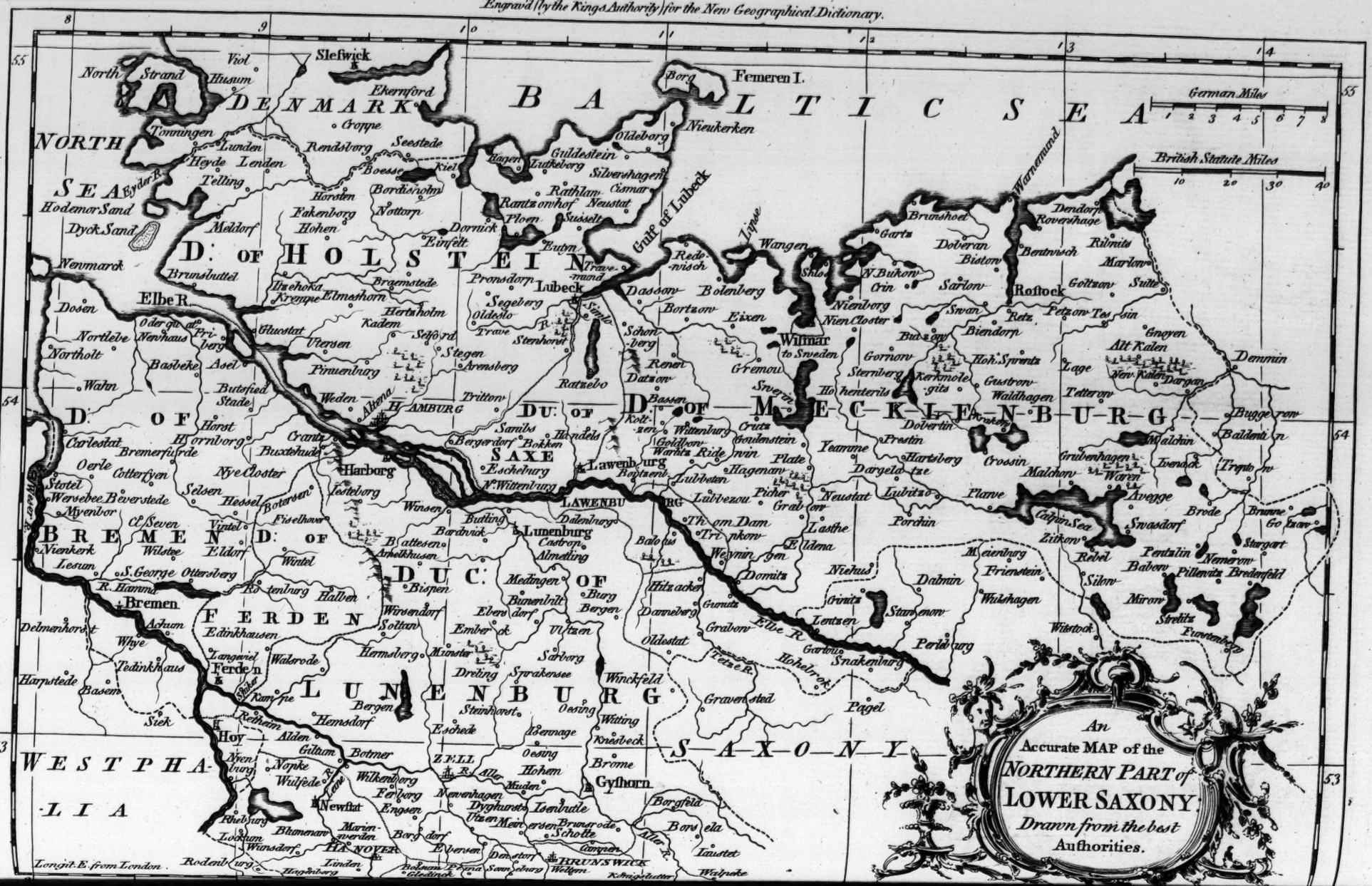
Of this family there are at preſent, or there have been, fifteen male branches, as Merſburg, Zeitz or Naumburg, Zorbich, Spremberg, Pegau, Gotha, Coburg, Eyſenberg, Saalfeldt, Hilburghauſen, Weimar, Weiſſenfels or Halle, Barbi, Eiſnach, and Rambeld. Theſe have all their particular dominions.

The preſent Elector, like is father, renounced the Proteſtant religion, and embraced that of Rome, at twenty-one years of age, with a view to qualify him for the throne of Poland; but the other Princes and their ſubjects are Lutherans, or of the Augſburg confeſſion; though among them there are ſome Calviniſts and Roman Catholics.

The Saxons have capacities, ſays Baron de Polnitz, equal to any nation, being naturally magnanimous and abhorrent of ſlavery; they are well-made, robuſt, agile, laborious, and good ſoldiers. They not only improve in bodily exerciſes, but in the ſciences: and have good writers on all ſubjects. They are eſpecially addicted to gaming and the bottle, and the revels of the latter were very enormous in the reign of the late King Auguſtus. They love pomp and expehce, being extremely ceremonious, and aping the French in new faſhions and new acquaintance. The women are all fair, being generally well-ſhaped, tall, and ſlender, dance well, and have a genteel air, which they ſet off by a rich dreſs; but they are very affected, and talk with too much action. They are reckoned good natured, but they are crafty. They are lively and gay, being paſſionately fond of dancing and merriment. Though they are fond of gallantry, they hate to be idle, amuſing themſelves with all ſorts of works of the needle, ſhuttle, &c.

The German language is ſpoken in Saxony with the greateſt purity. The univerſities of this country abound with illuſtrious ſcholars; and almoſt every town is famous for politeneſs and the cultivation of the arts and ſciences, as Cranach the famous Saxon painter, and the late Handel, prince of muſicians, were born at Dreſden. The Saxons reverence Luther as much as ever, being zealous ſticklers for his doctrine.

In


Engravd (by the Kings Authority) for the New Geographical Dictionary.
An
Accurate MAP of the
NORTHERN PART of
LOWER SAXONY.
Drawn from the best
Authorities.
German Miles
British Statute Miles
Longit. E. from London.
BALTIC SEA
DENMARK
NORTH SEA
D: of HOLSTEIN
D: of MECKLENBURG
D: of BREMEN
D: of FERDEN
DUC: of LUNENBURG
DU: of SAXE LAWENBURG
SAXONY
WESTPHALIA
Slefwick
Femeren I.
Lubeck
Rostock
Wismar
Hamburg
Harborg
Lawenburg
Lunenburg
Bremen
Ferden
Hoy
Newstat
Gyfhorn
Brunswick
Hanover
Elbe R.
Gulf of Lubeck
Warnemund
Trave R.
Ilmenau R.
Aller R.
Ohre R.
Ellie R.
Tetze R.

Engraved / by the King's Authority / for the Geographical Dictionary.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

In this electorate they reckon near 1,000,000 of ſouls in about 246 towns and 6000 villages: and as its dominions lie almoſt in the middle of Germany, there is not any part of it where there is ſo great a number of nobility and gentry, or of good towns. It has a conſiderable commerce from its mines, and by means of its large rivers; ſo that it abounds with all the neceſſaries of life. Juſtice is admininiſtered here better than in any other part of Germany, upon the baſis of the Saxon law, which has been the rule for many centuries, not only in Saxony, but particularly in Poland, Livonia, Samojitia, Pruſſia, &c. And, as Sir Henry Spelman obſerves, the Saxons were the firſt planters of the German rites, eſpecially with regard to feudal tenures in Great Britain; and that the firſt part and foundation of our laws, commonly called the laws of Edward the Confeſſor, and the common law, is taken from thoſe of the Engliſh Saxons, &c.

The beſt of the ancient municipal laws of Saxony are collected into two bodies, called Sachſen-ſpiegel or Speculum Saxonicum, and Sachſen-weichbild or Statuta Civitatum Saxonicarum; the latter being an abridgment of the former, and containing 137 of its principal articles, with obſervations on them.

From this country of Saxony came thoſe auxiliaries, upon the invitation of the unfortunate Prince Vortigern, into Britain, who afterwards, at an æra prior to the Norman conqueſt, poſſeſſed themſelves of great part of it, diſpoſſeſſing the natives, or incorporating with them: and the preſent Royal Family of Great Britain is from Lower Saxony, and one of the conſequences of the memorable revolution in this kingdom, in the year 1688, November 5, being the neareſt Proteſtant line deſcended from King James I. of Great Britain, who was before James VI. of Scotland.

The duchy of Saxony Proper is pretty fruitful in corn, eſpecially wheat; and here are ſome vines. Their hills have mines of ſilver and other metals, but hardly wood enough to refine them; ſo that they are obliged to burn ſtraw, or ſend for turf and wood from Luſatia and the frontiers of Brandenburg. The air is cold, but ſalubrious.

The preſent electoral family is deſcended from Frederick the Warrior, Landgrave of Thuringia, and the Margrave of Miſnia, on whom the Emperor Sigiſmund conferred that dignity preferably to John I. brother to the Elector Albert II. claiming inveſtiture as neareſt of kin to Albert IV. who died without iſſue in the year 1422.

SAYBROOK, ſo called from the Lords Say and Brook, whoſe agent built it, the oldeſt town of New London county, and Connecticut colony, in New England, in North America. It ſtands at the mouth of Connecticut river, where is a harbour, and on its W. ſide. Its fort was the ſecurity of this infant colony againſt the Pequat Indians, who made war on them in 1637, and had like to have outed them from their ſettlements: it likewiſe guards the entrance of the river. It lies eighty-ſeven miles S. W. from Boſton. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 72 deg. 15 min. W.

SAYCOCK, or BONGO, one of the Japaneſe iſlands, in Aſia. It is ſeparated from the great iſland of Japan or Niphon, by a narrow ſtreight on the N. and from the iſland of Tonſa by another channel on the N. E. Upon the little iſland of Diſnia to the W. of Saycock, the Dutch factors are permitted to reſide. Its capital is Bongo. Lat. 32 deg. 10 min. N. long. 130 deg. 15 min. E.

SAYSCOURT, a ſeat near the naval dock, in Deptford, a village of Kent, belonging to Sir John Evelyn; but originally to the family of the Magmenots, who were Normans, and one of them was Lord Warden of the ports, and Governor of Dover Caſtle.

SCAFFHAUSEN, or SCHAFFHAUSEN, one of the thirteen cantons of Switzerland; in Latin it is called *Pagus Scaphuſianus*, lying entirely on the German ſide of the Rhine, being bounded on the S. by the canton of Zurich, from which that river parts it, on the W. by the Black Foreſt, and on the N. and E. by Suabia. Its extent is about twenty miles from E. to W. and twelve from N. to S. It produces corn and excellent wine, abounding in paſture, and, in ſhort, all the neceſſaries of life; but eſpecially fiſh, of which they have greater plenty here than in any other place in Switzerland. By means of the Rhine it has likewiſe a pretty flouriſhing trade. In Mount Randen are iron-mines, and in ſeveral places are baths of mineral waters.

The capital of this Proteſtant canton is of the ſame name, and a fine large town, partly owing to the advantage of its ſituation, and partly to a monaſtery founded here in 1060. It was then called Schiffhauſen, i. e. the Barge-houſe, and in Latin acts *Domus Navium*, as here the boats coming down the Rhine from the lake of Conſtance were obliged to land their goods on account of the cataracts at Lauffen, at which place they were put on board other veſſels. Sometimes, in conformity to its preſent name, it is denominated *Probatopolis*, i. e. Sheep-fold or Sheep-town, having heretofore traded in ſheep, or bred them in this country; and it has a ſheep for its arms, and with it their coin are ſtamped. Moſt of the houſes are painted on the outſide, being as commodious as handſome, and the ſtreets ſpacious and clean, with ſeveral fountains, generally with pillars in their baſons, and ſtatues of William Tell the famous archer, and of ſome other deliverers of their country.

At the upper end of the town ſtands a large tower, with a good number of guns mounted, ſerving more for ornament than defence. On the higheſt ground of all is a citadel which commands the town, with thick walls, two wells, an arſenal, and lodgments under-ground bomb-proof, capacious enough to contain 2000 men. The town is well fortified with walls and towers, even on the Rhine ſide.

Its principal traffic conſiſts in unlading of veſſels, and by exportation of linen, copper, and other metals, by the navigation of the Rhine, which runs through the city, dividing it into two parts, the largeſt of which is on the N. or German ſide. Over the river is a fine ſtone-bridge. The Roman Catholic inhabitants go to perform their devotions in an abbey called Paradiſe, lying on the other ſide of the Rhine.

In Schaffhauſen are two conſiderable churches; namely, the Munſter or convent church, ſupported by twelve large ſtone-pillars, each conſiſting but of one piece ſeventeen feet high, and erected in honour of the twelve Apoſtles. In its ſteeple is a bell weighing ten tons, and near thirty feet in circumference, caſt in 1486, with this inſcription, *Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango.* Here, in the Roman Catholic times, was a ſtone Coloſſus twenty-two feet high, called the Great God, and much reſorted to then by pilgrims; but at the reformation it has been pulled down. The other is the parochial church of St. John, reckoned the largeſt in Switzerland, but not lightſome. Here is a library for the miniſters, as there is another in the town for the citizens. At an academy in this place are taught the oriental languages, &c. of which the paſtors are the profeſſors. Here is Patin's noble cabinet of curioſities, &c. Without the walls are three ſuburbs, and in one of them a plentiful ſpring, and near this is a large deep quarry of free-ſtone.

This city entered into a league with Zurich and St. Gall in 1424; and with Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Switz, &c. in 1501. It embraced the reformation in 1529. Its civil government reſembles that of Zurich, and its eccleſiaſtical conſiſtory for diſcipline is formed only of the moſt intelligent among the council, who have ſome civilian as an aſſiſtant. It ſtands about twenty-three miles N. of Zurich and W. of Conſtance.

SCAGEN, a rich village of Holland, one of the ſeven United Provinces. The ſoil adjacent to it is the moſt fertile in Europe, land being ſold here at double the rate of any other in Holland. Scagen is about fourteen miles on the W. of Medenblick.

SCAGEN, SCAGERIFF, or SKAGENS-HORN, by the natives called *Skau*, the ancient *Promontorium Cimbrorum*, or *Cartris Promontorium*, a town on the cape of the ſame name. It is the moſt northern land of Jutland,

land, in Denmark. It ſtands at the entrance of the Categate Skagerackſee, or paſſage out of the German ocean into the Baltic. From this headland ſtretches out into the ſea a dangerous ſand-bank, alſo called Skagerack; for which reaſon a tower ſixty-four feet high was erected in 1715 at the extremity of this headland, in which during winter a fire is kept burning all night for the ſafety of mariners; and pilots are always ready at the tower of Scagen, in order to conduct veſſels through this paſſage, either into or from the Baltic. The promontory lies in lat. 58 deg. 5 min. N. long. 10 deg. 6 min. E.

This town is more frequented by merchants from all parts of Europe than any other in Jutland, as veſſels touch here in their way to the Sund.

SCALA, a ſmall Epiſcopal ſee of the Hither Principate, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It ſtands on the bay of Salerno, and has not now above 100 houſes, though formerly a conſiderable place. It lies twenty-three miles S. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 2 min. E.

SCALITZ, a town of Hungary, on the confines of Moravia. It lies about thirty-ſix miles N. of Preſburg. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 18 deg. 5 min. N.

SCALLAWAY, a town on the W. ſide of the Mainland, which is the principal iſlaand of Zetland, in the North of Scotland. It contains not much above 100 inhabitants, with a caſtle on the S. E. ſide, now quite fallen to decay, though Oliver kept a garriſon here formerly.

At Scallaway meets the only preſbytery in Zetland, and it is the ordinary ſeat of juſtice. It ſtands about four miles from Lerwick, 134 N. E. from Caithneſs, and 350 from London.

SCALPA, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, and on the N. ſide of Skey, being five miles in circuit. It has wood in ſeveral parts, and produces plenty of corn and graſs.

SCAMANDER, a river of Phrygia, in Aſia Minor, on which ſtood a fortreſs called Scamandria, once very conſiderable, but now fallen to decay.

SCANDERBERG, a town in the dioceſe of Arhuſen, and province of North Jutland, in Denmark. It is a good fortreſs, near the ſource of the river Gude, ſix miles from Aarhus to the S. W.

SCANDERIC, the name given by the Turks to Alexandria, in Lower Egypt, Africa.

SCANDEROON, the name given by the Turks to Alexandretta, in Syria Antiochene, and on the coaſt of Aſia Minor. This is the port-town of Aleppo, on the gulph of Ajazzo. It ſtands in a marſhy and unhealthy ſoil, having miſerable houſes in it, though the Engliſh and other Europeans carry on a conſiderable trade. It is inhabited by Greeks, who accommodate ſailors, &c. but merchants and perſons of rank reſide at the houſes of the Conſuls of their reſpective nations, a little way out of town. Here is a Governor and ſome ſoldiers, with an old caſtle. It lies fifty-five miles N. E. of the iſland of Cyprus. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 37 deg. 15 min. E.

SCANDINAVIA, formerly comprehended Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, with the ſeveral iſlands in the Baltic; which ſometimes were under one ſovereign, ſometimes under more. It is the moſt northern country on the continent of Europe, being bounded on the S. by Germany and part of the Baltic, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the E. by part of Ruſſia; lying between lat. 53 deg. 40 min. and 71 deg. 30 min. N. and between long. 5 and 32 deg. E.

This country, the inhabitants of which are called *Ingevones* by ancient writers, is by them divided into three parts; namely, 1. Scandia or Scandinavia, including Sweden and Norway; 2. Feningia or Finland; and, 3. The iſlands belonging to Denmark, in the *Sinus Codanus* or Baltic, the principal of which was Codania, or Zeeland.

From that part of Scandinavia called Sweden, or country of the Sueones, came the Goths, as alſo from Scythia and Sarmathia, the country of the ancient Getæ, who entering into a confederacy as early as the 3d century, became famous, and made the Roman empire tremble; when over-running all Europe, they ſettled colonies in moſt of the countries of it, eſpecially Spain, &c.

SCARA, an inland town of Weſt Gothland, in Sweden. It lies ſixty-ſix miles N. E. of Gottenburg. It was formerly the capital of the whole kingdom of Gothland, and the royal reſidence. At preſent it contains only 400 inhabitants. Here is an academy, and a conſiderable cathedral, which is the oldeſt in the kingdom.

In the neighbourhood is Brunſbo, the reſidence of the Biſhop. Lat. 58 deg. 25 min. N. long. 14 deg. 10 min. E.

SCARBA, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about two miles from Jura, being four miles long, and one broad. Here is one church, and the inhabitants are Proteſtants. It is noted for its extraordinary tides, and the longevity of its inhabitants; one of whom, namely, a woman, lived 140 years.

SCARBOROUGH, a borough and well-built port-town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire. It ſtands on a ſteep rock, whence its name, and on the German ocean. The ſea ſurrounds it, except on the W. ſide, where is a narrow ſlip of land. On the rock ſtood a famous caſtle now in ruins, and on its top is a pleaſant plain of about nineteen acres of meadow, with a ſpring. The place is governed by two bailiffs, &c. and it ſends two members to parliament. Here is a good trade and commodious quay, with a number of veſſels, chiefly employed in the coal-trade between Newcaſtle and London. The harbour has been enlarged by virtue of an act of parliament in 1732; this and Hull being the only ſecure places in ſtreſs of weather on this ſide Yarmouth. Here is an hoſpital for poor ſeamen and their widows. From Auguſt to November herrings are taken here in great numbers; which dried and pickled, ſupply the city of York; alſo ling, cod, haddock, whiting, mackerel, turbot, &c.

To Scarborough reſort numbers of perſons of all ranks in the ſeaſon, namely the hotteſt months, for drinking its chalybeate waters, from a boiling ſpring about a quarter of a mile S. of the town, at the foot of a very high cliff, near the level of the ſpring-tides. Its qualities are a compound of vitriol, iron, allum, nitre, and ſalt, with a pleaſant acid taſte: they are purgative and diuretic. Here is very good accommodation, beſides aſſemblies and public balls.

On December 29, 1737, the top of the cliff ſunk near ſeventeen yards perpendicular, and the ground on each ſide of the ſtaith or wharf roſe ſix or ſeven yards, by which means the ſpring was loſt for ſome time, but by clearing away the ruins it was recovered. Scarborough gives title of Earl to the Lumley family, and has its weekly markets on Thurſday and Saturday; alſo annal fairs on Holy Thurſday and November 22, for toys. It ſtands about 13 miles from Burlington, 35 miles from York, and 204 from London.

SCARDING, or SCHURDING, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, at the confluence of the Inn and Rott. It is a place of ſome ſtrength, and the key on that ſide into the electorate. The Queen of Hungary's troops took it in 1741. It lies ſix miles S. of Paſſaw, and ſeventeen N. E. of Brunaw.

SCARDON, or SCARDONA, formerly a conſiderable city of Venetian Dalmatia, at the mouth of the river Titius, on the W. bank, and on the lake Scardonius. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Spalatto, and has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Venetians; but belongs now to the latter. It lies forty-five miles N. of Spalatto. Lat. 43 deg. 49 min. N. long. 17 deg. 31 min. E.

SCARLA, a valley of the Lower Engadine, and country of the Griſons, in Switzerland, not far from Schuls. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria as counts of Tirol, who have an intendant here to look after the mines.

SCAROS, a town in Upper Hungary, confining on the Carpathian mountains. Neas it are two wells, the waters of which prove mortal to ſuch as drink them.

It

It lies forty-three miles N. of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. 55 min. N. long. 20 deg. 43 min. E.

SCARPANTO, the modern name of *Carpathus*, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Doris, in Aſia Minor, between Crete and Rhodes, forty miles N. E. of the former, and twenty W. of the latter. It is poorly inhabited, being mountainous and barren, with only marble quarries in it.

The town of the ſame name, the only one now on it, has a pretty good harbour on the weſtern coaſt. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 27 deg. 5 min. E.

The inhabitants are Greeks, but the iſland is infeſted with pyrates. The town was formerly well-fortified when under the Knights of Rhodes and the Venetians, who uſed it as a curb on the trade between Conſtantinople and Egypt; which made the Turks eager to get it into their hands.

SCARPARIA, a populous, though ſmall town, in the territory of Florence, and great duchy of Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It is famed for a cutlery-manufacture, and particularly for putting five or ſix, and even twelve blades to one handle. In its neighbourhood is a ſtately inn, called Hoſteria Nuova, for the accommodation of ſuch as go to ſee the palace of Pratolino, half a mile from it, lying in the road between the palace juſt mentioned and Florence.

SCARPE, a river of the Netherlands, which riſing in Artois, runs N. E. from thence, when after watering Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, it falls into the Scheld below Mortaigne.

SCARSDALE, a diſtrict or valley in Derbyſhire, ſurrounded with barren rocks, whence its name; yet is a rich and fertile part of the country. It formerly gave title of Earl to the Leake family, and lies E. of Bakewell, on the other ſide of the Derwent. It contains Plaiſley, Langwell, &c.

SCAUMORE, a large rock above-water, a league N. N. W. from Scookham, and W. from St. Bride's Head, in Milford-haven, and Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales. Between theſe and many other rocks there are good channels, from ten to twenty fathom water.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a canton and town of Switzerland. The former lies on the German ſide of the Rhine, and the latter ſtands twenty-two miles W. of Conſtance. See SCAFFHAUSEN. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E.

SCHAIFUNG, or KAI-FUNG-FU, once the metropolis of Honan, a province of China, in Aſia, on the S. ſide of the Yellow river, and on Pien, an arm of it. It was deſtroyed by breaking its banks when beſieged by the rebel Lychuan, and 300,000 inhabitants drowned. It appears to have been three leagues in compaſs; but another city was built on the oppoſite bank of the river, though far inferior to it in grandeur. Lat. 34 deg. 55 min. N. long. 2 deg. W. from Peking.

SCHALHOLD, one of the two principal villages in the iſland of Iceland, in the North ſea. It belongs to Denmark. Lat. 64 deg. 31 min. N. long. 19 deg. 5 min. W.

SCHAMS, a valley in the Upper or Grey league of the Griſons, in Switzerland, noted for a very bad road, about a league in length, and in a narrow bottom between two rocks, through which the Rhine paſſes, and a great part of it under-ground, being cut out in the middle of the rock in ſome places, and beams laid acroſs in others, over which are put boards and earth. The Rhine has made a hollow of 100 feet below the road. This valley is tolerably fertile, but moſt conſiderable for rich mines of ſilver, copper, and lead; alſo mines of antimony.

SCHAMACHIA, a city of Chirvan, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. It ſtands on the W. ſide of the Caſpian ſea, 250 miles N. F. of Tauris. Lat. 41 deg. 14 min. N. long. 50 deg. 16 min. E.

SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortreſs of Carelia, in Ruſſian Finland. It ſtands on the Neva, a little E. of Peterſburg. Lat. 60 deg. 15 min. N. long. 13 deg. 27 min. E.

SCHARDING, a very pretty town of Bavaria, in Germany. It ſtands at the confluence of the Inn and Rott, ſeven miles S. of Paſſaw. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long. 13 deg. 27 min. E.

SCHAWENBURG, a county of Weſtphalia, in Germany, belonging in part to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, &c. but now moſtly to the Elector of Hanover. It lies E. from Minden, on the other ſide of the Weſer, S. from Hoye, and W. from Hanover. Its extent is thirty miles S. and N. and twenty E. and W. abounding with corn and hay. Here are quarries of free-ſtone, chalk, coal and allum mines; alſo ſalt-pits, with woods that afford plenty of timber and game. The inhabitants have abundance of fiſh from the rivers Hannel, Aa, Caſpaw, and Exter, as well as the Weſer, which croſſes it; alſo from the Steinbunder lake, being five miles long, and two broad.

SCHAWENBURG, a caſtle in the county of the ſame name laſt-mentioned. It ſtands on a hill, and was the reſidence of its old Counts; being ſixteen miles E. of Minden, and twenty W. of Hanover.

SCHELD, a river of the Netherlands, which riſing in the confines of Picardy, in France, from thence runs N. E. by Cambray, Tournay, Oudenarde, and Ghent, where receiving the Lis, it afterwards directs its courſe E. by Dendermund, and then N. to Antwerp, below which city it parts into two branches, namely, the Weſtern Scheld, dividing Flanders from Zealand, which falls into the ſea near Fluſhing; and the Eaſtern Scheld, which runs N. by Bergen-op-zoom, and afterwards W. between Beveland and the iſland of Schonen, a little below which it diſcharges itſelf into the German ocean.

SCHELLA, a town and fort of Upper Hungary. It ſtands on the river Waag, not far from Newhauſel, and twenty-five miles N. E. of Preſburg. Near it is a volcano continually burning. Lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 18 deg. 15 min. E.

SCHELLEMBERG, a fortified mountain in Bavaria, in Germany, which ſerves inſtead of a caſtle. It ſtands on the Danube, about a quarter of a league on the E. N. E. ſide of Donawert, where the French and Bavarians, previous to the ſignal victory of Hochſtadt, were driven out of the trenches by the Confederates, particularly the Engliſh and Scots, under the Duke of Marlborough, in the year 1704, who next day made themſelves maſters of Donawert. From it is a proſpect of ſeveral towns, villages, and a fine country on both ſides the Danube. It lies twenty-two miles W. of Ingoldſtadt. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10 min. E.

SCHELLING, an iſland of Holland, one of the ſeven United Provinces. It lies N. E. of that of Flieland, at the entrance into the Zuyderſee, between Theland and Ameland. It is about ten miles long, and three broad. Here are two villages with churches, and three more without. The principal of them, containing about 1000 houſes, with 100 merchant-ſhips, was burnt by an Engliſh ſquadron under Sir Robert Holmes, anno 1666.

This with the other iſlands lying along the mouth of the Zuyderſee, beſides ſeveral large banks of ſand, break the rage of the ocean, and form two good harbours; namely, the one at the Texel, a ſtation for ſhips bound ſouthward, and the other at the Vlie, for thoſe bound to the northward. Schelling lies in lat. 53 deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 26 min. E.

SCHEMNITZ, one of the largeſt mine towns in Upper Hungary. It ſtands on a rocky hill, which renders the ſtreets uneven. It has three Lutheran churches, and is defended by as many caſtles, one of which being very high, ſerves for a watch-tower. Here are fine medicinal baths, though the air of the place is not healthy. It is alſo famous for ſix rich mines of ſilver, one of which is in ſome places very cold, and in others ſo extremely hot, that the miners are obliged to work naked. Moſt of the ore contains gold. In theſe mines are likewiſe found cryſtals, amethiſts, and vitriol naturally cryſtallized.

Not far off is a rock, where is found a red ſubſtance called cinnabar of ſilver, of which is made a fine vermillion. Here upwards of 200 men are conſtantly at work.

Near this town is a high perpendicular rock, part of which is a ſhining blue, with green and yellow ſpots, like lapis lazuli.

At this place conferences were held in 1704 to no purpoſe, between the Emperor and the Hungarian malecontents. It lies about forty-one miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 19 deg. 10 min. E.

SCHENECTADY, or SCHENECTIDA, a fortreſs of Albany, and New York, in North America. It ſtands on the banks of the Mohawks Brank, which falls into Hudſon's river twelve miles N. of Albany. The village is compact and regular, built chiefly of brick, on a rich flat encompaſſed with hills. Here is a large Dutch church, with a ſteeple and clock. The river winds through the town and the fields, which are often overflown in ſpring. It lies contiguous to the country of the Iroquois, 112 miles N. of New-York.

The lands in Schenectady valley are very fertile, which without manure, by mere tillage, produce full crops of wheat or peaſe. This town ſends a member to the aſſembly.

From this village our Indian traders ſet out in battoes for Oſwego. The Mohawk's river from hence to Fort Hunter abounds in rifts and ſhoals, which in ſpring are but little obſtruction to the navigation. From thence to the portage into the Wood-creek, the conveyance is eaſy, and the current leſs rapid. The banks in general are low, and the ſoil exceeding good.

SCHENFELDT, the moſt conſiderable town in the county of Schwartzenburg, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. Here the Count has a caſtle, in which he ſometimes reſides.

SCHENKEN SCHANS, or the fort of Schenk, a ſtrong fort of Gelderland, in the United Provinces, on the point of the Betuwe, where the Rhine divides itſelf into two branches. It takes its name from the famous Martin Schenk, and commands both branches of the Rhine. It is fortified by good baſtions, a large ditch, and a ſtrong rampart on the land-ſide; and by the Rhine and Waal every where elſe: ſo that it is reckoned one of the keys of the United Provinces. It lies two miles from Tolhuys to the S. and fourteen miles E. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51 deg. 54 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

SCHETLAND. See SHETLAND, the moſt northern iſles of Scotland.

SCHEVE, or SCHIFFUIS, a town of Wyburg dioceſe, and North Jutland, in Denmark. It is reputed to breed the beſt horſes in this country. It ſtands on the gulph of Lymford or Virkſundt, and twelve miles from Wyburg to the N. W.

SCHEVELING, a village of Holland, one of the ſeven United Provinces, on the ſea-coaſt, and about two miles from the Hague to the N. W. with a low, ſtraight, and paved walk leading to it, which has been cut through the downs at a vaſt expence, and a double row of trees on each ſide. The place has been often overflown by the ſea.

SCHIEDAM, a ſmall, but populous town of Holland, one of the ſeven United Provinces, on the river Schie, which a little lower falls into the Maeſe, with which it communicates by means of a large canal, and is particularly famous for its fiſh, and making of vaſt numbers of fiſhing-nets: it lies about three miles diſtant from Rotterdam to the S. W. and eight from Delft towards the S. E.

SCHINTA, a town of Upper Hungary, on the river Waag, and in the country of Nitra, with a large ſtrong fort of four baſtions, commanding the river and the adjacent country. It lies ten miles W. of Nitra, and thirteen S. of Leopoldſtadt.

SCHIRAS, or CHIRAS, the capital of the province of Farſiſtan or Fars, and Perſia, in Aſia. It ſtands on a plain, which is ſurrounded with craggy mountains. The ſoil about this city is very good and fruitful, producing in ſome places, that excellent wine called the wine of Chiras, ſo famous over all Perſia. The city, which is now in a ruinated condition, is about two hours walk in circuit. Here are ſome handſome moſques, and an elegant college. But the moſt agreeable objects in the neighbourhood of Schiras are its delightful gardens.

About thirty-five miles N. E. of this place are the ruins of the ancient Perſepolis, which was looked upon as the principal city of the Eaſt. Schiras lies 176 miles S. of Iſpahan. Lat. 30 deg. 10 min. N. long. 53 deg. 20 min. E.

SCHLESTADT, a town of Alſace and the Upper Rhine, in Germany, now belonging to the French, who have very much increaſed its fortifications. It ſtands nineteen miles S. of Straſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 7 deg. 36 min. E.

SCHOERDALE, a town in the province of Bergen, in Norway. It ſtands about twenty miles from Drontheim to the N. W.

SCHOMBERG, a place in Weſtphalia, giving title of Duke to the famous French Marſhal of that name, who came over to England with the Prince of Orange in 1688, afterwards King William III. See SCHAWENBURG.

SCHONECK, a town in the electorate of Triers, and the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies twenty-three miles S. of Limburg. Lat. 50 deg. 17 min. N. long. 6 deg. 6 min. E.

SCHONEN, or SCANIA, the moſt ſoutherly province of Gothland, in Sweden. It is a peninſula, ſeparated from Zealand by the Sund, which waſhes its coaſts on the W. is bounded on the N. partly by Holland and partly by Smaland; on the E. it has part of Bleking and the Baltic ſea, which waſhes it alſo on the S.

This is the moſt fruitful province of Sweden, abounding in corn, cattle, fowl, and all the neceſſaries of life. Here are likewiſe mines of ſilver, lead, and iron. It was ceded by the Danes to the Swedes in 1660, and afterwards ſeizing the greateſt part of it in 1676, were obliged to reſtore it by the treaty of Fountainbleau in 1679.

This province is commonly the theatre of war, when any breaks out between Sweden and Denmark, on account of the vicinity of the two kingdoms.

SCHOONHOVEN, a town of Holland, one of the ſeven United Provinces. It ſtands on the N. bank of the river Lech, and is chiefly famous for the great quantity of ſalmon catched here in the ſeaſon. A ſtream of the Yſſel falls at this place into the Lech. It is ſo well fortified that the French were repulſed from before it in 1672, with conſiderable loſs. It ſtands fourteen miles E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E.

SCHOUSTER, the ancient *Suſa* or *Shuſha*, the capital of Chuſeſtan, in Perſia, an empire of Aſia. This was the winter-reſidence of the Perſian monarchs, and in which Alexander the Great found about 50,000 talents of gold, beſides other treaſure. It ſtands 122 miles S. E. of Iſpahan. Lat. 31 deg. 15 min. N. long. 48 deg. 10 min. E.

SCHOWEN, an iſland of Zealand, one of the ſeven United Provinces. It lies to the S. of Goree and Overflake, from which it is ſeparated by an arm of the ſea called Gravelingen Crammer. It is about ſeventeen miles long, and ſeven or eight broad. Its capital is Zirick-zee.

SCHRONDORF, a ſmall city with a caſtle, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It ſtands eighteen miles E. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 45 min. N. long. 9 deg. 26 min. E.

SCHULS, or SCOGLIO, in Latin *Scolium* or *Scultinum*, a town of the Lower Engadine, and country of the Griſons, in Switzerland. Here is a very good mineral ſpring, from the waters of which excellent nitre is extracted by virtue of fire.

SCHUTT, an iſland of Hungary, and on the confines of Auſtria: in Latin is called *Inſula Cituorum*, and is formed by the Danube, beginning at Preſburg, and ending at Comorra. That river divides it into three principal parts, the two latter of which are the moſt conſiderable, and called the Great and Little Schutt; the former lies between the two large ſtreams of that river, being thirty-ſix miles long; and the Little Schutt is about eighteen long, and fifteen broad.

Schutt is fertile, particularly in fruits and paſture, though the fog very often kills the grain. Here is no want of wild-game, fiſh, and wood. Charlemagne beat

BRITISH
15 JU 67
MUSEUM

Habit of a Sclavonian.

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary.

BRITISH
15JU61
MUSEUM.

Habit of a Sclavonian.

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary.

beat the Huns here; and in 1704 the Imperialiſts under General Heiſter drove the Hungarian malecontents out of it.

This iſland was given by the Emperor Charles VI. to the late celebrated Prince Eugene, in compenſation for his ſignal ſervices againſt France and Turkey.

It is divided into the Upper and Lower diſtricts, the former containing ſixty-eight burghs or villages, and the latter ſixty-five. It is the moſt commodious of all the paſſes on the Danube, being the eaſieſt to croſs between Upper and Lower Hungary; and alſo the propereſt for incommoding Vienna.

SCHWABEN. See SUABIA, one of the circles of Germany.

SCHWALBACH, a ſmall town in the lower part of Catzenellebogen, lying between the Rhingaw and Naſſau, in Heſſe, a country of Germany. It is celebrated for its many medicinal ſprings, and called Langen Schwalbach, in contradiſtinction from another of the ſame name, three leagues below it on the Aar. It ſtands eight miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 8 min. N. long. 7 deg. 50 min. E.

SCHWARTZ, a well-built town of Tirol, a country of Auſtria, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Inn, and is noted for its mines. It lies twenty miles N. E. of Inſpruck. Lat. 47 deg. 26 min. N. long. 11 deg. 56 min. E.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town of Thuringia, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany, and the capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſubject to its own Count, and lies twenty-eight miles N. E. of Gotha. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 11 deg. 6 min. E.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town of Franconia, one of the circles of Germany. It ſtands on the river Lee, and has an ancient caſtle, ſubject to its own Count: it lies twenty miles E. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49 deg. 45 min. N. long. 10 deg. 22 min. E.

SCHWEINFURT, an imperial and fortified city of Franconia, a circle of Germany. It ſtands on the river Mayne, thirty-five miles N. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

SCHWERDNITZ, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Sileſia, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Weiſtritz, and is ſtrongly fortified in the modern taſte. It lies twenty-ſix miles S. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50 deg. 47 min. N. long. 16 deg. 25 min. E.

SCIANTAN, the name given by the natives to two cluſters of iſlands, namely, Anamba and Natuna, in Malacca and the Eaſt Indies. They lie half way between the Jehore coaſt and Borneo. They are ſo high as to be ſeen above fifteen leagues off at ſea in a clear day. The inhabitants are a ferocious people called Bougres. Their only produce is betel-nut, and their religion Mahometaniſm.

SCIATA, the ancient *Sciatus*, the moſt conſiderable among a cluſter of iſlands in the Archipelago, in European Turkey, at the mouth of the gulph of Salonica. On it is a fort to defend it againſt pyrates.

SCILLY, ſeveral ſmall and rocky iſlands, anciently called by the Greeks *Caſſiterides*, and by Solinus *Silures*; the Dutch ſailors ſtyle them *Sorlings*. They are reckoned a part of Cornwall, being about 140 or 145 in number, and thirty (ſome ſay ſixty) miles from the Land's-end of England. Of theſe the moſt conſiderable for fertility and magnitude, is that of St. Mary, though but nine miles in circuit. Here is a very good harbour, with a caſtle.

Scilly and ſome others ſtand very high, many of them being hardly covered at high tides. Some bear good corn, and moſt of them paſture. They abound in rabbits, cranes, herons, ſwans, and other water-fowl. Here are tin-mines formerly much reſorted to, particularly by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans; the latter ſending their criminals thither to dig. But the inhabitants at preſent make nothing of them, being content with bartering what they have for neceſſaries, their chief food being fiſh, alſo the milk and fleſh of their cattle.

Theſe iſlands lying in the middle, between the Britiſh channel on the N. and the Engliſh channel on the S. have often proved the deſtruction both of many ſhips and lives. For notwithſtanding the aſſiſtance of light-houſes, and the beſt ſkill of the mariner, veſſels in the dark of night, and by ſtreſs of weather, are in very great danger, through miſtaking their reckonings, or other unexpected accidents, of running aſhore on Scilly, where they are ſure to be beaten to pieces; as was particularly the caſe of Sir Cloudſley Shovel in his return from the ſiege of Toulon, who, in the Admiral's ſhip, with three more men of war, running upon theſe rocks right before the wind in a dark night, October 22, 1707, were all loſt, and not a ſingle man ſaved; there being 1000 people in Sir Cloudſley's ſhip, and ſeveral among theſe perſons of rank, both of Spain and England. In ſhort, ſhipwrecks are ſo frequent here, that ſome treaſure or other is continually driving aſhore, after which the ſands are generally covered with country-people, in queſt of what is thus thrown up by the ſea.

To theſe iſlands, however, there is a ſafe paſſage, and ſhips are furniſhed with pilots from thence. They have likewiſe ſome ſecure harbours capable of receiving the whole royal navy of Great Britain.

The following is a very uſeful remark for mariners, made by the famous Dr. Halley, relating to the latitude of the Lizard-point and the Scilly iſlands: "For, as the Lizard lies in lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. "whereas in moſt charts they are laid down to the "northward of 50 deg. and in ſome full 50 deg. "10 min. this was not without a good effect, as "long as the variation of the magnetic needle conti-"nued eaſterly; but ſince it has become conſiderably "weſterly, and that ever ſince the year 1657, all ſhips "ſtanding in out of the ocean, E. by the compaſs, "get two-thirds of a point to the northward of their "true courſe: and every eighty miles they ſail, alter "their latitude about 10 min. ſo that if they miſs an "obſervation for two or three days, and do not allow "for this variation, they fail not to fall to the north-"ward of their expectation, eſpecially if they reckon "Scilly in above 50 deg. and to run up the Briſtol "channel, not without great danger of all, and the "loſs of many of them. This has been attribu-"ted by ſome to the indraught of St. George's chan-"nel; but the variation being allowed, it has been "found that the indraught is not ſenſible. It is "therefore recommended to all maſters of ſhips, that "they ſteer two watches E. by S. for one E. which "will exactly keep their parallel; as alſo, that they "come out of the ſea on a parallel not more northerly "than 49 deg. 40 min. which will bring them fair by "the Lizard."

SCIO, anciently *Chios*, one of the iſlands in the Archipelago, and European Turkey.

SCIRO, the ancient *Sciros*, ſo called from the craggineſs of the rocks, an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is parted on the N. from Negropont by a channel about twenty miles broad. The whole iſland contains to the number of 300 Greek families. Lat. 38 deg. 15 min. N. long. 25 deg. 10 min. E.

Upon it is a town of the ſame name, and the ſee of a Biſhop.

SCLAVONIA, or SLAVONIA, anciently contained for the moſt part all thoſe countries lying between the gulph of Venice and the Black or Euxine ſea, and conſtituted the S. part of the kingdom of Hungary in its largeſt extent, its language then extending over all the E. parts of Europe, where it is ſtill very much uſed.

At preſent it is confined between the rivers Drave and Save, the latter ſeparating it on the S. from Croatia, Boſnia and Servia. It is bounded by Hungary on the N. by Stiria on the W. and the Danube on the E. being about 200 miles in lengh, and 65 where broadeſt.

It is a part of the ancient Panonia, and took its name from the Sclavi, a nation of Scythia; who, about the time of the Emperor Juſtinian, over-run Greece and the neighbouring countries, as well as Poland and Moravia; on whoſe account all the ancient Illyricum alſo, which included Croatia, Boſnia, and Dalmatia, bore the

the ſame denomination. Their power was firſt broken by the Venetians. That they were a very conſiderable nation, is evident from the extent of their language, which is one of the original languages of Europe, and ſpoken by the Poles, Ruſſians, Hungarians, and Bohemians, in European Turkey, and by many other nations.

Sclavonia is a fine, level, and fruitful country, in corn, cattle, and paſture; but being a frontier againſt Turkey, and conſequently expoſed at times to the ravages both of the Chriſtian and Ottoman troops, it produces very little.

After various revolutions, this country at length became tributary to the Hungarians, from whom it was taken by the Turks in the year 1540; and they kept it till 1587, when mutinying againſt the Grand Vizier after the defeat of the Turks at Mohatz, they were obliged to quit it: ſo that almoſt the whole territory, except Gradiſca, ſubmitted to the Emperor, the greateſt part being reſigned to him for ever by the Grand Signior at the treaty of Carlowitz.

The country is well-watered with ſeveral ſtreams and rivulets falling into the Danube, the Save, and the Drave, which ſurround it. The air is fine and temperate, and the people robuſt and warlike. Thoſe who inhabit the E. parts on the banks of the Save, are called Raſcians.

With regard to the religion of the Sclavonians, they are partly of the Romiſh, and partly of the Greek church, the former being now the eſtabliſhed religion; and conſequently, ſince the country came under the houſe of Auſtria, it greatly predominates over the other, which flouriſhed under the Turkiſh government. The ſeverity of the court of Vienna has driven many of the inhabitants, who would not ſubmit to the new ſuperſtitions, to fly for liberty of conſcience among the profeſſed enemies of Chriſtianity. It pays near as much as Tirol to the extraordinary ſubſidies demanded by the Emperor, namely about 10,000 l.

At firſt it was diſtinguiſhed, ſays Buſching, into Upper and Lower Sclavonia; but afterwards both theſe were ſubdivided into the Banat and Generalate of Sclavonia.

Upper Sclavonia is a part of Croatia: Lower Sclavonia extends itſelf from the Danube as far as Croatia, through the eaſtern part of the country; and in the year 1746 was united anew by Queen Maria Thereſia, the preſent Empreſs, with the kingdom of Hungary. At the ſame time the banat was ſubdivided into three counties, namely, 1. Verowitz, in which is included the greateſt part of Walpo or Walko county; 2. Sirmia; and, 3. Poſſega.

The generalate of Sclavonia, ſo called as being under the direction of the General of the Illyrian troops, is ſubdivided into, 1. The Upper Frontier generalate, lying on the Danube and Save; and, 2. The Lower Frontier generalate, lying on the Save. This ſeems to be the later partition of this country, tho' Moll reckons ſix counties, 1. Waraſdin. 2. Zagrar or Agram, 3. Kreiſs or Holy Croſs, 4. Poſſega, 5. Walpon, and, 6. Szerem or Sirmia.

SCONE, or SCOON, on the N. ſide of the Tay, in the diſtrict of Perthſhire, and the N. of Scotland, called Perth Proper. It is thought to be nearly about the middle of that kingdom.

In former days it was famous for the Auguſtine abbey founded by King David I. where the Kings of Scotland were crowned in that called the *fatal chair*, placed over a black marble ſtone, which Fergus I. is ſaid to have brought over with him in his expedition from Ireland. But upon extirpating the Picts, it was brought hither, where it continued till Edward I. of England carried the chair and ſtone to Weſtminſter Abbey; and it now ſtands in Henry VII.'s chapel, and is uſed for the coronation. It had a monkiſh prophecy, expreſſed by a couplet in Latin upon it, *Ni fallat fatum*, &c. which imports, "that the Scots ſhould reign where-ever they "found this ſtone." This ſome take to have been accompliſhed by the union of the two crowns, firſt made in King James VI. of Scotland, who ſucceeded Queen Elizabeth, and the more cloſe coalition of the two kingdoms by the treaty of Union in 1707, under the reign of Queen Anne. Scone gives title of Baron to Murray Lord Viſcount Stormont: and here is a fine royal palace, with delightful gardens, the ſaid Lord being hereditary Keeper of it. In this palace is a gallery 175 feet long, the cieling having antique paintings done in its ſeveral pannels. The front of the palace towards the chapel is 200 feet, the dining-room 40, and the royal apartments magnificent and ſpacious, tho' in the ancient ſtyle. In the chapel here king Charles II. took the league and covenant. The old pretender alſo reſided in the palace here for three weeks, while the late Earl of Mar and his Highland army continued at Perth, the Lady Stormont having quitted the apartments, in order to have him crowned there. The young pretender likewiſe came hither in his exploit in 1745. It lies about 30 miles N. of Edinburgh, and but a little way from the town of Perth. Lat. 56 deg. 28 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10 min. W.

SCONVEIN, or SCHONREIN, the capital of a bailiwic, formerly part of Reineck county, in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It ſtands on the S. ſide of the Mayne, about twelve miles N. W. of Carlſtadt.

SCOOKHAM, the firſt iſland and rock in Pembrokeſhire, South Wales, which lies W. N. W. from St. Anne's point, going into Milford-haven, at the diſtance of about a league and a half.

SCOON (See SCONE) a royal palace in Perthſhire, and N. of Scotland.

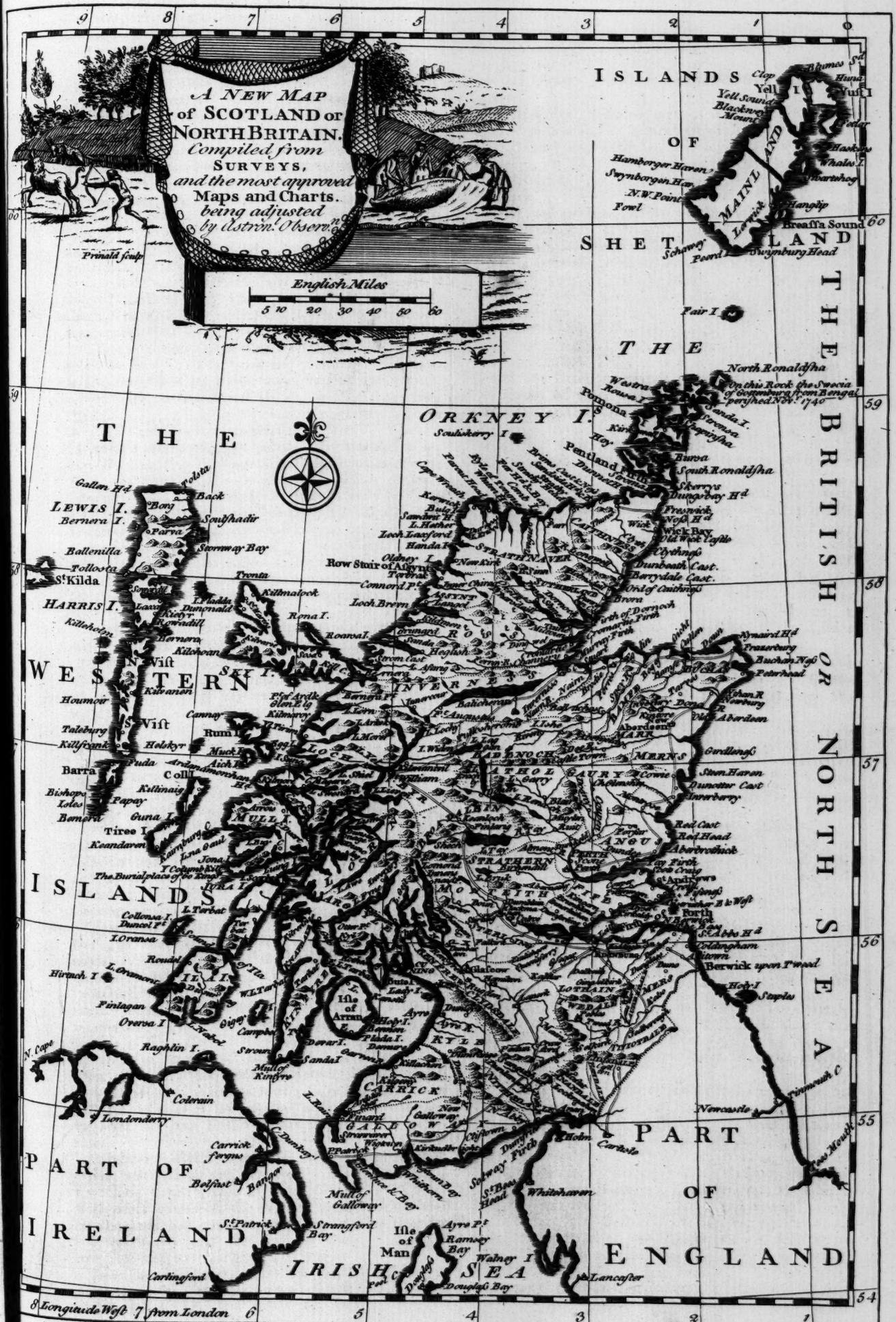
SCOONHAVEN (See SCHOONHOVEN) a town of Holland, one of the Seven United Provinces, on the Lech. In the great church here is buried Oliver Van Nort, one of the firſt that ſailed round the world; and this was the native place of the famous Longolius, and other learned men.

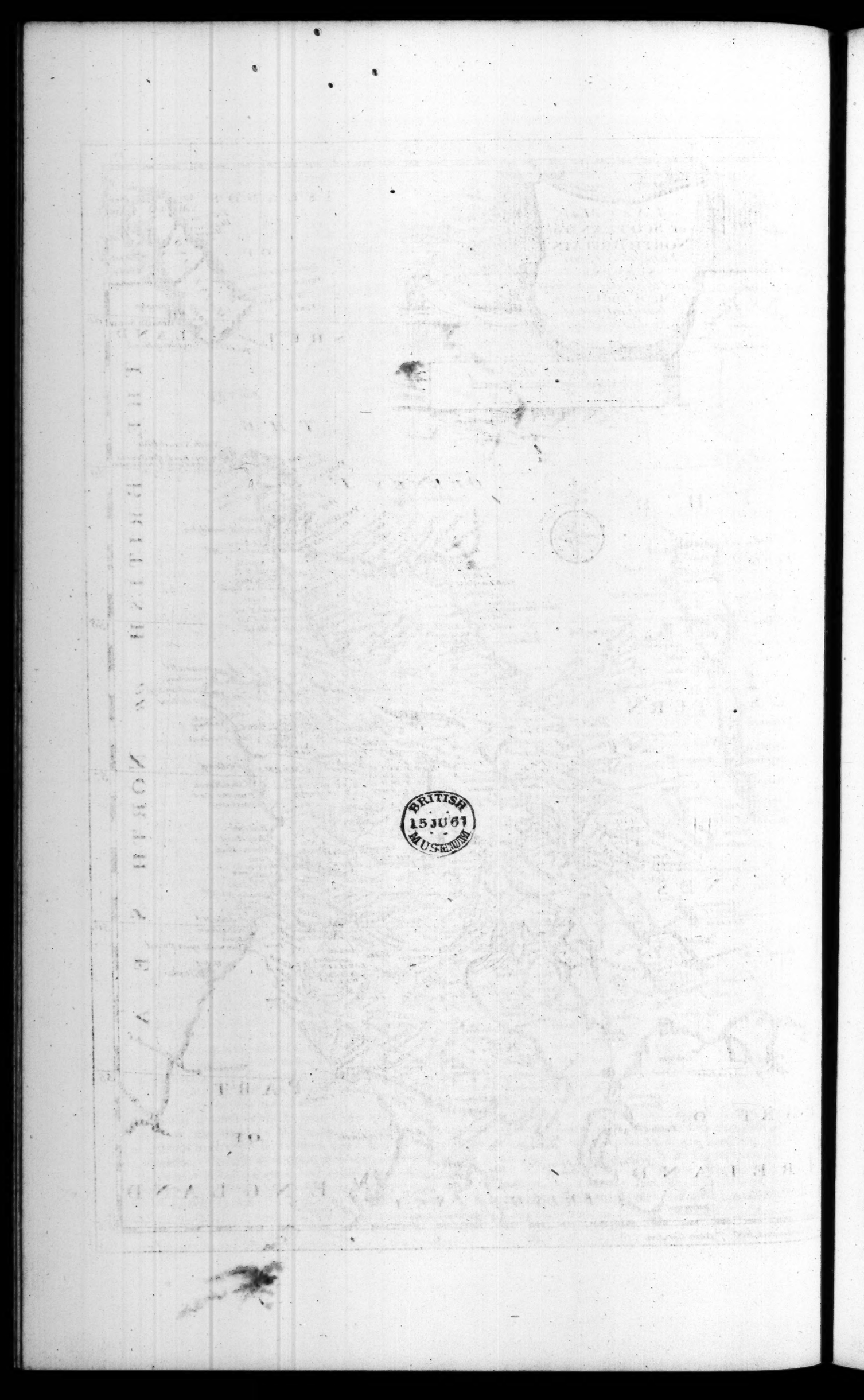
SCOPIA, USCOPIA, or USCUP, an open, large, and well-inhabited town of Servia, in European Turkey. It ſtands on the confines of Albania and Boſnia. In it reſides an Archbiſhop. Here they carry on a briſk trade, eſpecially in good leather, with which other parts are furniſhed from hence. It has a delightful ſite at the foot of mount Orbelus, near the river Vardan or Apius, about 70 miles S. of Nyſſa. Lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N. long. 22 deg. 20 min. E.

SCORNDORFF, SCHRONDORF, or SCHORNDORF, a town of Suabia, in Germany. It ſtands on the Rems, having great quantities of ſalt made here. The French took it in 1647, but reſtored it to the Duke of Wirtemberg by the treaty of Weſtphalia: they took it again in 1707, but were obliged to abandon it ſoon after.

SCOTLAND, part of which is the ancient *Caledonia*, has ſince the Union been called *North Britain*. It is the northern part of the main iſland, which comprehends England and Wales, and with theſe conſtituting one united kingdom ever ſince the 5th of Queen Anne in in the year 1707, and that by the conſent of the parliaments of both kingdoms. By this coalition they are now in conjunction ſtyled Great Britain, and are under the ſame government of one King and parliament, with a reſerve of all the ſtatute and municipal laws of Scotland; and other privileges, &c. prior to that æra: ſo that the legiſlation, which formerly was veſted in the King and parliament of Scotland, independently of thoſe of England, being removed and placed in one general parliament of Great Britain (ſixteen peers from Scotland repreſenting their nobility, and forty-five members their gentry and commonalty), the laws in common are now paſſed by the two countries in conjunction.

All that part of the main iſland north of Cumberland and Northumberland, two of the moſt northerly counties of England, belongs to Scotland; together with a great number of iſlands, particularly on the weſtern, ſouth-weſtern, and northern ſides, as the Ædude, Orcades, Shetland, &c. It has the Iriſh ſea on the W. the Deucaledonian on the N. and that part of the German ocean on the E. which in our maps is called the Britiſh or North ſea. It is about 300 miles long from N. to S. and from 50 to 150 in breadth from E. to W. being indented


A NEW MAP
of SCOTLAND or
NORTH BRITAIN.
Compiled from
SURVEYS,
and the most approved
Maps and Charts.
being adjusted
by Astron. Observ.
Primald sculp
English Miles
5 10 20 30 40 50 60
ISLANDS OF
SHETLAND
MAINLAND
THE BRITISH OR NORTH SEA
THE
ORKNEY I.
THE WESTERN ISLANDS
LEWIS I.
HARRIS I.
Row Stoir of Assynt
Loch Brom
Loch Laxford
Loch Inver
Loch Broom
Loch Shiel
Loch Leven
Loch Tay
Loch Lomond
Loch Ness
Loch Rannoch
Loch Ericht
Loch Lochy
Loch Awe
Loch Fyne
Loch Long
Loch Ryan
Loch Indaal
Loch Gruinard
Loch Maree
Loch Torridon
Loch Carron
Loch Alsh
Loch Eil
Loch Etive
Loch Linnhe
Loch Sunart
Loch Moidart
Loch Nevis
Loch Hourn
Loch Duich
Loch Long
Loch Goil
Loch Striven
Loch Riddon
Loch Gilp
Loch Crinan
Loch Swin
Loch Sween
Loch Tarbat
Loch Indaal
Loch Gruinard
Loch Maree
Loch Torridon
Loch Carron
Loch Alsh
Loch Eil
Loch Etive
Loch Linnhe
Loch Sunart
Loch Moidart
Loch Nevis
Loch Hourn
Loch Duich
Loch Long
Loch Goil
Loch Striven
Loch Riddon
Loch Gilp
Loch Crinan
Loch Swin
Loch Sween
Loch Tarbat
Isle of Arran
Isle of Man
PART OF IRELAND
PART OF ENGLAND
IRISH SEA
Longitude West 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 from London
59
58
57
56
55
54
60


BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

ted, and nearly cut through in many places by bays or firths of the ſea, as they are called, forming excellent harbours, at the ends and on the ſides of which are ſeveral conſiderable rivers, beſides leſſer ſtreams, abounding with fine ſalmon, trout, eels, and flounders.

Scotland, excluſive of its iſlands, lies between lat. 54 deg. 30 min. and 59 deg. 30 min. N. and between long. 1 and 6 deg. W. The longeſt day is upwards of eighteen hours, and the ſhorteſt night five hours forty-five minutes, and in ſome of the Shetland iſles leſs. The number of its inhabitants Templeman reckons at 1,500,000, which is half a million more than he computes in Ireland, though excluſive of the iſles he makes the latter to contain more ground. The ſoil in general does not come up to that of England in fertility; not but that ſome counties, particularly the Lothians, Fife, Buchan, Angus, Mearns, Aberdeenſhire, Roſs, Murrayland, &c. have good ſtore of grain, with which they trade to Spain, Holland, Norway, &c. The ſkirts of the country, eſpecially northward, abound with timber, particularly fir-trees, &c. of a vaſt magnitude.

The air is very temperate, and not half ſo cold as might be imagined in ſo northerly a climate. This, as in England, is owing to the warm vapours and breezes which come continually off the ſea; and likewiſe purify the air, and puts it in ſuch a conſtant agitation, as keeps the inhabitants from any remarkable epidemic diſtempers. Great part of the country, particularly towards the N. and W. including the Grampian hills, is mountainous, hilly, and heathy; but yielding good paſture in ſeveral places: between the higher grounds are many rich valleys, and always a ſtout ſtream both in the N. and S. parts, which produce corn and cattle; but the latter, with the horſes, are moſtly of a ſmall breed. Great numbers of the black cattle are driven into England, and there being ſold lean, after fattening in the Engliſh paſtures, they furniſh the London markets with delicate beef.

Scotland likewiſe breeds great numbers of ſheep, many of which are ſent into England, as is the greateſt part of their wool. It has alſo a very good fiſhery of herring, cod, ling, ſalmon, &c. great quantities of which are exported, beſides great plenty of haddock, whiting, ſkait, &c. with a variety of ſhell-fiſh, as muſſels, wilks or periwinkles, cockles, clams or ſcallops, oyſters, &c. for home-conſumption.

Scotland has the advantage of England both for catching of herrings ſooner, and curing them better; the pickled herrings of Glaſgow, Lochbroom, &c. being equal to thoſe of the Dutch: their ſituation for exporting them is likewiſe more commodious; ſo that they can be ſooner at market than the Dutch, the Glaſgow merchants on the coaſts of Spain, Portugal, and up the Streights; as the merchants of Dundee, Aberdeen, &c. on the Eaſtern coaſt, in the Baltic, and German ocean.

The Scots have manufactures of cloth, woollen ſtuffs, particularly plaids, ſome of variegated colours, others of ſcarlet, either of wool or ſilk, and finer than thoſe made in any part of Britain. Theſe are chiefly manufactured at Glaſgow, as are ſtockings, &c. at Aberdeen. Beſides ſtriped muſlins, cambrics, and thoſe tolerably fine, the main article of the Scottiſh manufacture is linen-cloth, vaſtly encouraged and improved by virtue of premiums, &c. within theſe few years; eſpecially by the taking off the duty on it in England, and the prohibiting the wear of printed callicoes: for vaſt quantities of it are not only ſent to England, but exported to our Britiſh colonies in North America.

Scotland is ſaid to have this advantage to boaſt of, which neither England, nor hardly any nation in Europe has, namely, that in every branch of its trade with other countries, the balance is on its ſide; that is, ſhe ſends out more commodities in value than ſhe receives back; and conſequently the difference or overplus muſt be made good in ſpecie.

It is likewiſe obſerved, that by their late increaſe of commerce, the Scots have very much augmented their ſhipping; and yet they either build or buy veſſels continually, more eſpecially for the Weſt India and the ſouthern commerce.

Learning flouriſhes among them in four univerſities; namely, St. Andrew's, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh; in which are profeſſors of moſt of the liberal arts and ſciences, and thoſe maintained with competent ſalaries.

Scotland has produced men of eminence in every branch of literature: and chriſtianity ſeems to have been planted very early in this country; for Tertullian ſays, "That thoſe parts of Britain into which "the Romans had not penetrated, became ſubject to "Chriſt."

The moſt ancient diviſion of Scotland, with regard to its inhabitants, is into Scots and Picts; the former having poſſeſſed the Weſtern iſles, and the ſkirts of the country weſtward and northward; whilſt the latter had all that part of the country which lay on the German ocean, till the Scots utterly extirpated them and their ſovereignty at Abernethy. Another diviſion is into Highlanders and Lowlanders; the former being very much of a martial turn, and ſpeaking the original language called Erſe, which is a dialect of Iriſh; whilſt the latter are principally turned for the more placid arts of peace and agriculture, uſing a dialect of the Engliſh language, and their cuſtoms, which in a few generations the whole country is likely to adopt, as having now one and the ſame head; though theſe are not without numerous inſtances of warlike proweſs.

When the Scots got poſſeſſion of the country from the Picts, it ſeems to have been an heptarchy which was ſhared among ſeven Princes: the firſt part contained Angus and Mearns; the ſecond, Atheold and Goverin; the third, Stradeern with Meneted; the fourth was Forthever; the fifth, Mar with Buchan; the ſixth, Muref and Roſs; and the ſeventh, Caithneſs, which is divided in the middle by the Mound, a mountain which runs from the Weſtern to the Eaſtern ſea.

It is alſo naturally ſeparated by the Grampian or Grantz-bain mountains, called in Latin *Mons Grampius*, which run the breadth of the country from W. to E.

The capital rivers, particularly the Forth, Clyde, Tay, and Neſs, &c. divide it into peninſula's; theſe running ſo far into the country as to be intercepted only by a ſmall iſthmus, or neck of land, but more eſpecially the ſmall diſtance of Loughneſs from the Weſtern ſea.

The Romans parcelled it into the following people: 1. the Gadeni, containing Teifidale, Merch, and Lauder; 2. Selgovæ, including Annandale and Nidiſdale; 3. the Novantes, in which are compriſed Galloway, Carrick, Kyle, Cunningham, and Glotta; 4. The Damnii, containing Clydeſdale, Lennox, and Stirling; 5. Caledonia, containing Fife, Strathern, Argyle, Cantire, Lorn, Braidalbin, Perthſhire, Angus, Mearns, Mar, Buchan, Murray, Lochabar, Roſs, Sutherland, Caithneſs, Strathnavern; and laſtly, the Roman wall.

Scotland may be divided into two claſſes; namely, South of the firth of Forth, whoſe capital, and that of the whole kingdom, is Edinburgh; and North of the ſame Firth, the principal town in which is Aberdeen.

The ſhires of Scotland which, ſince the union, ſend one member each to parliament are, 1. Aberdeen, 2. Aire, 3. Argyle, 4. Bamff, 5. Berwick, 6. Bute and Caithneſs by turns, 7. Clackmannan and Kinroſs by turns, 8. Dumbarton, 9. Dumfries, 10. Edinburgh, 11. Elgin, 12. Fife, 13. Forfar, 14. Haddington, 15. Inverneſs, 16. Kincardine, 17. Kircudbright, 18. Lanerk, 19. Linlithgow, 20. Nairn and Cromartie alternately, 21. Orkney and Zetland, 22. Peebles, 23. Perth, 24. Renfrew, 25. Roſs, 26. Roxburgh, 27. Selkirk, 28. Stirling, 29. Sutherland, and 30. Wigton.

The diſtrict of royal burghs which ſend alternately one member to parliament, are the following: 1. Aire,

Irwin, Rothſay, Inverary, and Campbell-town. 2. Bamff, Elgin, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverury. 3. The city of Edinburgh. 4. Forreſs, Nairn, Inverneſs, and Fortroſe. 5. Pittenweem, Anſtruther Eaſter, Anſtruther Weſter, Craile, and Kilrennie. 6. Inverkeithing, Stirling, Dumferling, Culroſs, and Queensferry. 7. Bruntiſland, Dyſert, Kirkaldy, and Kinghorn. 8. Dundee, Perth, St. Andrew's, Cowpar, and Forfar. 9. Montroſe, Aberdeen, Brechin, Aberbrothock, and Inverbervey. 10. Kircudbright, Dumfries, Lochmaban, Annan, and Sanquhar. 11. Lanerk, Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles. 12. Renfrew, Glaſgow, Ruglen, and Dumbarton. 13. Dingwall, Tayne, Dornoch, Weik, and Kirkwall. 14. Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder. 15. Wigton, Whithorn, New Galloway, and Stranraer.

All theſe ſhires and diſtricts conſtitute the forty-five members of the Britiſh parliament which Scotland ſends as its repreſentatives, beſides ſixteen Peers, choſen out of the body of the nobility, by virtue of the treaty of union between the two kingdoms.

Many ſalutary laws have been enacted ſince the union, particularly after the inſurrections of 1715 and 1745, with a view for improving the Highlands, breaking the attachment of clans to their chieftans, and reconciling its inhabitants to the Britiſh government; for which purpoſe the forfeited eſtates have been appropriated: and in the preſent war with France great numbers of them are employed in his Majeſty's ſervice, both in Germany, and more eſpecially in North America, where nothing can ſurpaſs the valour and honour with which they have exerted themſelves on repeated occaſions, againſt the French and their Indian allies, to the very great diminution, and otherwiſe maiming and diſabling of their corps. Numbers of charity-ſchools have alſo been erected to very conſiderable advantage, both in the Highlands and the iſles, by the Society for promoting Chriſtian knowledge; of which ſome account has been given in the courſe of our work. The civil government of the ſhires has been ſomething altered ſince 1745, by the crown nominating ſheriffs as his Majeſty's immediate deputies, who are taken now from among thoſe gentlemen who are bred advocates at Edinburgh.

Some ſlight amendment as to ſervants, we are told, have lately been introduced in ſome parts; but were the gentlemen's views carried further, the emolument thence ariſing to their country would be much more conſiderable; namely, by encouraging their tenants and other inferior poſſeſſors of their lands with leaſes, and abating of the rigour of enormous ſervices, in plowing, ſowing, and reaping the Laird's corn, with the bondage of graſſums, or a ſort of iniquitous fines, and the leading home their firing, beſides numberleſs other dues and caſualties, with the load of which the poor people are quite oppreſſed. All this would not only be a ſenſible relief to the occupiers, but in the end prove the real advantage of the proprietors, who thereby would have their rents the better ſecured, and more punctually paid. Beſides, the generality of pariſh-ſchools are upon a very bad footing, and ſchoolmaſters paid their ſalaries but very indifferently, by means of a few paltry meaſures of corn, aſſeſſed principally on the inferior tenants, and very miſerably levied, to the great diſcouragement of literature: whereas, were a proper repreſentation made of the above, and the Biſhops rents, &c. in Scotland, which at preſent are moſtly impropriated into lay hands, and that not perhaps entirely free from the charge of ſacrilege: were theſe, I ſay, applied for erecting of commodious ſchools, and increaſing the ſalaries of their ſchoolmaſters to be perſons of ability and good morals, it is moſt evident what an advantage would thence accrue to the community in general, and to his Majeſty's ſervice in particular: ſo that learning, which in ſeveral remote parts of the kingdom is almoſt at the laſt gaſp, might be revived, affection to his Majeſty's moſt auſpicious government eſtabliſhed every where, piety and virtue promoted, and conſequently a number of proper hands either continually employed in the manufactures, fiſheries, and agriculture of the kingdom; or taken, as national exigencies required, into the ſervice of their King and country againſt the common enemy of Great Britain, for the mutual intereſt of both the united crowns; and this we ſee has been very wiſely done of late. But to proceed:

The parliament of Scotland being now immerged in that of Great Britain, the courts of civil judicature now in Scotland are, 1. The college of juſtice, or a venerable bench of fifteen Senators, or Lords of Seſſion in ordinary, who adminiſter juſtice at Edinburgh in the parliament-houſe there, according to the rules of equity, and not to the rigour of law. 2. The juſtice or juſticiary court, which is the law-court principally for criminal cauſes. It conſiſts of a juſtice-general, juſtice-clerk, and five other judges, who are Lords of the Seſſion. By theſe being joined with a pannel of fifteen out of forty-five cited like juries in England, all cauſes are tried, and by act of parliament ſince 1745, are to hold aſſizes all over the kingdom twice every year, being thence called Lords of the circuit. 3. The court of exchequer, which is made like that in England. 4. The court of chancery. 5. The ſheriff's court in every county, who decides controverſies among the inhabitants relating to matters of inferior concernment. 6. Juſtices of the peace, with the ſame powers as in England. 7. The commiſſariot (the principal of which is at Edinburgh) all over the kingdom; in this court are pleaded actions relating to wills, tythes, and other eccleſiaſtical matters. 8. The court of admiralty. And, 9. A delegated number of privy-counſellors for Scotland from that of Great Britain.

The ſeveral orders and degrees in Scotland are, 1. The King, now Sovereign of Great Britain. 2. The Prince of Scotland, or the King's eldeſt ſon, now the Prince of Wales, or the Prince Royal of Great Britain. 3. Dukes, ſaid to be firſt brought into this kingdom about the year 400; Marquiſes, Earls, Viſcounts, and Barons or ſimple Lords, the ſame as in England. 4. Knights, alſo the ſame as in the other kingdom. 5. Lairds or Barons, being ſuch as anciently held lands of the King *in capite*, ſome of whom are poſſeſſed of ſeveral baronies, and may make others Barons for the ſake of a vote at elections, and who now alone chuſe the repreſentatives of ſhires to ſit in parliament. 6. Gentlemen, as advocates, graduates, &c. And, Citizens, merchants, and burghers, &c. with the commonalty.

The eſtabliſhed religion of Scotland is the Calviniſtical or Preſbyterian, as contained in the Confeſſion of Faith authoriſed in the firſt parliament of King James VI. or which is much the ſame, the Confeſſion of divines at Weſtminſter, which the church (commonly the kirk) of Scotland have adopted.

In the time of Epiſcopacy in Scotland, once ſomething different from that in England, there was the Archbiſhopric of St. Andrew's, whoſe ſuffragans were Edinburgh, Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Murray, Dunblane, Brechin, Roſs, Caithneſs, and Orkney. The Archbiſhopric of Glaſgow, under which were Galloway, Liſmore or Argyle, and the Iſles or Sodor.

Beſides theſe they had ſixty-eight preſbyteries, as Dunſe Chirnſide, Kelſo, Erſilton, Selkirk, Jedburgh, Dunbar, Haddington, Dalkeith, Edinburgh, Peebles, Linlithgow, Perth, Dunkeld, Auchterarder, Stirling, Dumblane, Dumfries, Penpont, Lochmaban, Middleby, Wigton, Kircudbright, Stranraer, Aire, Irwin, Paſley, Dunbarton, Glaſgow, Hamilton, Lanerk, Biggar, Denune, Innerara, Cambleton, Kilmore, Skey, St. Andrew's, Kirkaldy, Cowper, Dumfermline, Meegle, Dundee, Arbroth or Arbrothock, Forfar, Brechin, Mearns, Aberdeen, Kincardin or Kincardin-O'Neil, Alford, Garioch, Deer, Turref, Fordyce, Ellon, Strathboggy, Abernethy, Elgin, Forreſs, Inverneſs, Aberlower, Chanrie, Dingwall, Tayne, Dornoch, Caithneſs, Orkney, and Zetland.

Under this was a ſeſſion in every pariſh, conſiſting of the miniſter as moderator or preſident, and the worthieſt perſons in it, called elders. 2. A preſbytery, compoſed of a number of miniſters, between twelve and twenty,

twenty, more or leſs, with ruling elders or laicks from each pariſh. Here in times of Epiſcopacy the Biſhop preſided; now one of the miniſters is choſen moderator. They judge caſes too intricate for the ſeſſion; examine ſuch as would enter into orders; ſettle miniſters in pariſhes, alſo ſchoolmaſters, &c. 3. The provincial ſynod, who meet twice every year, which is made up of more or leſs preſbyteries, and their reſpective members. 4. The general aſſembly or convocation, which is the ſupreme judicature and ultimate reſort; appeals lying from the ſeſſions, preſbytery, and ſynods to it.

And now that preſbytery or Calviniſm has been eſtabliſhed in Scotland ſince the Revolution, the ſame courts and governments are retained, with ſome little difference in the manner of procedure: at preſent therefore, inſtead of Biſhops, there are thirteen provincial ſynods. See BRITAIN.

In this kingdom are ſeveral diſſenters or epiſcopalians, who originally in their extemporary prayers uſed the Lord's prayer and the Gloria; but they moſtly have adopted now the Church of England form: however, the non-jurors among them are not permitted to have meeting-houſes, and ſuffered only to preach and read the divine ſervice to a very ſmall number, ſince the year 1745; whereas ſuch miniſters as take the oaths, and pray for his Majeſty in expreſs terms, have meeting-houſes. Of the preſbyterians there are ſeveral diſſenting ſects, as Erſkinites, Gibonites, from the miniſters of that name, who have ſeceded from the church of Scotland, and upon that account called Seceders; alſo mountaineers, &c. as preaching in the open fields and on the mountains: theſe are alſo called Covenanters,

The ſalt of Scotland, which is principally manufactured in what they call pans or caldrons, is ſaid to be ſtronger and better than that of Shields and Newcaſtle, cures fiſh to greater advantage, and is ſo much the more valued abroad, that large quantities of it are exported every year to Germany, Norway, the Baltic, &c.

It has been obſerved that the wine-trade ſometimes runs againſt the Scotch, in point of advantage, eſpecially if the article of French brandy and French wine be admitted; the ſmuggling of which is at preſent ſaid to be in a great meaſure at an end every where, eſpecially in the North. But that alone excepted, it is well aſſured, that allowing the lead, corn, tobacco, and ſometimes ſalt, which Scotland exports for wines, which they receive in return from whatever country, the balance is not againſt them; for were theſe wines brought even from Spain, the balance would be ſtill more in their favour, on account of their fiſh and linen, both which are good merchandiſe on the Spaniſh ſide of the bay of Biſcay.

The goods Scotland receives from England bears no proportion to thoſe it ſends thither; for the principal article which it takes is its woollen cloths of the finer ſort only, and ſome ſilks; in lieu of which England takes off their wool, cattle, linen, muſlin, corn, and nearly all their produce except fiſh and ſalt.

At Inverneſs in particular, we are told that the Sconce or Oliver's fort, is laid out of late into convenient places for the working of ſilks.

Among the forts and garriſons of this kingdom, as Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbarton caſtles, with Fort William, &c. we beg leave to inſert an account here, though ſomething out of place, as having been miſlaid or forgot, concerning the fort on Ardeſear Point, a regular fortification lately built in Scotland, ſince the troubles of 1745, and one of the largeſt in Britain. It ſtands on a narrow neck of land or peninſula made by the ſea, and called Ardeſear, about eight miles E. of Inverneſs, and oppoſite to Chanery on the Murray firth where narroweſt, being not much above a muſket-ſhot over to the Roſs ſide, has a ditch cut acroſs the neck of land, into which the tide flows, with ſtout draw-bridges. It is ſaid to be larger than Gibraltar, and built after the ſame plan; and will contain upwards 10,000 men when compleated. A model of it may be ſeen at Colonel Skinner's, at Greenwich, of the board of works, who is the engineer employed in it: to the land-ſide, towards the kirk of Ardeſear, this citadel has guns quite level with the ground, and above theſe large battering pieces; on the Chanery ſide is a ſloping impregnable ſand-bank, about thirty feet in the baſe, as a defence on that ſide, with walls, ramparts, ravelins, and guns, all properly ranged around it. Here is a draw-well of the fineſt water, which was the firſt work done here, and found by digging to a proper depth, the ſoil being very ſandy and barren; from whence it appears, that the like advantage might be procured by human labour, even in the dry deſerts of Arabia or Africa. And from Ardeſear has been made by the military a new road over the Cairn of Month, Kincardine O'Neal, or the low road for Edinburgh, even to the town of Perth, communicating with General Wade's well-known road; ſo that the King's forces may now ſoon and eaſily traverſe all the mountainous, and otherwiſe inacceſſible parts of Scotland. Since the demolition of Fort George at Inverneſs in 1745, this place has been built as a bridle on the Highlands; but Oliver built a ſconce or regular citadel near the mouth of them, which lies a little below Inverneſs, and continued till the Reformation, when it was ordered to be demoliſhed; apparently for no other view, but its being a monument of the Protector.

To Ardeſear are intended to be built ſeveral out-forts for communication, among which that of Fort George is to be repaired as one. Its Governor is General Howard, and Deputy Governor Major Calfield.

SCOTLAND, *New*, the moſt eaſtern part of the continent of North America, lying between lat. 43 and 51 deg. N. and between long. 63 and 70 deg. W. Its capital is Annapolis Royal.

SCOTUSA, now LICOSTOMO, an ancient, well-built, but ſmall city of Theſſaly, the modern Janna, in European Turkey. It ſtands in a little iſland, formed here by the Peneus, near its ſource. It is inhabited by rich Greek merchants, and is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, with four biſhoprics under him. It ſtands nearly on the ſite of the old Caſſiope, about twenty miles below Lariſſa to the W.

SCOUTEN's iſland, in New Guiney, and the ſouthern regions of America. It is high, and about twenty leagues long. It was diſcovered in 1616, by Le Maire; is a very fine and flouriſhing iſland, and its ſouthermoſt cape called Good-hope; though in moſt maps that name is given to an headland on the Main. It extends to the line, and even under it; though Dampier places it above a degree S. of the equinoctial.

This iſland is very populous, and the inhabitants active; who were ſo far from diſcovering any thing of a ſavage nature, that they gave plain proofs of an extenſive commerce; having ſeveral commodities from the Spaniards, and ſhewing ſamples of China ware. They are rather of an olive-colour than black, being taller, ſtronger, and ſtouter than their neighbours; alſo their veſſels are larger, ſtronger, and better contrived.

In the neighbourhood are ſome other iſlands, well-peopled and planted; abounding with excellent fruit, eſpecially of the melon-kind. They lie on the confines of the ſouthern regions and Eaſt Indies, trafficking eſpecially with the inhabitants of Ternate and Amboyna, who come hither yearly to purchaſe their commodities; and are likewiſe viſited at certain ſeaſons by the people of theſe iſlands, in their turn.

SCOWEN, an iſland of Zealand, one of the ſeven united provinces. In Latin it is called *Scaldia*, from the river Scheld. It lies on the S. of Goree and Overflakée, from which it is ſeparated by a channel or arm of the ſea, called Gravelingen-Crammer. It has the iſland of Duyveland on the E. the weſtern Seheld on the S. parting it from North Beveland and Walcheren, and it is waſhed on the W. by the German ocean. It is about ſeventeen miles long, and ſeven or eight broad. It was formerly much larger, and divided from North Beveland only by a narrow channel: but it has been very much diminiſhed by inundations. It abounds with populous villages, gentlemen's ſeats, rich farms, and incloſures.

SCRIVAN, a town on the iſthmus of Darien, and province of Terra Firma, in South America, with a good harbour

harbour for ſhips to ride in; but the entrance is ſcarcely a furlong over, and ſo full of rocks on each ſide, but eſpecially on the E. that it is very dangerous going into it: it lies fifty miles E. of Porto Bello. Lat 10 deg. 12 min. N. long. 82 deg. 5 min. W.

SCRIVELBY, a manor of Lincolnſhire, near the river Witham, and belonging to the Dimmocks, the King's champions. The Lord holds it by this tenure, "That at the coronation, he or ſome other perſon in his name, if he be not able, ſhall come well-armed into the royal preſence on a war-horſe, and make proclamation, That if any one ſhall ſay, that the Sovereign has no right to the crown, he is ready to defend it with his body againſt all that ſhall oppoſe it."

SCROOBY, a place in Nottinghamſhire, which with the Soke of Southwell is a juriſdiction diſtinct from the county at large; at both which places the cuſtos rotulorum, and the juſtices of the peace, nominated by the Archbiſhop of York, and by a commiſſion under the great ſeal, hold their ſeſſions, and perform all other juſticiary acts.

SCUTARET, or SCUTARI, the modern *Iſcader*, and ancient *Chryſopolis*, a large city of Romania, and reckoned a ſuburb of Conſtantinople; partly on a plain, and partly on a hill. It is the only town on the Boſphorus, and ſtands on the E. of the Aſiatic ſide of Turkey. Here is a caſtle and ſeraglio, to which the Grand Signior frequently retires. The bazars or market-places in the lower part of the town are very good. Here is a royal moſque.

SCUTARI, SCADAR, or ISCODER, one of the moſt conſiderable cities, and the capital of Albania, in European Turkey. It ſtands on the river Boyana, near the lake of Scutari, the ancient *Lacus Labeatis*. It is large, well-fortified, and defended by a ſtrong citadel on a hill. This is the ſee of a Biſhop. It gives name to a mountain which commands it, anciently called Mons Rhamnutius: it lies twenty-ſeven miles of the Adriatic. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

SCYLLA, a famous rock in the ſtreight of Meſſina, lying between the kingdom of Naples and the iſland of Sicily; on which ſhips are in danger of being driven by avoiding another rock near it, called Charybdis.

SCYROS, (ſee SCIRO) an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey.

SCYTHIA, the ancient name of Great Tartary (ſee TARTARY). It is a vaſt tract of land, in which was formerly included the northern parts of Europe and Aſia.

SEAFORD, or SEAFORTH, a borough of Suſſex, and ſmall fiſhing town, governed by bailiffs, &c. it ſends two members to parliament, has no weekly market, but two annual fairs on March 14 and July 25, for pedlary-ware. It has a harbour on the Engliſh channel, and is defended by a fort: it lies ſeven miles from Lewes, and fifty-four from London.

SEAFORTH, a lough in Lewis, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland. It lies five miles S. from Lough Erifort, with two viſible rocks at its entrance.

Seaforth gives title of Earl to the chief of the Mackenzies, now Lord Fortroſe, to whom this iſland belongs; his capital manſion is at Brahan-caſtle, near the Connon-water, and in the pariſh of Urray in the W. of Roſs-ſhire.

SEAL, or SEALS, a river of New North Wales, in the northern regions of America; its mouth lies in lat. 60 deg. 30 min. N. Near this river and the ſea-coaſt are ſmall ſtubby woods; but at ſixty miles diſtance further into the country there is nothing but a barren hoary moſs, upon which the mooſe, buffaloes, rein and other deer feed. Still further weſtward, and beyond that barren country, are ſaid to be large woods. An Indian chief, who traded at Churchill, ſaid he had often been at a fine copper-mine, which the natives ſtruck off from the rock with ſharp ſtones, namely, upon iſlands, at the mouth of a river to the northward of that country, where they had no night in ſummer.

SEATON, a town of Eaſt Lothian, in the S. of Scotland, with a harbour on the firth of Forth; and lies about nine miles E. of Edinburgh.

SEBA, SABA, or SHEBA, one of the Caribbee iſlands, in America. See SABA.

SEBASTE, the name given by Herod to Samaria, in Paleſtine and Aſiatic Turkey, which it ſtill retains. See SAMARIA.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a noted port of Guipuſcoa, a diviſion of Biſcay, in Spain. It ſtands on the bay of Biſcay, and is almoſt incloſed with rivers, particularly the Branco. Its mole is capable of receiving 200 ſhips. The Emperor Charles V. incloſed it with a triple wall; and it has beſides a ſtrong caſtle. The number of its inhabitants amounts to about 1500 families in two pariſhes, with three monaſteries, two nunneries, &c. It lies twenty-five miles S. W. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 37 min. N. long. 1 deg. 56 min. W.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a ſmall fort belonging to the Dutch, in Guiney Proper, in Africa. It has four ſmall batteries.

SEBASTIAN ST. an iſland in the captainric of Rio de Janeiro, in Braſil, South America. This is one among many iſles running from the bay Ubatuba, quite to the cape of St. Philip.

SEBASTIAN *de la Plata*, ST. a town of Popayan, in South America. It ſtands in a plain on the Galli, which falls into the Madalena. It is ſubject to earthquakes, and has ſeveral ſilver-mines in its territory, whence its addition of La Plata.

SEBASTION, ST. a town of Carthagena and Terra Firma, in South America. It ſtands on the ſea-coaſt, and in the gulph of Darien; but is inconſiderable.

SEBASTIAN, ST. the principal town of Chiametlan and Guadalajara audience, in New Spain, North America. It ſtands on a river of the ſame name, towards the mines of Zacatecas, where they refine ſilver-ore.

SEBENICO, a well-fortified city of Venetian Dalmatia, on the Adriatic gulph, and bank of the Cherſa. Here is the ſee of a Biſhop under Spalatto. Its port is ſpacious, and defended by the iſland of St. Nicholas. Tickeli Baſhaw, who begun to beſiege it in 1647, was forced to quit it: it ſtands forty-two miles N. of Spalatto. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 17 deg. 26 min. E.

SEBOURG, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands: it lies ſix miles S. of Conde. Lat. 50 deg. 22 min. N. long. 3 deg. 30 min. E.

SECANDRA, a city of Agra or Indoſtan Proper, one of the provinces of the Hither India, in Aſia. It ſtands on the other ſide of the great river Semana, and oppoſite to the city of Hgra; where are two magnificent ſepulchres of the Mogul. It is alſo called Tzecander, as being thought to be utmoſt limits of the conqueſts of Alexander the Great in thoſe parts. Lat. 27 deg. 5 min. N. long. 79 deg. 10 min. E.

SECCHIA, a river of Upper Italy, which after running through the Modeneſe and part of the Mantuan, falls into the Po below Benedito.

SECHURA, a town in the road from Quito to Lima, in South America, about a league from the coaſt, near a river of the ſame name, which ſometimes is dry; but from February or March to Auguſt and September, the current is ſo ſtrong, as to be croſſed only in the balzas. It contains about 200 cane-houſes, with a large brick church. The inhabitants are all Indians, conſiſting nearly of 400 families, who are either drivers of mules, or fiſhermen. Their language is different from that common in the other towns of Quieto and Peru, their accent being a ſort of melancholy ſinging, and contracting half their laſt words. It lies in the juriſdiction of Piura, and about lat. 5 deg. 32 min. S.

Near Sechura is a deſert of about twenty-eight or thirty leagues, of the ſame name; the uniform appearance of which, together with the continual motion of ſand, often bewilders the moſt experienced of guides. They however uſe two expedients; the firſt is to keep the wind directly in their face, and the reverſe on their return, as the wind blows conſtantly here: the ſecond is to take up a handful of ſand at different diſtances, and ſmell to it, the excrement of the mules impregnating it more or leſs, as to enable them to find the road.

SECKAW, a town of Auſtria, in Germany. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Saltzburg, uſually reſiding at Leibnitz. It lies about eight miles N. E. of Judenburgh,

burgh, and forty W. of Gratz. Some place it in Suabia, in an iſland of the Rhine; but belonging to the houſe of Auſtria ſince the treaty of Munſter in 1649. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 46 min. E.

SECKINGEN, a town of Suabia; this, like the preceding, is placed in an iſland of the Rhine, ſeemingly the very ſame place. It ſtands about half a league E. from Rhienfelden, and ſix miles from Scaffhauſen.

SECKWEN, rather SEU-CHEU, a province of China, in Aſia.

SEDAN, a very ſtrong town of Rhemois, a territory of Champagne, in France. It ſtands on the Meuſe, and the confines of Luxemburg. It is looked upon as one of the keys of the kingdom, and may be laid underwater, the new works of this place having coſt upwards of 140,000 livres. Formerly moſt of its inhabitants were Proteſtants, who were very cruelly and treacherouſly perſecuted, notwithſtanding the moſt ſolemn engagements. They had alſo here a famous univerſity, which has been ſuppreſſed. It ſtands thirty-eight miles W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49 deg. 39 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

SEDGFIELD, a ſmall town, a little way S. of the city of Durham, in the biſhopric of the latter name. Its living, beſides the ſmall tythes, is ſaid to be worth 800 l.

SEDGMORE, a ſplaſhy place in Somerſetſhire, not far from the city of Wells, where the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was defeated.

SEEBY, a ſmall ſea-port town of Aalburg dioceſe, and North Jutland, in Denmark. It ſtands on the eaſtern ſhore, about fifteen miles from Schagen towards the S. W.

SEELAND, or ZEELAND, the largeſt and moſt fertile iſland in the Baltic ſea, belonging to Denmark. On the E. it has the Sund, which parts it from Schonen, a province of Sweden; on the S. the iſlands of Moon, Falſter, and Laland, on the W. the Greater Belt divides it from Funen, and on the N. it has the Categate or Schager-rack. Its greateſt length from E. to W. is about ſixty-eight miles; and its greateſt breadth from N. to S. about ſixty. The land here is pretty low, and has but few hills in it, though a great number of woods and foreſts, that take up a fourth part of the iſland, abounding with wild game, excellent paſture, and ſuch plenty of grain, eſpecially barley, oats, and rye, as to want, they ſay, no manure; from which fertility the country is ſuppoſed to derive its name, *ſeen* denoting to ſow, or *ſaedt*, i. e. ſeed; though others derive it from *ſio* the ſea. Quite round the coaſt are ſeveral deep bays, ſome of which run pretty far inland. Theſe and the adjacent ſea are exuberant in fiſh, as are the freſh-water lakes and rivers which waſh the iſland. Though the air of Seeland is pretty thick and foggy, it is obſerved, that many perſons live here to a great age. On the coaſt likewiſe are ſeveral ſafe and commodious harbours, particularly Copenhagen, Callundborg, &c. where ſome trade is carried on; but the inhabitants have been long ſtigmatized as indolent, and not taking advantage of their happy ſituation with regard to traffic.

This and the neighbouring iſlands are ſaid to have been inhabited by the ancient Teutones, who from a variety of dialect were called Godani, Codani, and Dani, whence the ancient name of Seeland was Codanonia.

From the Chronicle of Zealand, one of the ſeven united provinces, it appears, that the Zealanders were originally a colony from Denmark, Walcheren and the neighbouring iſlands having been for ſome time in the poſſeſſion of Rollo Duke of the Danes: and there is ſtill an affinity in ſeveral words between the language of both countries.

Seeland, or the dioceſe of Seeland, conſiſts, 1. Of the diſtrict of Copenhagen, in which ſtands the capital of the latter name; 2. Cronburg, 3. Fredicſburg, 4. Jagerſpreis, 5. Reveſkild, 6. Holbeck, 7. Draxholm, 8. Kallundborg, 9. Sabyegaand, 10. Ringſted, 11. Soroe, 12. Korſoer, 13. Anderſkow, 14. Wordingborg, 15. Tryggevelde, 16. the Iſle of Moen, and 17. that of Bornholm: and theſe again are ſubdivided into ſeveral bailiwics called Herreds. It contains a great number of palaces and caſtles belonging either to the King or the nobility, with about 346 pariſhes.

In the whole iſland of Seeland, excluſive of Copenhagen, there is twice the number of inhabitants as in that capital. For, in the year 1752, there were born in the dioceſe of Seeland, with the above-mentioned excluſion, about 7338, and there died 6233 perſons: among the latter were fifty between 80 and 90 years of age, twenty-two from 90 to 100, and nine from 100 to 106.

SEEZ, or SAIS, in Latin *Sagium*, the ancient *Vagoricum Seſſuorum*, a city of Normandy, in France. It ſtands on the Orne, near its ſource. It is but indifferently built, and the ſee of a Biſhop under Rouen. It lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of Caen. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 26 min. E.

The dioceſe, in the middle of which ſtands the city, is about twenty-four leagues long from E to W. tho' much narrower from N. to S. containing 190 pariſhes.

SEGEBERG, a town and juriſdiction of Wagria and Holſtein, in Lower Saxony, a circle of Germany, belonging to the King of Denmark. It ſtands on the Trave, which riſes out of a lake in the diſtrict of the ſame name. It lies twenty-ſeven miles N. of Hamburg. Lat. 54 deg. 35 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5 min. E.

SEGEDIN, or SIGETH, the principal town of Bodrock (Czongrad or Brodi) a county in Upper Hungary. It ſtands on the W. ſide of the Theiſs, oppoſite to the mouth of the Mariſch. It has undergone ſeveral ſieges with various ſucceſs. Prince Ragotſki took it by ſtorm, and put the garriſon to the ſword. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It lies thirty miles N. E. of Eſſeck. Lat. 46 deg. 21 min. N. long. 21 deg. 5 min. E.

SEGELMESSA, a province of Africa. It is bounded on the W. by Dara, by Zeb and Mazzeb on the E. by part of the Great Atlas on the N. and it extends on the S. quite to the deſerts of Lybia, being moſtly inhabited by Bereberes of the Zinete tribe, and by others. This is a large territory, containing a great number of diſtricts, to the extent of above 230 (ſome ſay 500) miles in length, and 300 in breadth. The principal river which waters it is the Zha or Ziz, alſo the Ghir and Todga, both iſſuing from Mount Atlas through this country into a large lake in the province of Whergela. This country has declined much from its ancient populouſneſs, on account of their perpetual wars among each other, deſtroying in their wild incurſions all the fruits and even canals. At preſent little corn is ſown, the inhabitants ſubſiſting chiefly on dates, and ſuch fleſh as the Arabs drive thither for ſale.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands on the Ziz, and in a ſpacious plain. Its walls, though decayed, are high, and the inſide was adorned with palaces, temples, &c. and a great number of fountains. But it has been ſince deſtroyed by the wars.

In general it is to be obſerved, that in all theſe inland provinces, the exceſſive heat not only breeds numbers of ſcorpions and other venomous creatures, but greatly affects their eyes, which are commonly very red and much ſwoln.

SEGELOCI, the ancient name of Ancaſter, in Lincolnſhire, a Roman village. It abounds with antiquities: after a ſhower of rain, the natives looking for them on the declivities, never return empty. The town conſiſts of one ſtreet.

SEGESTAN, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. It is bounded by Coraſan on the N. by part of Candahar with Sableſtan on the E. by Mecran on the S. and Farſiſtan on the W. It bears vaſt numbers of palms; but the ſoil is very ſandy, and ſo much expoſed to wind, that often houſes, and even whole villages, are overwhelmed. The road by land from Perſia to India lies through this country; but few travellers care to venture, chuſing rather to go by ſea.

Its capital of the ſame name, or Zareng, ſtands on the river Senarond, a branch of the Hendmend, which falls into the lake Zaré. Lat. 32 deg. 20 min. N.

SEGESWAER, SCHEPSBURG, or SEBESBURG, a city of Tranſylvania. It ſtands at the confluence of the Kokel and Giorgen, near the foot of the Carpathian mountains. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies fifty-two miles N. of Hermanſtadt. Lat. 47 deg. 25 min. N. long. 24 deg. 10 min. E.

The houſes here riſe in the form of an amphitheatre, and the place is divided into the Upper and Lower; the former ſtanding on a hill, and ſtrong; but the latter more populous, on account of the conveniency of water for their manufactures, eſpecially for their cloth-dreſſing; whereas the other part is utterly deſtitute of any ſpring of that element. On the neighbouring hills are fine vineyards, and upon one of them is a college.

SEGNA, or ZENG, the ancient *Flanaticum*, a town of Morlachia, on the Carnaro bay and E. ſide of the Adriatic. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Spalatto, is ſtrong both by art and nature, having a ſtout caſtle, with vaſt woods and craggs on the land-ſide, and but an indifferent harbour. It is ſubject to Venice, others ſay the Emperor. This was once a neſt of Pyrates; but they have been ſuppreſſed. It ſtands twenty-ſeven miles E. of the Iſle of Cherſo. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

SEGNI, the ancient *Signia*, a town almoſt in the middle of the Campania di Roma, a province of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and now gives title of Duke, as it did for a long time that of Count; of which family were the Popes Innocent III. Gregory IX. and Alexander IV. It ſtands thirty-ſix miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg. 36 min. E.

SEGORBE, by moſt geographers ſuppoſed to be the capital of the Celtiberi, in Valencia, a province of Spain; but Vaillant tells us there were two cities of this name in that kingdom. This we are upon ſtands on a riſing ground, in the midſt of a valley ſurrounded with high mountains, and on the banks of the Movedre, now Morviedro. The Greeks and Romans called it Palantia. It hath a ſtrong wall and caſtle, containing about 800 families in one pariſh, ſeven monaſteries, &c. Its neighbouring mountains of Sagarra yielded the Romans great quantities of the fineſt marble. This city is a biſhopric and duchy, the former producing a revenue of 12,000 ducats per annum to its Prelate, and the latter entailed on the Cardona family in Catalonia. It ſtands about thirty miles N. W. of Valencia, and nearly as much in the ſame direction from the ſea, being 150 from Madrid. Lat. 39 deg. 56 min. N. long. 56 min. W.

SEGOVIA, Pliny's *Urbs Arevacorum*, and Ptolemy's *Segubia*, anciently a very conſiderable city of Old Caſtile, in Spain. It ſtands on an eminence in a valley, at the foot of high mountains, being encompaſſed on the N. by the river Ereſma, on the S. by the brook Clamores, and the river Frio, which latter runs through it, over which is Trajan's noble aqueduct, with two rows of arches one over the other, conveying plenty of water almoſt to every houſe by earthen pipes, and that into ciſterns or wells; alſo ſuch a profuſion of it to the gardens of the nobility and gentry, that theſe are ſupplied with curious fountains, caſcades, &c. and yet this admirable aqueduct ſtill retains its priſtine ſtrength and beauty.

The city is ſurrounded with high walls and towers, having eight ſtately gates. It is rich and populous, being the principal reſidence of ſeveral noble families. Here a conſiderable commerce, manufactures, &c. are carried on. It contains 4000 families in twenty-ſeven pariſhes, thirteen monaſteries, eight nunneries, &c. ſeven ſquares, ſome of them magnificent, and forty-three capital ſtreets, beſides lanes, &c. Here alſo are twenty-five corn-mills, fourteen fulling-mills, and ſome for printing paper, with convenient places for cleanſing their wool. The principal mint of Spain is in this city, coining 30,000 ducats a day. Its woollen manufactures are the beſt and moſt conſiderable in all Spain, being ſupplied with vaſt quantities of the fineſt wool from the innumerable flocks in the neighbouring plains, beſides ſeveral other manufactures and trades carried on with great induſtry and ſucceſs; for no perſons are ſuffered here to lead a looſe and idle life, or to beg, unleſs diſabled by age, ſickneſs, &c. So that this city has obtained the denomination of Laborioſa, or the induſtrious. A ſtrong old caſtle commands the place, and here is a famous univerſity; alſo a biſhopric, containing 438 pariſhes, with a revenue of 24,000 ducats. The cathedral is a noble ſtructure, with eight dignitaries, &c. It lies thirty-five miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 35 min. W.

SEGOVIA, a city of Manilla, one of the Philippine iſlands, in Aſia. It ſtands 244 miles N. of Manilla. Lat. 18 deg. 36 min. N. long. 119 deg. 21 min. E.

SEGOVIA, *New*, a city of Nicaragua, a province in the audience of Guatimala, in Old Mexico, in North America. It ſtands near a river that falls into the North ſea, 90 miles N. of Granada, and 120 N. E. from Leon. In its territory are many rich gold mines.

SEGRA, or SEGURA, a river of Murcia, in Spain, which is ſubject to frequent inundations by reaſon of vaſt quantities of ſnow that melt down from the adjacent mountains, as well as from long-continued rain, which falling into it occaſions much damage; particularly in the year 1651 it threw down 1065 houſes in the city of Murcia, and four monaſteries, deſtroying a vaſt number of people, beſides cattle, &c. The water was obſerved then to flow as high as the top of the great altar in the cathedral. It riſes among the Cerdagne mountains, in the North of Catalonia; whence it runs S. W. through that province, when after waſhing Balaguer and Lerida, it empties itſelf into the Ebro at Miquinenca.

SEGURA, a town of La Mancha, a territory of New Caſtile, in Spain. It ſtands among the mountains, thirty-five miles N. E. of Baeza. Lat. 38 deg. 31 min. N. long. 2 deg. 46 min. W.

SEGURA, a ſmall town of Beira, in Portugal. It ſtands ten miles N. W. from Alcantara. Lat. 39 deg. 26 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. W.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Franconia, one of the circles of Germany. It ſtands thirty-five miles N. W. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20 min. E.

SEIR, or HOR, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, lying between Paleſtine and Egypt, 140 miles E. of Grand Cairo.

SEISSENBURG, a noted market-town of Windiſchmark province, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It ſtands on the banks of the Gurck, which ſupplies it with plenty of fiſh, particularly excellent cray-fiſh.

SELAND. See SEELAND, in Denmark, in the United Provinces.

SELBY, a populous, though ſmall market-town, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. It ſtands on the Ouſe, which is navigable up to it, where ſeveral merchants reſide.

This was the birth-place of King Henry I. and the Conqueror built a monaſtery near this place. Here three annual fairs are kept, on Eaſter Tueſday, June 22, and October 10, for cattle, wool, lint or flax, with tin and copper ware. It lies 10 miles from York, and 172 from London.

SELENGINSK, a town of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia. It ſtands on the river Selenga, and is defended by a fortreſs of five braſs, and as many iron guns, being in the road from Tobolſki to China, 215 miles S. of Baikul lake. In the neighbourhood grow vaſt quantities of rhubarb. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 95 deg. 16 min. E.

SELIMBRI, the ancient *Selimbria*, or *Selybria*, by the French called *Selivrie*, a ſmall town of Romania, in European Turkey. It ſtands on the coaſt of the Propontis, between Heraclea and Conſtantinople, eighteen miles diſtant from the former to the E. and thirty from the latter to the W. It is in a ruinated condition, for which reaſon the Turks permit the Greeks to live in it.

it. The church is very ancient, and from its ſite is a proſpect of all the ſhips that ſail from Conſtantinople to the Archipelago. Above it is the borough of Congerba, which is more conſiderable than the town, and inhabited by Turks. Selimbri has no harbour, and conſequently no trade, though ſtill an Archiepiſcopal ſee.

SELINGENSTADT, a ſmall town of Mentz, an eccleſiaſtical electorate of Germany. It ſtands on the W. bank of the Mayne, eight miles S. E. of Hanau, and fourteen E. of Frankfort.

Here the French army under Marſhal Noailles paſſed that river, in order to attack the Queen of Hungary's allies June 16, 1743; among theſe was his late Majeſty of Great Britain, who with the Duke of Cumberland, were here in perſon; but the French were obliged to repaſs the river after the battle of Dettingen with great precipitation and conſiderable loſs. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 49 min. E.

SELINUS, or ISSENOS, a city in the hilly country of Cilicia, a province of Caramania, in Aſia Minor. It ſtood at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the weſtern confines of the Mediterranean, between Joppa and Antioch. It was afterwards called Trajanopolis; but it is now an inconſiderable place, being only an Archiepiſcopal ſee.

SELKIRK, one of the ſhires in the South of Scotland; it is alſo called the *Sheriffdom of Etrick-foreſt*, from the river Etrick running through it, which with Yarrow and Gallowater are principal ſtreams of the county, and from its being formerly full of woods, in which were plenty of harts, hinds, and fallow-deer; but now greatly diminiſhed. It is bounded on the N. partly by Tweedale, and partly by the regality of Stow in Mid-Lothian, on the E. and S. by Teviotdale, and on the W. partly by the latter, and partly by Annandale. Camden makes its dimenſions twenty-two miles diameter every; but Pont makes it twenty-two miles E. and W. and but ten where broadeſt; yet upon our map it appears longer than it is broad, including Eſkdale. Its mountains feed large flocks of ſheep and black cattle, with which a good trade is carried on into England, and its valleys along the rivers produce corn and hay. Achiſon's MS. treatiſe on the metals of Scotland acquaints us, that in Glengeber water in this ſhire, and other places, pieces of gold have been found in the ſhape of birds eyes and eggs.

This ſhire has ſeveral gentlemens ſeats, principally of the Murrays, Pringles, Scots, and Kers. Camden commends the ſobriety and frugality of the inhabitants; and he further obſerves, that they are generally ſtrong-bodied men.

SELKIRK, a royal burgh in the ſhire of the ſame name laſt-mentioned. It ſtands on the Etrick banks, is one in the diſtrict of burghs with Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Peebles, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament, the ſeat of a preſbytery conſiſting of eleven pariſhes, the ſeat of the ſheriff's court, has a weekly market, ſeveral annual fairs, and a handſome pariſh-church. Its chief manufacture is boots and ſhoes, and it gives title of Earl to a branch of the Hamiltons. It lies about thirty-two miles S. of Edinburgh.

SELLAY, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, about half a league N. of Pabbay. It is a mile in circuit, yields paſture for ſheep, in which they fatten very ſoon, and thoſe bred here have very large horns.

SELUCIA, or SELEUCIA PISIDIÆ, in contradiſtinction from others, of which we find about nine built by Seleucus Nicanor, a town of Aſia Minor. It is alſo called *Seleucia ad Taurum*, as ſtanding on ſome part of that ridge, and *Seleucia Ferrea*, from ſome iron-mines or manufactures of that metal; but it is now in a ruinous condition.

SELUCIA TRACHÆA, or ASPERA, a town of Cilicia, and once the metropolis of Iſauria; its modern name is *Seleſchi*, and is in the beglebergate of Caramania, in Aſia Minor.

SELUCIA, ſurnamed *Piera*, in contradiſtinction from the following. It ſtood on the Mediterranean, and N. ſide of the river Orontes, in Syria Antiochene, and Aſia Minor, was formerly a conſiderable ſea-port, where St. Paul embarked for Cyprus, and an Epiſcopal ſee; but ſince declined to a poor village, now called *Seluki Jelber*, and by the Franks *Port St. Simeon*. It lies about ſixty miles S. of Alexandretta, and fifteen W. from Antioch.

SELUCIA, an ancient city of Meſopotamia, the modern Diarbecker, in Aſia Minor. It ſtands on the river Tigris, in the ſite of the preſent Bagdat.

SELWOOD, the old Britiſh *Coedmohre*, i. e. Great-wood. It lies near Warminſter, in Wiltſhire, is fifteen miles long, and very thick of wood.

SEMENDRIA, or SENTEROVIA, a town of Servia, in European Turkey. It ſtands on the Danube, and at the mouth of the Lom. It was formerly the capital of Servia, and reſidence of its Waywodes, being ſtill the ſeat of a Sangiac, and defended by a good citadel. Near this place Sigiſmund King of Hungary was defeated by the Turks in 1409; they took it in 1457, but were driven out by the Chriſtians in 1688, after the taking of Belgrade. The Turks took it two years afterwards by ſtorm, putting the whole garriſon to the ſword. It ſtands thirty miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E.

SEMIGALLIA, the eaſtern diviſion of the duchy of Courland, in Poland. It is bounded on the N. by Livonia Proper, on the S. by Samojitia, and on the E. by the palatinate of Ploſkow. It contains the Mittaw and Seelburg lordſhips or diſtricts. Mittaw is the capital, and only town of note in Semigallia.

SEMINARA, formerly a handſome and well-inhabited town of the Further Calabria, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake; and near it the French gave a famous defeat to the Spaniards in the year 1508. It ſtands twenty-two miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 8 min. E.

SEMLYN, or ZEMLIN, an inconſiderable town of Sclavonia, in Hungary. It ſtands on the W. ſide of the Danube and Save, oppoſite to Belgrade, ſeventy miles S. E. of Eſſeck, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 21 deg. 15 min. E.

SEMPACH, a ſmall town of Lucerne, one of the Cantons of Switzerland, on the E. ſide of the Lucerne lake. Here Leopold Duke of Auſtria was defeated by the Swiſs, July 9, 1386, and he himſelf ſlain, with great numbers of the nobility and gentry, their names and arms being ſtill to be ſeen in a church above the town. This blow having eſtabliſhed the liberty of the Swiſs, the 9th of July is annually celebrated by proceſſions, &c. It ſtands about a league and a half N. W. of Lucerne.

SEMPRINGHAM, a place near Folkingham, in Lincolnſhire, where are the ruinous remains of a magnificent monaſtery, the ſeat of the Gilbertine nuns, famous for their auſterity; here ſtood alſo the old manſion of Lord Clinton, one of Queen Elizabeth's Admirals.

SEMUR, in Latin *Senemurium*, a town of Burgundy, in France. It is incloſed with mountains, except towards the E. and within three walls, the largeſt and moſt populous part being Le Bourg, or the Borough. It has a ſtrong citadel and caſtle, with two fine bridges over the river Armançon; alſo a noble church dedicated to the Virgin, which is a Benedictine priory, and ſerves as a parochial church. Here is a convent of Carmelites or White Fryars. It ſtands about thirty four miles W. of Dijon, and the ſame E. of Auxerre. Lat. 47 deg. 24 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. E.

SENDOMIR, a place in Little Poland. See SANDOMIR.

SENEFF, a village of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, famous for a battle fought near it in 1674, between the Dutch commanded by the Prince of Orange, and the French under the Prince of Condé. It laſted about eight hours of day-light, and two by that of the moon, upwards of 14,000 men being killed on both ſides, the French having loſt more men, particularly officers of diſtinction, than the Dutch. The latter kept the field; but the former claimed the victory, as having taken more priſoners.

SENEGAL,

SENEGAL, a river of Guiney, and Negroland, in Africa; it is thought to be the N. branch of the Niger, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic ocean, in lat. 16 deg. N.

The iſland of the ſame name, which is a French ſettlement, the Engliſh have lately taken from that nation.

SENEZ, a thinly peopled city in the dioceſe of Aix, and Provence, in France. Its Latin name is *Sanitium*, or *Urbs Sanitienſium*. It ſtands in a barren country among mountains, but is the ſee of a Biſhop under Ambrun. Its cathedral is called the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary. It lies about forty-two miles N. W. of Nice. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

SENIGALLIA, or SINIGAGLIA, the ancient SENOGALLIA, in Urbino, a duchy of the Eccleſiaſtical territories, and middle diviſion of Italy. It was once a famous town of Umbria, and built by the Senones of Gaul. It ſtands near the Adriatic, with a convenient port for ſmall veſſels, and has a pretty good trade. It is divided into the Old and New town, the rivulet Nigola parting them aſunder. Here numbers of Jews reſide; but for want of water it is not ſo well peopled; yet this is in ſome meaſure compenſated by plenty of wine in the neighbourhood. It lies thirty-ſeven miles S. of Urbino. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long. 14 deg. 41 min. E.

SENLIS, a county or bailiwic lying between the Iſle of France Proper, Valois, and the rivers Aiſne and Oiſe. In Latin it is called *Comitatus Silvanectenſis*. The ſoil here being cold, and leſs fertile than that in the neighbourhood of Paris, produces but little corn, and very indifferent wine. It gives title of Marquis to a deſcendant of the great miniſter of ſtate Monſ. Colbert, with which family the Cuthberts of Scotland claim affinity, who are originally of French extraction.

SENLIS, in Latin *Auguſtomagus* or *Silvanectum*, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name. It ſtands on the declivity of an hill, at the bottom of which runs the little river Nonnette. It is walled, and has a dry ditch pretty deep, with baſtions and half-moons; alſo three ſuburbs. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Rheims, containing 177 pariſhes, beſides 44 chapels, &c. with a revenue of above 20,000 livres per annum. The cathedral of St. Mary has one of the higheſt ſteeples in France. In this city and its ſuburbs are two collegiate, and ſix parochial churches. It is the ſeat of a bailiwic, preſidial court, royal provoſtſhip, &c. Here is alſo a caſtle built in St. Lewis's time, where formerly ſeveral of the children of France have been nurſed on account of the great ſalubrity of the air, and now the ſeveral courts are held. The city is chiefly inhabited by churchmen and lawyers, having but few merchants, as here is little trade. At this place however the wool is waſhed and prepared for the manufactures of Beauvais, from which it is ſix leagues diſtant to the S. E. ſeven from Paris to the N. and four from Compiegne to the S.

SENNAR, a city, and the metropolis of Nubia, in Africa. It ſtands on the weſtern bank of the Nile, near the frontiers of Abyſſinian Æthiopia on the S. and of Gaoga on the W. being about 250 miles S. of Dongala. Its ſite, abating the exceſſive heat from January and beyond April, is very charming, and on a fine eminence, from which there is a delightful proſpect of a fertile plain, covered with a great variety of odoriferous fruit-trees. The city is about five miles in circuit, and ſaid to contain 100,000 inhabitants; but the houſes are low and ill-built, and the ſuburbs conſiſt only of mean huts. Every thing is here in great plenty; a camel coſts but eight or ten ſhillings, an ox three or four, a ſheep about one, and a fowl a penny, &c. At this place is made a fine wheaten bread for ſtrangers; but the natives chuſe a coarſer ſort. It is an extremely unhealthy place, not only on account of the intolerable heats, but the prodigious rains which commonly follow, often cauſing a mortality among men and cattle.

The generality of the inhabitants are Mahometans, but much given to cheating, &c. A conſiderable branch of traffic is carried on between this city and Dongala, and from thence down to Cairo and other parts of Egypt; alſo towards the eaſtern parts, by the way of Suaken on the Red ſea. This latter branch of trade conſiſts in gold, muſk, elephants teeth, and other commodities; for which they receive in exchange ſpices, ſilks, cottons, and other merchandiſe from India. Sennar ſtands in lat. 14 deg. N. and about long. 29 deg. E.

SENNE, a river, which riſing in Hainault, a province of the Auſtrian Netherlands, from thence runs N. into Brabant, and waſhing Halle and Bruſſels, falls into the Dermer below Mechlin.

SENONOIS, in Latin *Ager Senoneſis*, a diſtrict of Champagne, in France. It is bounded on the N. by Brie, on the E. by Champagne Proper, on the S. by Auxerrois, and on the W. by Gatinois. This was the country of the ancient Senones, a powerful nation of Celtic Gaul, who poſſeſſed all the country lying between the Seine, the Rhone, Mount Joux, which is part of Mount Jura, and Mount Voſge. Horus calls thoſe of Sens indifferently Senones and Sequani. The former is the more ancient name; and the diſtinction was not made till after the expedition of Brennus, when they who inhabited on the S. ſide of the Seine kept the name of Senones, and they who went to live on the other ſide took the name of Sequani, and occupied a country which on one ſide extended as far as the Helvetians, and on the other as far as the Alps. The Senones extended their conqueſts far into Italy and Greece, having taken Rome, and founded Sienna, Sinigaglia, &c.

The preſent Senonois is above ſixteen leagues long, and eight broad.

SENS, in Latin *Senones*, the ancient *Agendicum* or *Agedincum*, a city of Senonois and Champagne, in France. It was the capital of the Senones, and very famous in Cæſar's ttime, though much leſs conſiderable at preſent. It ſtands at the confluence of the Yonne and the Vaine or Venne.

It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, whoſe ſuffragans are Troys, Auxerre, and Nevers; with an annual income of above 50,000 livres. His dioceſe contains 765 pariſhes, 16 chapters, 29 abbeys, and 60 convents or colleges of religious. In the city of Sens are 16 pariſhes. The large cathedral of St. Stephen has a ſtately front, with figures and lofty towers; alſo rich chapels, ancient monuments, and coſtly baſis of a high altar, where is a table of gold with ſeveral curious gems, repreſenting the four Evangeliſts and St. Stephen.

Here ſeveral councils have been holden, of which the moſt famous is that in 1140, where Lewis VII. aſſiſted, and St. Bernard cauſed the celebrated Abailard to be condemned, who appealed to the Pope.

Though Sens is a large city, it is not very well peopled; and though advantageouſly ſituated for trade, it has but little of it. By the Yonne are ſent wine, wood, coals, oats, and hay, to Paris. Here is an hoſpital, with a yearly income of 6000 livres; alſo a college of Jeſuits.

This city is the ſeat of a preſidial court, a bailiwic, provoſtſhip, election, marſhalſea, &c. In the neighbourhood are the remains of buildings raiſed by Julius Cæſar, and on the banks of the Yonne is a houſe ſtill called Carcer Cæſaris. Sens ſtands ſixty miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 6 min. N. long. 3 deg. 23 min. E.

SERAJO, (ſee BOSNA SERAJO) a frontier town of European Turkey.

SERAVALLE, a ſmall town of the duchy of Milan, in the Upper diviſion of Italy. It ſtands on the confines of Genoa, and twenty-four miles N. of this city. Lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15 min. E.

SERCELLI, a town of Algiers, on the Barbary coaſt, in Africa, with a harbour a little W. of the city of Algiers. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15 min. E.

SEREGIPE, a captainric of Braſil, in South America. It has its name from a river running thro' the middle of it, which empties itſelf into the ocean between thoſe of Guaratiba and Vazabaris. Some call it Carigi, from a ſmall lake of that name, and the natives denominating it

Ciriciji and Ciriji; and it is hemmed in between the rivers of St. Francis and De Todos los Santos; the former parting it from Pernambuco, and the latter from the bay of its name: so that it extends along the eastern coasts about thirty-two leagues from N. to S. exclusive of windings; that is, from lat. 10 deg. 40 min. to 11 deg. 50 min. S. and from long. 36 deg. 25 min. W. a good way inland; but its boundary is not exactly known, any further than that it terminates on the unconquered nations of the Obacatiares and Tapuyes. It is divided into several inferior districts, where the sugar and tobacco plantations are carried on. Here is also the famous Mount Tabaina, from which several samples of ore, particularly silver, have been taken; but have hitherto proved of little consequence.

SERENA, (see COQUIMBO) a city of Chili, in South America.

SERINHAIM, a pleasantly situated village of Pernambuco, a captainric of Brasil, in South America. It produces a good deal of sugar, about a dozen mills here yielding one year with another between 6000 and 7000 arobes, each arobe containing twenty-eight pounds each.

SERMAKI, the most northern country of Tavastia, a province of Finland, in Sweden. It stands near the confines of Cajania, and about 165 miles N. of Tavastus.

SERMONETA, a town of Campagna di Roma. It stands on a hill, and the frontiers of Naples; and four miles S. E. of Segni. It gives title of duchy, belonging to the Gaetans, who possess most of the territory, which in general is marshy, or lies quite under-water: by which means the air is so unhealthy, as to have scarcely any but poor villages or farms in it: whereas, in the time of the Romans, it had no less, according to Pliny, than five cities; being then called Palus Pomptini, and now the Fens of Pontino.

SERONGE, or SEROG, a large city of Malva, one of the midland provinces of Indostan, and East Indies, in Asia. It stands in the road from Surat to Agra, being chiefly inhabited by Banian merchants and handicraftsmen, who drive a considerable trade in callicoes, some white, and others painted, called chites; which the more they are washed, the fairer are the colours. They are worn by the common people of Persia and Turkey, and are used in other countries for bed-quilts, napkins, &c. Here they also make a very fine linen, through which the body is plainly seen: all these the government sends to the Mogul's court, for the use of the Sultanas, and other ladies of quality. It is computed to be 100 leagues from Brampour through fields of corn and rice. The soil is much the same from hence to Agra; and villages are very thick all the way.

SERPA, a town of Alentejo. It stands on the other side of the Guadiana, and about half a mile E. of it, near the frontiers of Andalusia. It was a place of some strength, having good walls and a stout castle, before the Spaniards took and demolished it in 1707. It lies about forty miles S. of Evora, and seventy-five S. E. from Lisbon. Lat. 37 deg. 45 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. W.

SERPHO, or SERPHANTO, the ancient *Scriptus*, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It lies S. of Thermia, and about eight miles from Sifans to the N. W. This is a barren spot, and thinly inhabited; but has some iron-mines and load-stones.

Here is but one borough of the same name as the island, and the poor hamlet of St. Nicholo.

SERRA LEONE (see SIERRA LEONE) a fort of Guiney.

SERRAVALLE, a small city of the Marca Trevigiano, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy. It is mostly the residence of the Bishop of Ceneda, from which city it is about two miles distance; and is a delightful place.

SERTE, a town of Tripoli, in Africa. It stands on the bay of Sidra. And this is all we learn of it.

SERVIA, by the Turks called SERPILATI, the ancient *Mœsia Superior*, as the present Bulgaria was the *Mœsia Inferior*, being separated by the river Ciabrus, thought to be the Morawa. It is a province of European Turkey, and subject to the Grand Signior. It has the Danube on the N. which parts it from Hungaria; Bulgaria on the E. Albania and Macedonia on the S. with Bosnia on the W. Its utmost extent from N. to S. is about 240 miles; but is of an unequal breadth, being in some places 140 miles, from others to thirty-five to fifteen. Its capital is Belgrade.

The air is temperate and healthy, the soil being so fruitful, that the Romans particularly styled Mœsia a granary for corn: but now through the oppression of the Turkish government, and its being a frontier province, it is not half cultivated: so that though it is a pleasant country, consisting of plains, woods, and hills, which would also produce wine in abundance, were its soil manured, produces little of either: here are likewise mines, but they are not worked. It has excellent horses, and is well watered with rivers.

Its inhabitants are reputed cruel, being addicted to robbery and drunkenness; and though most of them be of the Greek church, they frequently sell their children to the Turks. Among them are Papists and Jews, the latter of which, together with the Greeks, chiefly conduct the trade; they living in the cities, and the Turks in the boroughs and fortresses.

SESANE, a town of Brie and Champagne, in France, belonging to the diocese of Troyes. It stands on a nameless river, by some called Anæ, as several wooden troughs conveys its currents to the city: it lies thirty miles S. W. of Chalons. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 3 deg. 50 min. E.

Sesane was taken and burnt by the English under the Earl of Salisbury in 1423 and 1424, in the reign of Charles VII. and on Ascension-day 1632 entirely reduced to ashes; but it has since been rebuilt.

SESIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, and on the confines of the Vallaisin; and after running through Piedmont and the valleys of Sesia, it falls into the Po a little below Casal.

SESSA, the ancient *Aurunca* and *Suessa Pometia*, in Terra di Lavoro, and the lower division of Italy. It was formerly one of the chief cities of the Volsci. It underwent many calamities during the Punic wars, and was a Roman colony above 300 years before the Christian æra. It is now an episcopal see under Capua, yet a small place, and thinly peopled. Its territory is full of noble antiquities, among which is a round house with a brick roof, supported by a column in the middle. The whole country round is variegated with villas, gardens, vines, &c. watered by the Liris. It stands twenty-four miles N. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 16 min. N. long. 14 deg. 36 min. E.

SESTOLA, a large town in the duchy of Modena, and territory of Trignano. It is well-fortified, has a strong garrison, and a Governor sent hither by the Duke of Modena.

SESTOS and ABYDOS, two ancient towns, famous for the loves of Hero and Leander; but their true situation is now unknown, though some will have the castles of the Dardenelles to be erected on their ruins.

SESTOS, a river of Guiney, discharging itself into the sea about twenty-seven leagues from cape Mensurado. It is a fine pleasant river, its banks set thick with trees, and its waters increased by several rivulets and small streams that fall into it. But what greatly adds to the beauty of the river, are the multitude of villages erected on its banks, among which is that where the King resides, consisting of about thirty houses. The entrance of the river is full of rocks, which lie about six feet under-water; so that loaded boats may pass over without danger.

SESTRI *di Levante*, or *Eastern Sestri*, a small city in the republic of Genoa, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, behind a kind of peninsula formed by a point of the bay of Porto-fino; the lands about it are very high on the N. side, and capable of receiving large vessels. It lies thirty-four miles E. of Genoa.

SESTRI *di Ponente*, or *Western Sestri*, is a small town in the republic of Genoa, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, about seven miles W. of Genoa.

SETTIA, or SETIA, the capital of a territory of the same name, situated on the northern coast of the island of Candia, forty-three miles E. of Spina Longa. It

was anciently called Cythæum, but is now much altered; the ruins of its walls exhibit only a few traces of its original ſplendor. Its caſtle, which was pretty ſtrong, was demoliſhed by the Venetians in the year 1651; ſo that the town is now deſtitute of defence. It has however ſtill the title of a biſhopric, though no Biſhop reſides in it.

SETTLE, a market-town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, 45 miles from York, and 200 from London.

SETUVAL. See UBES, St.

SETTY, or SETTE, a ſmall province ſixteen miles to the northward of Mejamba, in Lower Guiney. It abounds with millet, palm-trees, and a kind of red wood which the inhabitants call Tacoel. The trade of the inhabitants conſiſts chiefly in the ſale of this wood. The province is watered by the river of the ſame name.

SETTY, or SETTE, a ſea-port town of Languedoc, in in France; ſituated at the mouth of a ſmall harbour, in a bay of the Mediterranean. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

SEVAS, anciently SEBASTIA, a town in the Pontus Palemoniacus, in Aſia; now a mean place, though the reſidence of a Baſſa. It was taken and razed by Tamerlane; ſo that it now retains no marks of its ancient ſplendor. It ſtands about fifty-five miles S. of Tocat, and ſeventy-eight S. E. of Amaſia. Lat. 38 deg. 56 min. N. long. 37 deg. 18 min. E.

SEVENBERGEN, a ſmall place of Holland, two miles E. of Clundert; it was formerly a walled town, but diſmantled by Philip of Burgundy in the year 1426, and is now only a populous village.

SEVENNES. See CEVENNES.

SEVENOAK, or SENNOCK, a market-town of Kent, ſituated on the river Darent, twenty miles from London. It is ſaid to have its name from ſeven exceeding tall oaks, which grew in or near it when firſt built; but have been long ſince cut down. It has an hoſpital for old people, and a ſchool for poor children, built by Sir William Sevenoak, Lord Mayor of London, who was a foundling, and brought up by ſome charitable perſons in this place, whence he took his name, and ſhewed his gratitude by this charitable foundation.

The town is governed by a warden and aſſiſtants, and is a great thoroughfare from London to Tunbridge, Rye, &c.

SEVER, ST. a town of Gaſcony, in France, ſituated on the river Adour, and thirty-eight miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 50 min. N. long. 40 min. W.

SEVERIA, a duchy of Weſtern Moſcovy, bounded on the N. by the duchies of Smolenſko and Moſcow; on the W. by the duchy of Czernikow; on the S. by the prinpality of Bielgorod; and on the E. by Little Ruſſia. The ſouthern part of this duchy has a foreſt, about ninety-ſix miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth; the northern part alſo is full of woods, but the reſt very fertile and well-peopled.

SEVIA, the capital of a large duchy of the ſame name, in the palatinate of Cracow, in Poland, and noted for a ſtrong caſtle built in an iſland ſituated in the center of a very broad lake; and another at Lipouccia, on a high rock, famous for being the priſon of the delinquent clergy of the dioceſe of Cracow, whoſe Biſhop is the temporal Prince of this duchy. There are mines of ſilver and lead in its neighbourhood.

SEVERN, a famous river riſing in Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales, and runs thro' Shropſhire, Glouceſterſhire, till it falls into the Briſtol channel. It is navigable as high as the Welch-pool in Montgomeryſhire. It is two or three miles broad in ſome parts of Glouceſterſhire near its mouth, and the flood enters it with a rapid tide called the Boar, which rolls along with a head from two to four feet high, ſweeping every thing before it.

SEVERUS's WALL, a wall built by Severus, beginning at Abercorn on the firth, four miles N. E. of Linlithgow, in Scotland, and extending W. acroſs the country to the firth of Clyde, and terminating at Kilpatrick, near Dumbarton.

SEVILLE, anciently *Hiſpal*, the capital of Andaluſia, and province of Spain. It ſtands in a capacious and fertile plain, on the river Guadalquivir, over which it has a ſtout bridge of ſeventeen arches, which joins the city to a large ſuburb on the other ſide, called Triana, ſaid to contain 6000 houſes, well filled with inhabitants. The city, including the ſuburb of Triana, is about fourteen miles in circumference; the walls is ſtrong and ſtately, adorned with 15 gates, and 166 ſtately towers. The city is divided into 29 pariſhes, in which are 14,000 houſes, 44 monaſteries, 30 nunneries, 24 hoſpitals, 24 large ſquares or market-places, adorned with ſtately edifices, and plentifully ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions, and 300,000 inhabitants. The royal palace was once a very magnificent ſtructure, rebuilt by King Peter in the year 1360, but now greatly decayed. The univerſity alſo is not in ſo flouriſhing a condition as formerly, though it has ſtill ſome conſiderable colleges, and a good number of ſtudents.

Seville is an archbiſhopric of great antiquity and dignity, and hath ſince the expulſion of the Moors recovered its ancient grandeur. The cathedral is ſaid to have been built by the Moors for a moſque, in the year 1000; but probably by the Goths, and afterwards altered by the infidels, it being built partly in the Gothic and partly in the Moreſco taſte, which gives it an air of majeſty and grandeur beyond any thing of the kind in Spain. It is 407 feet in length, 271 in breadth, and 128 in heighth. It has nine gates, 180 windows, and 82 altars. The tower is 350 feet high, and in it 24 bells, and on the top a famous ſtatue of a woman named Giralda, which turning with the wind, performs the office of a weather-cock. The ornaments of this cathedral are amazingly rich; the tabernacle on the high altar weighs ſix hundred and a half of maſſy ſilver; and the workmanſhip coſt 40,000 ducats.

Along the river are many commodious keys, where ſhips of good burden may lie in ſafety, and deliver or take in goods: and near the water-ſide is a ſtately ſtructure called the golden tower, which commands the whole river, key, and ſuburbs. It ſtands 200 miles S. W. of Madrid, and 57 N. E. of St. Lucar. Lat. 37 deg. 15 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. W.

SEWALD, or SEGEWALD, a town of Livonia, in Sweden, but ſubject to Ruſſia, ſituated on the ſouthern bank of the river Treiden, and lies thirty-five miles N. E. of Rija. Lat. 57 deg. 25 min. N. long. 25 deg. 10 min. E.

SEXILL, or SEGSHILL, a mount in Leiceſterſhire, ſo called from being the ſpot where ſix pariſhes meet, and where their bound-ſtones are erected: it is ſuppoſed to have been originally a Roman tumuli, and lies ſeven miles from Leiceſter.

SEYNE, or SEINE, a river of France. It riſes in Burgundy, not far from Dijon, whence it runs through Champagne by the city of Troyes, and from thence acroſs the Iſle of France, watering Melun, Corbeil, and the city of Paris. Afterwards croſſing Normandy, it paſſes by Rouen, and falls by a large mouth into the ſea at Havre-de-Grace, forming there a good harbour. In its courſe it receives the Yonne, Loing, Marne, and Oiſe.

SEZIMBRA, or ZEZIMBRA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, on the Atlantic ocean. It ſtands about five miles S. of Liſbon, and the oppoſite ſide of the Tagus. It contains about 900 inhabitants in two pariſhes.

SHAFTSBURY, a borough on the edge of Dorſetſhire and Wiltſhire. It ſtands on an high hill, which cloſes Saliſbury-plain. In the neighbourhood is a fine plantation on the top of Parkhill, which is allowed the inhabitants as a walk for their recreation. It gives title of Earl to the Cooper family, and ſends two members to parliament: it lies 25 miles from Dorcheſter, and 103 from London.

SHAMAKI, reckoned the capital city of Schirwan, in Perſia. It ſtands on a river, which falls into the Caſpian ſea. Though almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake, it is ſtill ſaid to contain 60,000 inhabitants, half of which are Armenians, and the other half moſtly ſtrangers. It is about a league in circuit, and all open. Here are ſeveral moſques, but ſmall. The houſes are very ordinary; the principal of them are adorned with carpets, &c. At the foot of the hill is a large market-place. The bazars at one end are full of ſhops, and here

here are ſeveral caravanſeras. This is the reſidence of the Khan of Schirwan, who grows rich the eaſieſt of any, on account of the large ſubſidies he levies all around. It ſtands about ſixty-ſix miles from Derbend towards the S.

SHANGSI, or XANSI, a province of China, in Aſia. It lies on the W. ſide of Zinan, and S. W. of Pechelli; being bounded on the N. by the Chineſe wall, and on the S. by the province of Honan, from which it is parted by the Wang-ho or Yellow-river; which, after a long courſe from W. to E. falls into the Wang-hay or Yellow ſea. It is fertile, and near as populous, in proportion to its extent, with the beſt northern provinces. In ſome parts it is very mountainous, but interſected with fruitful plains; whilſt the hills abound with variety of fruit, and extenſive foreſts. Here is plenty of vines, the grapes produced from which are all dried and ſold into other parts.

In this province is a good number of Chriſtians, alſo churches, and only two convents of Jeſuits.

The climate is healthy, and the people ſtout; though they are illiterate, they are obliging. Their women are beautiful and well-ſhaped. Here is abundance of coal-pits.

It contains ſix capitals of the firſt rank, with ſeveral others of the ſecond and third; beſides fortreſſes. The number of families contained in them is computed at 589,959; making in all 5,084,015 men, beſides women, &c. The tribute to the Emperor in corn, millet, flax, wrought ſilks, ſalt, &c. is of an equally exaggerated amount.

SHANNON, the largeſt river in Ireland. It riſes from Loch Allen, in the province of Connaught, and divides it from Leinſter and Munſter; and after running through ſeveral lakes, falls into the ſea between Kerry-point and Loophead; being not navigable upwards of fifty miles, on account of a cataract in it above Limerick.

SHANTON, or XANTON, a province of China, in Aſia, next that of Peking, and S. E. of it, having the Wang-hay or Yellow ſea on the E. Shanſi on the W. and Ho-nan on the S. Its greateſt extent is computed at about 420 miles from E. to W. and about 210 from N. to S. Reaching from lat. 34 to 38 deg. 50 min. N. and from long. 1 deg. W. to 7 deg. E. from the meridian of Peking.

Its climate is much milder, and ſoil more fertile, than that of Peking, bearing ſuch plenty of corn, rice, pulſe, &c. that the crop of one year is ſufficient to ſubſiſt the inhabitants for ſeveral years, who are not near ſo numerous as Peking and ſome other provinces. It alſo breeds vaſt multitudes of cattle, abounds with fiſh, wild and tame fowl, &c. and produces a great quantity of ſilk; of which, beſides that ſpun by the worms, there is another kind found upon buſhes and trees worked by a creature not unlike our catterpillar; with both which they drive a conſiderable trade by the navigation of the great river Ci, which divides the province into two parts, and falls into the Yellow ſea. Beſides this, it has the Jan, an artificial canal, and the Guei, a natural river, &c. as well as ſome lakes: all which contribute greatly to its fertility.

It hath however vaſt numbers of graſhoppers that breed in its plains in dry ſeaſons; numerous droves of wolves very fierce; and laſtly, it is infeſted with robbers, which keep in large gangs, and commit very great ravages.

The people of this province, which are generally reckoned very high in this country by the Chineſe regiſters, are ſtout, and bred up ſo hardy, that their boys are ſeen naked in the coldeſt winter weather, and are flung into water as ſoon as born. They are alſo courageous, and have often by their robberies and revolts given the government a great deal of trouble.

This province ſuffered much during the late Tartarian war, on account of its often ſhifting ſides; but it hath ſo well recovered ſince, that it hath ſix capital cities of the firſt order, very populous and flouriſhing; each having a certain number of the ſecond and third, beſides towns and villages. The tribute paid the Emperor by this province is of the uſual immenſe amount, which for brevity we omit.

SHAPINSHA, one of the Orkney iſles. It lies N. of the mainland, is five or ſix miles long, and three broad; having a very ſafe harbour, and one pariſh-church.

SHAPOUR, the capital of Berar, one of the ſouthern provinces of Indoſtan, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. Some take it to be Ptotemy's *Sora*; but it is inconſiderable, nor are there any towns of note in this country.

SHAPP, a village of Weſtmoreland, where, at the cloſe of the year 1745, or beginning of the next, was a ſharp rencounter between ſome of his Majeſty's troops and thoſe of the young pretender, in the retreat of the latter from Derby into Scotland, with the loſs of ſeveral lives on both ſides. Here is an ancient manſion, and an annual fair on May 4 is kept near it, for horned cattle, &c.

SHARK'S-BAY, the mouth of a ſund or opening, in the land of New Holland and ſouthern regions of America, ſo called by Dampier, in lat. 25 deg. S. and its long. made by their reckoning from the Cape of Good Hope to be about 87 deg. which is leſs by 195 leagues than is uſually laid down in the common draughts, if their reckoning was right, and their glaſſes did not deceive them. Here was found no water, even by digging in ſeveral places, and for many miles in compaſs. The land is indifferently high, ſo as to be ſeen nine or ten leagues off; in it are ſeveral gentle riſings, though none ſteep or high. To the open ſea the ſhore is all ſteep; but in this ſund the land is low by the ſea-ſide, riſing gradually within the land. The mould is ſand by the ſea-ſide, producing a large ſamphire: further in is reddiſh ſand, producing ſome graſs in large tufts, plants, and ſhrubs. It is intermixed with heath, nearly like that in our commons. None of the trees or ſhrubs are above ten feet high, and their trunks are round, with the branches buſhy, and compoſed of ſmall twigs, full of moſtly long and narrow leaves. The generality of the trees and ſhrubs had bloſſoms in Auguſt; alſo ſome plants and tall flowers, with others very ſmall, that were ſweet and beautiful.

Here were but few land-fowls, and none of the larger ſort but eagles, and five or ſix ſorts of ſmall birds, all ſinging with a variety of ſhrill notes. The water-fowls are ducks, curliews, galdens, crab-catchers, cormorants, gulls, pelicans, &c.

The land-animals they ſaw were only raccoons, different from thoſe of the Weſt Indies, chiefly with regard to their legs, and are like them good meat, &c. Here is a ſort of guanos, both the look and ſmell offenſive.

The ſea-fiſh they ſaw, for there was no river or pond of freſh-water, were chiefly ſharks, and eſpecially in this bay, whence its name, ſkait, thornbacks, and other fiſh of the ray-kind, gar-fiſh, boneta's, &c. muſſels, periwinkles, limpets, oyſters of ſeveral kinds, cockles, &c. alſo ſome green turtles, weighing about 200 pounds.

The E. ſide of Shark's bay is formed by an iſland three or four leagues in length; and to the northward are two other iſlands, and a ſhoal of coral-rocks facing the bay. The moſt northerly of the two iſles produces nothing but a ſhort, hard, and prickly graſs.

From lat. 23 deg. 10 min. that is, from the tropic of Capricorn, and long. about 95 deg. E. from London, the coaſt of New Holland tends away to the N. E. and from thence there is a range of iſlands, about twenty leagues in length, ſtretching from E. N. E. and W. N. W. and to a conſiderable breadth towards the continent of New Holland, if there be any ſuch here. Theſe iſlands have large channels between them, a league wide at leaſt, and ſome two or three leagues.

SHARPNOSE-CASTLE, in the Iſle of Wight, and Hampſhire. Here is a garriſon; it ſtands on the turning to the W. from the rocks called the Needles, directly oppoſite to Hurſt-caſtle, on the main-land, which runs out in a neck of land into the ſea, ſo as not to be above two miles over.

SHATIGAN (ſee CHATIGAN) a port-town of Bengal, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia.

SHEELS,

SHEELS, SOUTH, or SOUTH SHIELDS, a large village in the biſhopric of Durham, and at the mouth of the river Tyne, on its S. ſide; is ſo called in contradiſtinction from North Shields, another conſiderable village in Northumberland, and the oppoſite ſide of the river. All along theſe two villages on each ſide, and above Clifford-fort, is the uſual ſtation of the Newcaſtle coal-fleets, which are very numerous here, continually ſailing in or out at high-water, and by reaſon of a dangerous bar below the fort not practicable at any other time; and not even then, unleſs the wind be favourable.

Shields is very much noted for its ſalt-works, here being upwards of 200 pans for boiling the ſea-water into ſalt; of which ſuch prodigious quantities are made, as not only to furniſh London, but all the towns on or near the coaſt between this place and that city, and upon all the navigable rivers which fall into the ſea upon that ſide; likewiſe all the countries which are ſupplied from the navigation of the Thames; as alſo the meadows on the W. and S. of London. Theſe works are ſaid to conſume near 100,000 charldrons of coals every year; and this is partly conjecturable from the huge mounts of aſhes piled near theſe works, there being no other way to diſpoſe of them: beſides the people employed in theſe works, here are ſeveral ſubſtantial maſters of ſhips, which are in the ſalt or coal trade, and are uſually loaded here with the latter commodity from large lighters called keels, which come down from Newcaſtle hither.

Along the Tyne are ſeveral glaſs-houſes, particularly along the river Were. The workmen here have a tradition that they are Normans, and that their anceſtors were removed hither from Sturbridge, in the reign of King Edward VI. or Queen Elizabeth.

The ſhipping at Shields occaſions a good deal of ſtirring among the inhabitants, from the neceſſaries which theſe continually want; and proviſions of all kinds are conſequently at a very good price. Their inns are commodious, and much frequented. Above North Shields is a light-houſe for ſhewing over the bar, as there is a very large pharos at Tinmouth, which lights the whole coaſt; being extremely dangerous, on account of its rocks juſt below and to the northwards, where ſhipwrecks often happen, of veſſels attempting the bar. Both Shields are pretty populous; and theſe may be looked upon as the main port to Newcaſtle, though there is a pier for ſmall veſſels alſo in that town on this ſide. Both the Shields conſiſt of a pretty long ſtreet or narrow lane each. Juſt below North Shields is Clifford-fort, well guarded with ſeveral heavy cannon, and two or three companies of invalids, for the defence of Tinmouth, who do duty here, and generally lodge in Tinmouth very cheap; the induſtrious among them gathering wood and coals to ſerve a whole year, which the ſea throws in on the ſhore. Shields is about ſeven or eight miles below Newcaſtle, and half a mile from Tinmouth-village or Tinmouth-caſtle.

SHEEN, a fine ſeat of Lord Viſcount Palmerſton, with delightful gardens, which were laid out by the great Sir William Temple, in the neighbourhood of Richmond, a ſweet village to the weſtward of London.

SHEEP-ISLAND, juſt at the entrance of Milford-haven, in Pembrokeſhire, South Wales, and on its E. ſide; one of the marks by which that harbour is known to ſailors.

SHEEPWASH, a market-town of Devonſhire, It ſtands 30 miles from the city of Exeter, and 190 from London. Its annual fairs are April 10, Auguſt 12, and October 10, for cattle; but ſhould any of theſe days fall on a Saturday, the fair is kept on the Monday following.

SHEEPHAVEN, a bay in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, with a good harbour to the W. In ſhort, all this N. W. part of the kingdom abounds with excellent bays, roads, and harbours; though moſtly unknown to navigators. Sheephaven is nine miles from lake Swilly.

SHEERNESS, a ſtrong, commodious, and large fort, built by King Charles II. on the N.W. extremity, or the point of the Iſle of Sheppy next to the Weſt Swale, after the demolition of Queenborough-caſtle, and the damage done by the Dutch to our royal navy anno 1667, in the river Medway. It is a regular fortification, with ſuch a line of heavy cannon to guard the mouth of the Medway, that no enemy's ſhips can now attempt it without danger of being torn to pieces.

Here is a village of two or three lanes, and various ſorts of inhabitants; but ſtrangers are ſaid to be poorly accommodated here at their inns. The officers of the ordnance and navy are often here in war-time, when the fleet's rendezvous is at the Nore, in order to ſee every ſhip furniſhed with the neceſſary ſtores: here is alſo a King's-yard, for building of fifth and ſixth rates, ſmall frigates, yachts, &c. and a dock for repairing them.

The channel of the Medway all the way from hence to Rocheſter is ſo deep, the banks ſo ſoft, and the reaches ſo ſhort, that it is the beſt ſtation in the world for ſhipping. Here firſt and ſecond rates are landlocked for ſeveral miles together, and moored ſo at their chains as to have room to ſwing up and down with the tide without danger of running foul of one another.

Sheerneſs is two miles from Queenborough, about eighteen by water from Rocheſter, three from Blackſtakes, and thirty-five from London.

SHEFFIELD, a large, thriving, and populous town, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, and confines of Derbyſhire. It ſtands on the Dun, over which is a handſome ſtone-bridge. The ſtreets are narrow, the houſes built of ſtone, but look black by reaſon of the continual ſmoke from their forges. It is famous for cutlery, eſpecially files, and knives or whittles, having been a ſtaple for the latter as far back as Chaucer's days, according to a line of that father of Engliſh poets,

With a Sheffield whittle in his hoſe.

Here were ſet up the firſt mills for turning of grindſtones. In the neighbourhood are ſeveral good iron-mines and ſome of allum. The cutlers here are incorporated by the ſtyle of the Cutlers of Hallamſhire, and are ſaid to be upwards of 600 in number, and called Maſter-cutlers, each of whom gives a particular ſtamp to his wares. It is thought that no leſs than 40,000 perſons are employed in the iron trade of Sheffield and the adjacent tract of Hallamſhire. Its pariſh-church, in the form of a croſs, is very ſpacious, and has a fine ſpire, with ancient monuments of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewſbury; alſo two chapels at Attercliff and Eccleſale, which are hamlets in the pariſh, beſides the chapel of St. Paul, which has been erected not long ſince. Here is a free grammar-ſchool erected by King James I. alſo a ſtately hoſpital by Gilbert Earl of Shrewſbury. They have a fine engine for ſupplying the town with water.

Between Sheffield and Rotherham are the remains of a Roman fortification, and here is alſo the famous trench called Devil's or Dane's bank, &c. An oak in the park belonging to the ancient caſtle here, is ſaid to have contained upwards of 10,000 feet of board. Its weekly market is on Tueſday, and annual fairs on Tueſday after Trinity-Sunday, and November 28, for cattle and horſes.

As Sheffield is ſaid to excel Birmingham in cutlery and files, the latter excells the former in locks, hinges, nails, and poliſhed ſteel. It ſtands 38 miles from York, and 140 from London.

SHEFFNAL, a market-town of Shropſhire. It ſtands 14 miles from Shrewſbury, and 128 from London. Here are annual fairs on Auguſt 8, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and ſwine; alſo on November 22, for the laſt-mentioned articles, and hops.

SHEFFORD, a market-town of Bedfordſhire. It ſtands between two rivulets, over each of which is a bridge. It lies ſeven miles from the town of Bedford, and forty from London.

SHENSI, or XENSI, a province of China. It is contiguous to that of Shangſi or Xanſi, lying full W. from it, and parted by the river Wang-ho or Yellow river, which here runs directly from N. to S. and then turning more eaſtward, divides Xanſi and Xantung from Honan,

Honan, in its courſe towards the Yellow ſea. Its extent is from lat. 32 deg. N. quite to the great wall, having Tartary on the W. and N. and Su-chuen on the S. being 400 miles long, and 350 broad.

The ſoil is rich and fertile in arable and paſture-lands, in the latter of which are bred numerous herds of large and ſmall cattle, ſeveral ſorts of wild creatures, particularly that which produces muſk; but the drought occaſions vaſt flights of catterpillars, graſhoppers, &c. As it lies contiguous on the W. to Thibet, which kingdom extends quite to the Mogul empire, a great commerce is carried on with the merchants of thoſe countries, eſpecially the city of Zuunung; and by this means the Mahometan religion hath gradually crept into China, and ſpread itſelf in moſt parts of it.

The number of its families is reckoned to amount to 831,051; as are the ſouls in it and the Emperor's tribute proportionably accumulated.

The climate is ſerene and healthy, and the ſoil ſo well-watered by a great number of rivers, leſſer ſtreams, and artificial canals, as well as the many hands employed in its cultivation, that it produces plenty of every thing. Here are ſome rich gold-mines, which, though not permitted to be opened, yield a great quantity of that metal, which is waſhed down by thoſe rivers. The people are commonly very courteous and hoſpitable; but leſs fond of the liberal ſciences than the generality of other provinces.

The frequent extraordinary droughts breed clouds of graſhoppers, &c. What the inhabitants kill of theſe, they boil and eat as a great dainty. Here grows but little rice on the ſame account; but this deficiency is made up by the vaſt crops of wheat it yields, and many medicinal herbs, roots, &c. particularly excellent rhubarb.

In ſome parts, eſpecially near Sigan its capital, there is a ſort of ſalt earth, which being boiled and cryſtalized, yields a very good white ſalt; and the ground after rain throws up a ſort of froth, which is made into ſoap; and in other parts are good ſalt, ſalt-petre, &c.

In this province are eight capital cities, having 116 of the ſecond and third rank under their juriſdiction. Beſides theſe are no leſs than twenty-three principal fortreſſes, and four inferior ones.

SHEPPY, ſuppoſed by Camden to be Ptolemy's *Toliatis*, an iſland in the bailiwic of Milton, in Kent, formed by the Eaſt and Weſt Swale, which are the two mouths of the Medway; the former falling into the ſea, and the latter into the Thames: ſo that it has the mixed waters of the Thames and Medway on the W. the Swale on the S. and the main ocean on the N. and E. It is twenty-one miles in circuit; and though it has neither wood nor freſh-water, moſt of the ſprings in it being brackiſh, it is fruitful in corn, and has always fed a multitude of ſheep, whence its name.

In the marſhy parts, all over the iſland, are ſeveral tumuli, ſome of which the inhabitants call Coterels, ſuppoſed to have been caſt up in memory of ſome Daniſh officers buried there. The common way to it from the mainland of Kent, is by King's ferry, where a cable 140 fathoms in length, faſtened at each end acroſs the water, enables to get the boat over by hand.

This ferry and the high-way leading to it, for above a mile thro' the marſhes, and its other appurtenances, are maintained by the land-occupiers at one penny per acre of freſh land, and one penny for every ten acres of ſalt marſh-land annually, beſides ſome lands belonging to the ferry; ſo that all travellers are towed over free, except on Palm-Monday, Whitſun-Monday, St. James's day, and Michaelmas, when a horſeman pays two-pence, and a footman one penny; but on Sundays, and after eight at night, every horſeman ſix-pence, and every footman two-pence. A well dug here below the level of the ſea, furniſhes the garriſon of Sheerneſs with freſh-water; having before been obliged to fetch it from Deptford.

In ſummer this iſland is much frequented by botaniſts, on account of its numerous marine plants. It lies ſeven miles N. W. of Canterbury, and the ſame from Rocheſter. Its principal town is Queenborough.

SHEPTON *Mallet*, a market-town of Somerſetſhire. It ſtands about 15 miles from Bath, and 111 from London. Here is an annual fair on Auguſt 8, for all ſorts of cattle, and for cheeſe.

SHERBORN, or SHIREBURNE, an ancient town of Dorſetſhire. It ſtands 15 miles from Dorcheſter, and 118 from London. Here are four annual fairs, namely, Saturday after Holy Thurſday, for all ſorts of cattle, July 18 for the articles laſt-mentioned and wool, July 26 for wool and lambs, and the firſt Monday in October for wool and all ſorts of cattle. The collegiate or conventual church is a reverend pile, its inhabitants are very numerous, and here begins the medley-cloathing.

SHERBORN, or SHERBURNE, a populous town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. It ſtands about 12 miles from York, and 176 from London. Here is an annual fair on October 6, for flax and horſes.

SHERBRO, a fort belonging to the Engliſh, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Guiney, in Africa. It ſtands 100 miles S. E. of Sierra Leone. Lat. 6 deg. 5 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10 min. W.

SHERRIF-MUIR, a common or heathy plain between Dumblane and Stirling, in Scotland, where a battle was fought in 1715 between the King's forces commanded by the Duke of Argyle, and thoſe who eſpouſed the cauſe of the pretender. The latter kept the field of battle the night of the engagement; but ſoon after retired to Perth, when the pretender landed among them; in a little time after he got off to France from Montroſe, and his adherents entirely diſperſed thereupon.

SHERZUL, or CHIRASOUL, a ſmall city of Curdiſtan, the ancient Aſſyria, in Aſia Minor. It ſtands on the river Capros, which riſes at the foot of a mountain about two days journey above it, and about ten miles from the plains of Arbela. Over it is a ſtately ſtone-bridge of nineteen arches, three of which the Great Cha Abbas broke down after the taking of Bagdat. Here reſides a Begleberg, who hath twenty ſangiacs under him. The town is cut out of a ſteep rock for the ſpace of a quarter of a league, the acceſs to the houſes being by ſteps. The doors are no other than a kind of mill-ſtone rolled to and from the entrance. Under the houſes are rooms cut like cellars for their cattle: ſo that this place is a good ſtrong hold to defend this frontier from the Arabs and Bedouins of Meſopotamia. Near it are mineral ſprings of an acrid and purgative nature. It ſtands about ſixty miles N. W. from Holwan. Lat. 36 deg. N. long. 45 deg. 57 min. E.

SHETLAND, SCHETLAND, or ZETLAND, iſlands belonging to Scotland, and in the extreme northern parts of that kingdom. Their number is ſaid to be about forty-ſix, of which about twenty-ſix are inhabited, with forty holms or grazing-places for cattle, and thirty rocks, being part of the ſtewarty of the Orkneys. They lie in the mid-ſeas between the coaſt of Norway on the E. and that of the uninhabited Hudſon's-bay headlands on the W. from lat. 59 deg. 50 min. to lat. 60 deg. 48 min. The diſtance from Sanda, one of the moſt northern iſles of the Orkneys, to Swinburgh-head, the moſt ſouthern point of Shetland, is twenty or twenty-one leagues, and upwards of 100 miles N. E. of Caithneſs, on the mainland of Scotland.

The iſlands of moſt note are only about three or four, their principal towns being no other than villages, and much frequented by the many ſtrangers employed about the fiſhery.

Theſe are the iſlands ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients, in which they placed their Elyſium; and the length of the days here during June and July, when one can ſee to read by the mid-night light, might give occaſion to the notion that here was day everlaſting to be found.

The Shetland iſlands are moſt valuable for the vaſt ſhoals of fiſh on their ſhores, eſpecially herrings and whales. The Dutch reap the greateſt advantage from the herring-fiſhery, which they begin annually about mid-ſummer, with ſeveral hundred buſſes, continuing a great

great part of autumn, and follow the ſhoals from thence down to Yarmouth on the coaſt of Norway. The free Britiſh fiſhery from London, and their reſpective chambers all over the united kingdoms, alſo ſend buſſes hither; but it is much to be regretted, that ſome among the latter have not entered into it with a ſpirit and perſeverance adequate to ſo national a meaſure, by which ſo great an advantage muſt neceſſarily have accrued to the northern parts of the iſland in particular, by employing its numerous hands, and enriching their country in general.

From the reſort of ſhipping to Shetland ariſes moſt, if not all its trade, the iſlands themſelves producing little or nothing, except corn and cattle. Here the women are very dexterous and quick knitters, and hence come ſome of the fineſt ſtockings, &c. proportionally in all that kingdom. The inhabitants of this, as well as the Orkney iſles, affect to imitate the modes and dreſſes of the ſtrangers who reſort among them.

The principal iſland, called the Mainland, is about ſixty miles in length, and about twenty where broadeſt; but is full of moſſes, bogs, and mountains, except towards the ſhores. The capital is Lerwick on the eaſtern coaſt, though Scalloway on the oppoſite ſhore is ſaid to be much larger and more populous.

For eight months in the year theſe northern iſlands that enjoy ſo much of the day, in the other four are loſt in darkneſs and ice, tempeſts and ſtorms, not a ſhip to be ſeen about them, their ſea not navigable in moſt of the ſunds, and very few ſhips to be ſeen in the reſt where the ſea may be ſaid to be open: but when the chearful ſun returns to their coaſts about May or June, the face of the ſea is covered with ſhips and boats, ſpreading themſelves all about the iſlands, hunting ſeals, ſea-dogs, whales, and fin-fiſh, among the floating iſlands of ice, without any fear of danger.

At Shetland indeed the ice and ſnows are not ſo terrible; but the ſtorms and tempeſts are more frequent, and even more dreadful, than the mountains of ice about the pole; and though the ſea is open with regard to froſt, yet it is continually diſturbed with the moſt violent ſtorms: but no ſooner does the fiſhing-ſeaſon come on, than at leaſt 2000 ſail crowd into their ports, and covering the ſea, ſpread their nets for the herrings in all the ſunds and channels among the iſlands; and in the high ſea on every ſide an equal number of ſeamen is employed in the herring and whale fiſheries, namely, 10,000 in each.

Foreigners come continually a-ſhore, both to buy and ſell; and ſeveral Dutch families have ſettled there. On this iſland are two forts, with a Governor and garriſon for protecting their trade. Their principal fort is near a quarter of a mile N. from the capital of Lerwick.

In theſe northern iſlands the ſhoals of herrings are ſo inconceivably numerous, that this fiſhery may be called the trade of Shetland, as the whale-fiſhery is that of Greenland.

The number of Dutch buſſes are from 1500 to 2000, and Sir Walter Raleigh makes them in his time to be no leſs than 3000. Theſe buy great quantities of corn, alſo cattle, from the Shetlanders, in exchange for goods which they bring with them for that purpoſe. And the trade herein is ſo conſiderable, that they ſet up booths a-ſhore, as in a fair, where, beſides other neceſſaries, they ſell eſpecially wines, brandy, and ſpices; in return for which they have beer, bread, fleſh, plants, &c. During this fair the iſlanders ſell ſeveral ſorts of Scottiſh manufactures to the Dutch ſeamen, as well as all ſorts of proviſions. And by fiſhing likewiſe with their own barks and cobles, they take great quantities of fiſh on their own account, which the Dutch buy of them.

Though the air here is piercing cold, yet many of the inhabitants live to a great age. They are ſuppoſed to have been originally Goths, from the remains of their old language and cuſtoms; but they are now mixed with the Scottiſh Lowlanders, dreſs like them, and ſpeak a dialect of the Engliſh. The people in general ſeem to be of a religious turn, and, a very few excepted, all Proteſtants. They are plain and good-natured, often making feaſts to compoſe quarrels and frays.

By reaſon of the ſhortneſs of their days, and the great length of their nights in winter, together with the tempeſtuous ſtate of the weather at that time, they hardly know what is tranſacting in the world from October till May; as was particularly the caſe at the revolution, of which event, in November 1688, they knew nothing till the May following; when being told of it by a fiſherman, he was impriſoned and indicted of high treaſon, which however was ſoon after confirmed, and the man reſtored to his liberty.

The iſlanders live ſo much on ſalt fiſh, that they are very ſubject to the ſcurvy, againſt which nature has provided them with plenty of ſcurvy-graſs, uſing no phyſicians or ſurgeons. They cure the jaundice by mixing the powder of ſnail-ſhells in their drink. Their common draught is whey, which the natives barrel up, and keep in cool cellars, till it becomes very ſtrong. Some drink butter-milk mixed with water, and this they call Bland; but the better ſort have good beer and ale. Moſt of them live by fiſhing and fowling, and are very expert at fire-arms.

As their coaſts abound with fiſh of all ſorts for the greateſt part of the year, the common people not only live ſo much on them; but in winter they burn fiſh-oil in lamps, inſtead of tallow-candles. Here are otters, as well as whales and ſeals; and they have fowl of all ſorts, particularly geeſe and ducks of ſeveral kinds. Though Shetland abounds with heath, yet heathcocks and other fowls which frequent heathy grounds will not live there. They have abundance of little horſes called ſhalties, fit both for the plough and ſaddle, being naturally pacers, very ſprightly and ſtrong, with ſmall legs, and ſo light, that one may lift them from the ground. They are of two ſorts, the one pyed, but the black is the beſt. They ſometimes live to thirty, and are all the time fit for ſervice. They are never houſed; and when they have no graſs, feed on ſea-ware, which is only to be had at ebb-tide. Their black cattle and ſheep are reduced to the ſame food during froſt and ſnow. The eagles deſtroy many of their lambs, of which the ewes bring two or three at once. Here are vaſt numbers of crows, with a head, wings, and bill, of a black colour; but the back, breaſt, tail, &c. grey. The inhabitants live partly on ſea-fowl in ſummer and autumn, and they make conſiderable profits by their down and feathers. The ſeveral ſpecies build and hatch apart, each tribe keeping together. Sometimes there are ſuch numerous flights of them, that they darken the air; they commonly arrive in February, ſit cloſe together for ſome time till they have reſted, and after their young are hatched, and they can take to the wing, they go together to ſome unknown place. The inhabitants of the leſſer iſlands maintain themſelves in ſummer by eggs and fowl. The men are dexterous climbers, and are let down in baſkets by means of ropes to catch the fowl. Their fuel is peat, turf, and heather or heath. Beſides ſtockings, they make coarſe cloth, and knit gloves for their own uſe, and for ſale to the Norwegians; though their moſt profitable export is fiſh. In theſe iſlands there are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, particularly thoſe called Picts houſes.

This country, ſays Mr. Brand, had its name from a kind of tax called Schat, which the inhabitants paid to the Norwegians when they were their maſters.

Beſides their fiſh-trade with foreigners, the drive a conſiderable traffic with the Orkneys, and moſt of the money which they have in the latter comes from the former, for corn, meal, malt, ſtockings, ale, &c.

In theſe iſlands are the ruins of ſeveral little Popiſh chapels; and in the whole country are only three churches with towers, as Tingwall, or the Mainland; Burra, on the iſle of that name; and the church of Ireland, a promontory of the Main.

Beſides herrings, there are taken on theſe coaſts a great number of grey-fiſh called ſillucks and ſelks, both of the ſame ſpecies, only the latter are larger and older. They are a thick fat fiſh, one liver of ſome producing a Scottiſh pint of oil.

Beſides the Mainland, the other iſlands of moſt note are Braſſa, the Skerries, Burray, Vuſt, Yell, Feſlar, Foula, and Papa-flour.

SHEVIOKE, a place of Cornwall. It ſtands between Eaſtlow and Saltaſh. In its church is a monument of one Dennis who built the church, and his lady a barn, the difference in the expence of both which was, that the barn coſt three halfpence more than the church.

SHILOH, once a famous city of Paleſtine, and the half tribe of Ephraim, in Aſia, and near the confines of Benjamin, being almoſt ſurrounded with it, and in the diſtrict of Acrabatane. This was the repoſitory of the tabernacle and ark before the Philiſtines took it; from which time it fell into decay. Here Samuel the Prophet was brought up. It ſtood about twelve or fourteen miles S. of Sechem.

SHINAR, Moſes's *Chaldea*, the preſent *Turkiſh Irak*. In its plains mankind, before the diſperſion after the flood, built the tower of Babel, ſo called from the confuſion of tongues which Providence ſent among them, in order to ſcatter them from the place of their conſpiracy; and hence the kingdom and city of Babylon received their names.

SHIPTON MALLET, a town of Somerſetſhire. See SHEPTON MALLET.

SHIPWAY, a little port-town of Kent. It lies near Hythe.

SHIRAS, the capital of Farſiſtan, in Perſia. See SCHIRAS.

SHIRBURNE, a town of Dorſetſhire, as alſo another in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. See SHERBORN.

SHIRBYWICH, a place in Staffordſhire, where is a ſalt-ſpring, and a fine country around.

SHIRWOOD, a ſpacious foreſt of Nottinghamſhire, not far from Nottingham town. In it are ſome fine parks and noble houſes, as Welbeck the Duke of Portland's, and Thoreſby, that of the Duke of Kingſton. Its chief foreſter is the Earl of Cheſterfield; but this foreſt is now almoſt given up to waſte, and even the woods, which formerly made it famous for thieves, are deſtroyed; nor is there any remarkable number of deer now remaining. It was noted as a place of reſort for Robin Hood and his men, whoſe traditionary ſtory is well-known among the generality of the common people.

As members of the foreſt, here are ſeveral woodwards for every townſhip within it, and one for every principal wood. The pit-coal of Shirwood is more unctuous and ſulphurous than that of Yorkſhire or Lancaſhire. The road through this foreſt is a hard bottom, and delightful way for about thirty miles together.

SHOEBERRY-NESS, a promontory or great ſhoal of ſand, called Black-bail, lying below Canvey-iſle or Leigh-road, in Eſſex, which runs near three leagues into the ſea, and has a maſt ſet up at the end of it as a ſea-mark, and called Shoe-beacon.

From this ſand, and on the edge of Shoeberry before it, or to the S. W. of it, all along to the mouth of Colcheſter-water, the ſhore is full of ſhoals or ſands, with ſome deep channels between them: all which are full of fiſh, and the Barking ſmacks are well employed; beſides ſwarms of leſſer fiſhing-boats from the towns and villages on the coaſt, that come in every tide, ſelling the ſmall fiſh in the country; they ſend the beſt and largeſt upon horſes, which travel night and day, to the London markets.

SHOOTER's-HILL, ſo called from its having been formerly a butt for archers, till the time of King Henry VIII. It is a vaſt hill, in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, in Kent.

SHOREHAM, *Old* and *New*, two places of Suſſex, on the river Adur, at the mouth of which ſtood the ancient Portus Adurni, whence ſhips could ſail up two or three miles from the ſea, as high as Bramber, till choaked by ſand-banks.

Here Ella the Saxon landed with ſupplies, drove the Britons into the Weald, and poſſeſſing himſelf of their country, eſtabliſhed the kingdom of the South Saxons.

Old Shoreham has now declined to a poor village, by the riſe of New Shoreham; which is a borough governed by conſtables, and it ſends two members to parliament. Its weekly market on Saturday is but of little account, and its annual fair on July 25 is for pedlary.

This is a populous place, and has a collector of the cuſtoms, with a very good harbour for veſſels of conſiderable burden; and here ſeveral King's ſhips and merchantmen are built. The pariſh-church has been greatly beautified, and there is not one who receives alms in it. Here ſhip-carpenters and ſhip-chandlers are pretty numerous; and the river, though not navigable for large veſſels, ſerves to bring down floats of timber from Bramber, Steyning, and the adjacent country, which is covered with woods. It ſtands twenty-five miles from Chicheſter, and forty-five from London.

SHREWSBURY, the metropolis of Shropſhire, or the county of Salop. It ſtands delightfully on the Severn, and roſe out of the ruins of Uriconium, now Wroxeter, a village about four miles off. The Saxons ſtiled it Scrobeſberg, from the hill on which it ſtands, having formerly been full of ſhrubs. It has two fair bridges on the Severn, which ſurround it, except on the N. ſide, in the form of a horſeſhoe, rendering it a peninſula by that means. Several religious foundations have anciently been here.

At Shrewſbury King Richald II. held a parliament. Hither Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. marched from Wales, where he landed, and was joined by Sir Gilbert Talbot and his nephew the Earl of Shrewſbury. Here, April 15, 1551, the ſweating-ſickneſs, ſays Camden, proved ſo mortal, eſpecially to the middle-aged, that hence it diſperſed itſelf throughout the kingdom.

Shrewſbury gave the title of Earl for many years to the Montgomerys and Talbots, and it ſtill continues in a deſcendant of the latter. Here is a free grammar-ſchool founded by King Edward VI. and more largely endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The fabric is ſtately, with a very good library, and very convenient houſes for the firſt, ſecond, and third maſters, from 30 to 100 l. ſterling ſalary, beſides uſhers and a chapel. In Cambridge univerſity are ſeveral ſcholarſhips founded in favour of this ſchool, to which belongs another ſchool-houſe at Grinſhill, about five miles off: hither the maſters and ſcholars may repair in caſe of any contagious diſtemper, &c. at Shrewſbury. Beſides hoſpitals and almshouſes, here are ſeveral charity-ſchools for 140 boys, and forty girls. An handſome county-hoſpital has been lately erected in this town; and an engine, by means of a pillar, raiſes water from the Severn for the uſe of the inhabitants.

Though the reſentment of parliament fell heavy on this town, for adhering to King Charles I. who came hither in the beginning of the civil wars, after his diſappointment at Nottingham, and formed an army; yet it has ſince recovered itſelf, and is now very flouriſhing. Beſides meeting-houſes, here are five churches, namely, St. Chad, St. Mary, St. Alkman, St. Julian, and the Holy Croſs or Abbey-foregate, of which latter, united to St. Giles, the juriſdiction was granted to the corporation upon the diſſolution of monaſteries. All theſe, except St. Mary, a royal peculiar, are in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry.

Its weekly markets for corn, cattle and proviſions, are on Wedneſday and Saturday; every Thurſday is the market for Welch cottons and flannels, of which to the value of 1000 l. are ſold one week with another. Here is alſo a manufacture of white broad cloth; and over the market-houſe is kept a hall for the manufactures. They ſpeak all Engliſh in the town, but on a market-day you would think you were in Wales.

The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. The corporation has the power of trying cauſes within itſelf, even ſuch as are capital, except for high treaſon. Here are twelve incorporated trading companies, who on Monday fortnight after Whitſuntide repair to Kingſland, on the S. ſide of the town, and oppoſite bank of the Severn, where they entertain the mayor and corporation at their reſpective bowers or arbors erected on purpoſe, and diſtinguiſhed by ſome devices ſuitable to their crafts.

The

The ſtreets are large, and the houſes well-built. Here are ſeveral gardens hanging down to the river. This town was famous throughout England for its delicate cakes, and its brawn is reckoned ſuperior to that of Canterbury. Here is ſuch plenty of proviſions of all ſorts, eſpecially ſalmon and other fiſh from the Severn and the Dee, and the place itſelf is ſo delightful, that 'tis full of gentry; and there are aſſemblies and balls for the gentlemen and ladies once a week, the town being noted for mirth and gallantry. Here are more gentlemen's coaches than in any town in this part of England. That part called the Quarry, from ſtones formerly dug there, has been ſince converted into one of the fineſt walks in England. It takes in at leaſt twenty acres on the S. and S. W. ſides of the town, betwixt its walls and the Severn. It is ſhaded with rows of lime-trees, and adorned in the middle with a fine double alcove, and ſeats on both ſides. On the Welch bridge is a very noble gate, over the arch of which is the ſtatue of Lewellin, the idol of the Welch, and their laſt Prince. The walls and gates are ſtill ſtanding, though the caſtle is ſomething ruinous. The great Roman road called Watling-ſtreet, is viſible at Wroxeter in the neighbourhood, and from an eminence for ten or fifteen miles, being raiſed high and ſtraight; and in the bottom of the river at low-water may be ſeen the remains of a ſtone-bridge.

Roman coins are frequently dug up here, with the bones of men of a large ſize, particularly teeth three inches long, and the ſame dimenſions round; alſo thigh-bones a full yard in length.

The annual fairs kept at Shrewſbury are on Saturday next after March 15, Wedneſday after Eaſter-week, and Wedneſday before Whit-Sunday. Theſe are conſiderable for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, cheeſe, and linen-cloth: on July 3 and Auguſt 12, for horned cattle, horſes, pigs, cheeſe, linen, ſheep, and lamb's wool; October 2 and December 12, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, pigs, butter, cheeſe, and linen.

In the neighbourhood was fought the bloody battle between young Henry Piercy, ſurnamed Hotſpur, and Henry IV. King of England; in which the former was killed, and his army overthrown, the place being to this day called Battlefield. It ſtands 157 miles N.W. of London. Lat. 52 deg. 47 min. N. long. 2 deg. 4 min. W.

SHREWSBURY, a town of Monmouth county, and New Jerſey, in North America. It ſtands on the S. ſide of a freſh-water river of the ſame name, and near its mouth. It is the moſt ſouthern town in the county, and reckoned its capital; about eleven miles over land from Middleton: between theſe two towns there is an iron-work, and a church at the falls.

SHRIM (ſee SZEREM) a county and town of Sclavonia, in Hungary.

SHROPSHIRE, or the county of Salop, in England. It is bounded on the E. by Staffordſhire; on the N. by Cheſhire; on the S. by Worceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, and Radnorſhire; and on the W. by the ſhires of Montgomery and Denbigh, in North Wales.

The river Severn, riſing in Plinlimmon hills, in Montgomeryſhire, runs through the county from W. to S. E. dividing it into two parts.

This is a large inland county, being, according to Templeman, forty miles in length, and thirty-three in breadth; others reckon it thirty-four miles from Woferton below Ludlow on the S. to Over near Trent on the N. and twenty-five from Tong on the S. to Oſweſtry on the W. It is of an oval or nearly circular form, containing about 890,000 acres, with about 139,000 inhabitants, 15 market towns, and 170 pariſhes; which are all diſtributed into fifteen hundreds, in the dioceſes of Hereford, Litchfield and Coventry, and St. Aſaph.

That part lying beyond the Severn is ſeparated on the S. from the ſhires of Hereford, Radnor, and Worceſter, by the river Tifidiane or Tafidiang, as the Welch call it, which enters this county at the village of Ruthin Rugantin, and is afterwards joined by the Clun near Bridge-caſtle. The other diviſion, namely, the tract on this ſide of the Severn, is cut into two parts by the river Tern, which flows from N. to S. ſo called from a large pool in Staffordſhire, denominated Ternes, where it begins. Both theſe rivers in their courſe receive ſmaller ſtreams, all of them abounding with trouts, pike, lampries, grating, carp, eels, &c.

The air of this country is very ſalubrious, as is generally the caſe in ſuch as are mountainous or hilly. The ſoil, which in many parts is of a rediſh clay, is of various fertility, the S. and S. W. parts, which are moſt hilly, not being altogether ſo fruitful as the low grounds, of which this county has its ſhare. Here plenty of wheat and barley is produced, together with other ſorts of grain, beſides inexhauſtible pits of coal: of this kind Dr. Fuller mentions a river or freſh-water coal.

By the ſide of the Severn are rich large meadows, yielding abundance of paſture for the cattle, which are chiefly fed in the uplands; and the hilly country on the confines of Wales is excellent paſturage for ſheep. Here are alſo mines of copper, lead, iron-ſtone, and lime-ſtone. Over moſt of the coal-pits lies a ſtratum of a blackiſh, hard, but very porous ſubſtance, containing great quantities of bitumen; which being ground to powder in ſuch horſe-mills as grind flint for making of glaſs, and well boiled in coppers of water, the earthy and gritty parts ſubſide, but on the ſurface ſwims the bituminous matter, which by means of evaporations is brought to the conſiſtency of pitch; or by the help of an oil which is diſtilled from the ſame ſtone mixed with it, may be thinned to a ſort of tar; and both ſubſtances ſerve like it, particulaly for the caulking of ſhips, if not better: for theſe do not crack as the common pitch and tar, but keep always black and ſoft; ſo that it is thought this might be very ſerviceable againſt the worm, which is of ſuch detriment to our ſhipping.

This county, as being formerly a frontier between the Welch and Engliſh, has had more caſtles than any other in England; ſo that it ſeems to be parted from Wales by a continued wall of caſtles: and Speed reckons no leſs than thirty-two, beſides the fortified towns, that were once in this ſhire. Theſe caſtles however were a check upon the excurſions of their Welch neighbours; whence its confines towards Wales were in Saxon called the Marches, as being the limits between both. Some of the nobility of this county were ſtiled Lords of the Marches, and theſe within their juriſdictions acted with a ſort of palatinate authority, approaching nearer to ſovereignty than any delegated power: they held courts of juſtice to determine controverſies, and they enjoyed ſeveral great privileges and immunities. In ancient writings they were ſtiled *Marchiones de Marchia Walliæ*, or Marquiſes of the Marches of Wales; but peaceful times ſince the reduction of Wales, and its union with the crown of England, and alſo the abolition of the Lords Marchers, has taken away their rights, which they exerciſed with great inſolence over the inhabitants of the Marches.

With regard to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate of this county, the S. ſide of the Severn is moſtly under the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Hereford, and the N. part under that of Litchfield and Coventry, except Oſweſtry, &c. which belongs to St. Aſaph: but there is only one Archdeacon for the dioceſes, namely, Shrewſbury or Salop; who has under his viſitation the deanries of Burford, Clun and Wenlock, Ludlow, Pentiſbury, and Sotterſden, within the dioceſe of Hereford; alſo the deanries of Newport and Shrewſbury, within the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry.

The county of Salop lies in the Oxford circuit, and it ſends twelve members to parliament; namely, two Knights of the ſhire, with two burgeſſes each for Shrewſbury, Brudges or Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wenlock, and Biſhop's-caſtle. Its capital is Shrewſbury.

SHUR, now called *Tor* or *El Torro*, a place in the moſt ſouthern part of Arabia Petræa, in Aſia. It is an open town, with a caſtle and towers; it has a good harbour, and about 400 houſes, inhabited by Chriſtian merchants, Jews, and Moors. Goods are unloaded here to be carried by land to Suez on the iſthmus, the W. gulph not being navigable for large veſſels any further than Tor, on account of rocks. Here the water is ſalt and nitrous, and the adjacent country ſo deſert, that the town is but thinly inhabited. Here is a Turkiſh

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Habit of an Ambassador of Siam
to the Grand Seignior.

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary, Printed by the
King's Authority / for T. Coote in Pater Noster Row.

garriſon under an Aga. The Greeks have a monaſtery with thirty monks, but very poor, who get a living by gathering of ſtones like muſhrooms, ſhrubs, &c. It ſtands 150 miles S. of Harach. Lat. 28 deg. 17 min. N. long. 34 deg. 5 min. E.

SIACCA, or XACCA, a town of Val di Mazara, and iſland of Sicily, in the lower diviſion of Italy. It ſtands on the S. coaſt at the foot of a hill, with a ſtout old caſtle and good port, well ſtored with corn: it lies twenty miles S. E. of Mazara. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 13 deg. 15 min. E.

SIACK, or SIAGUA, a Dutch factory in the iſland of Java, in Aſia. It ſtands on the river Andraghira, but is inconſiderable on account of its unhealthineſs, owing to the vaſt numbers of ſhads caught here at ſpawning-time for the ſake of their roes, while the reſt of the fiſh is thrown away. Theſe they pickle up and dry in the ſmoke, tranſporting them to all the countries from Achem to Siam. It is called Turbow, and is preferred to Caviar. With theſe and pork the people drive a good trade.

SIAM PROPER, by ſome called the Upper, to diſtinguiſh it from the Lower Siam, containing Cambodia, Laos, and Malacca. This is a kingdom of the Further India, in Aſia. It is bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by the kingdoms of Martaban and Laos; on the E. by Cochincha, from which it is divided by high mountains; and on the S. by the peninſula of Malacca. Its dimenſions are uncertain, though its length is ſaid to be 600 miles, and breadth near 300.

Conſidering that it lies ſo near the line, the air is very temperate, and the ſoil in general fruitful; beſides bamboo-canetree, it abounds in rice, which is the principal food of the inhabitants, cotton-trees, and other trees that yield a gum, the chief ingredient in their varniſh. The beſt ſort of benjamin comes from this country. Here are alſo aloes and cinnamon-trees, dying-wood, and ſtore of good timber.

Here, as in all flat countries under the Equator, they have violent periodical rains; and therefore their houſes are built on pillars, ſo that they have no communication with each other for ſome months but by boats.

Beſides ſugar-canes, pepper-trees, cocoas, and ananas, they have the famous ginſeng-plant, which they infuſe in boiling water. Here are mines of gold, ſilver, lead, tin, iron, marbles of ſeveral ſorts, &c. elephants, rhinoceroſes, leopards, tygers; with all the other wild and tame beaſts of the Indies. The inhabitants eat but little fleſh, and catch the deer for their ſkins, which they ſend annually to Japan.

The diet of the Siameſe is very plain and cheap; they have ſmall bitter grapes, but no wine. Their ordinary drink is water, and their principal treat tea. They are all groſs idolators; and their prieſts live in convents, ſurrounded with palliſadoes of bamboo.

The King is abſolute, diſpoſing of the lives and fortunes of his ſubjects at pleaſure: but he lays no impoſts on the neceſſaries of life.

The Siameſe are ſtrangers to military diſcipline, and their belief of a metempſychoſis, or tranſmigration of ſouls, inſpires them with a horror for blood; ſo that the chief way of managing war in the Indies, eſpecially betwixt thoſe of Siam and Pegu, is to enter one another's country, and carry off the inhabitants for ſlaves.

They generally bathe at home, as there are great numbers of crocodiles, &c. both in the gulph and rivers of Siam, eſpecially about Bancock.

Their language and cuſtoms, as well as complexions, ſhew them to be a mixture of different nations from the Eaſt. They are of a ſmall ſize, but their bodies well-proportioned.

They are ignorant of the arts, except the ordinary ſort of mechanics; but are dexterous at gilding and beating of gold into plates. They make a coarſe ſort of cotton-cloth, and are good at embroidery. The common people employ themſelves in fiſhing, and the better ſort in merchandiſing.

SIAM, the capital of the laſt mentioned country of the ſame name, and the royal-reſidence. It is called Odia, and formerly India, and ſtands in an iſland formed by three ſtreams of the river Menan, which is full of ſhips, praws, &c. It is reckoned about ten miles round, the walls with many navigable canals piercing through it on all ſides. The houſes are low, the only magnificent ſtructures being the three palaces of their Kings, and ſome temples with gilt ſpires.

About a mile below the town is a Dutch factory, on the ſame ſide of the river. The Engliſh had alſo a factory till 1686, when they withdrew. The ſuburbs, inhabited chiefly by ſtrangers, lie on both ſides the river. The ſtreets are narrow, but well-contrived, to keep out the extreme heat of the climate.

Siam bar is a large bank of mud thrown up by a river, the mouth of which is above two leagues off, with not above twelve or thirteen foot water on it at ſpring-tides.

In 1567 this city held out a ſiege of twenty-one months againſt the King of Pegu, with 140,000 men, but was at laſt taken by treachery; upon which the Emperor of Siam himſelf, and his relations, and the nobles, were carried captives to Pegu.

SIARA, a captainric of Braſil, in South America; ſo called from a river of the ſame name. It riſes far up in the continent, and falls into that called the Northern ſea, in the great Atlantic or American ocean, about ſeven or eight leagues N. of the bay of Mangorypa, under lat. 3 deg. 40 min. S. It lies between the captainric of Maranhao and that of Rio Grande. In it are only two fortreſſes; the one on the N. near the city of Sara, ſtands on a little hill, and on the right ſide of the haven, which is capable of admitting only little veſſels. The other fort called St. Luke, is ſituated on the coaſt, at the mouth of another river, between Rio Buranduba and Porto das Oncas.

The eaſtern part of this captainric being inhabited by two tribes, namely, the Deles and Pebagueis, the Portugueſe having nothing to do with it, and on the S. they extend themſelves no further than the territories of the Tapues; but how far is uncertain. The natives are tall and ſtout; they bore large holes in their ears, to which they hang ſeveral trinkets; they have the ſame in their lips and noſes. Thither come annually ſome ſmall veſſels, which traffic with them for ſugar-canes, cryſtal, pearls, cotton, ſalt, and other commodities, the produce of the country.

Notwithſtanding the oſtentatious accounts of the Portugueſe territories in this captainric, as extending a great way E. and S. it appears that they have little elſe than a ſmall territory round their forts, of about three or four leagues only.

SIBA, one of the nine northern provinces of Indoſtan, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It is mountainous, having Kalares on the N. Naugracut on the W. Pitan on the E. and Jamba on the S. The Ganges runs near it, where it forms a lake, on which ſtands Hardware, near the N. ſide of the province, and reckoned its capital by the Sanſons, with a good trade, and in a tolerably fertile country. The rock in form of a cow's head, through which the Ganges runs in this country, is worſhipped by the Pagans, who reſort hither in great numbers to waſh in it. In its S. part is the little kingdom of Sirinager, according to de Liſle, with a town of the ſame name.

SIBERIA, a vaſt tract of ground extending about eighteen leagues in length from N. to S. namely, from lat. 50 to 68 deg N. It includes the moſt northern part of the Ruſſian empire, in Aſia, as well as Europe; being bounded on the W. by Ruſſia, from which is is parted by a ridge of mountains reaching from Mount Caucaſus to the northern or frozen ocean; on the N. by the ſame ocean; on the E. by the Japaneſe ocean, and a part of Great Tartary; and on the S. by the ſame Tartary: ſo that Siberia, according to its preſent limits, may be computed to be about 900 German leagues, or 2700 Engliſh miles from E. to W. and about 400 of the former, or 1200 of the latter, from E. to S. taking it in its utmoſt extent, and including all the provinces belonging to it, which extend as far as the river Argun, only a few days journey from the famous Chineſe wall.

This country, which is chiefly inhabited by people of the Tartarian race, had a variety of names, and was called

Siberia, only ſince its conqueſt by the Ruſſians, in the Sclavonic denoting a priſon, as it has ſince been made ſo for ſtate-criminals, who are baniſhed hither, ſo as to be obliged to ſhoot for their living or ſtarve, and bring in weekly a certain quantity of furs, as a tribute to the Czar, without any holes in them, or ſtain of blood: and this makes them extremely dexterous in ſhooting thoſe creatures only in the head with a ſingle ball.

Siberia is moſtly covered with long and impenetrable woods, high and frozen mountains, fens, lakes, and marſhy grounds; and beſides is ſo expoſed to the N. winds, that 'tis quite barren and deſolate, and but thinly inhabited.

The old inhabitants of Siberia are principally of three kinds, namely, the old inhabitants, the Tartars, and Ruſſians. The old inhabitants conſiſt of about twelve tribes, among which are the Samojedes and Oſtiacs, beſides others, whoſe names are as barbarous as themſelves.

It conſiſts, 1. of the province of Tobolſkoi, the town of which name is the capital of all Siberia, and ſubdivided into nine circles. 2. Jeniſeiſkoi, including ſix circles. 3. The province of Irkutzkai, in which are reckoned ſeven circles, including the peninſula of Kamtſchatka.

SIBET, or ZIBET, the ancient *Sheba*. It is the capital of a principality or kingdom of the ſame name, in Arabia Felix, in Aſia. This is a rich and populous city, and the greateſt mart in the world for frankincenſe, myrrh, aloes, and other precious drugs, gums, &c. It ſtands 115 miles N. of Moco, and 370 S. of Mecca. Lat. 15 deg. 10 min. N. long. 45 deg. 10 min. E.

SICHEM, the ancient *Shechem*, a city of Paleſtine, in Aſia. It was formerly a place of great note. Its preſent name is Naplouſe or Naploſa, and is ſtill the capital in theſe parts. It is the ſeat of a Turkiſh Sangiac, though reduced to a diſmal ſtate. It ſtands at the foot of Mount Gerizzim, in the half tribe of Ephraim; and lies eight miles S. of Samaria, twenty-five almoſt N. W. from Jericho, and thirty N. of Jeruſalem. Lat. 32 deg. 14 min. N. long. 35 deg. 49 min. E.

SICHEM, or ZICHEM, a ſmall town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It ſtands on the Demer, between Aloſt and Dieſt. Here is a convent of regular canoneſſes of St. Auguſtine: it lies about eighteen miles E. of Mechlin. Lat. 51 deg. 6 min. N. long. 4 deg. 50 min. E.

SICILY, the moſt conſiderable iſland by far in the Mediterranean ſea, and lower diviſion of Italy. It was anciently called *Trinacria* or *Triquetra*, from its triangular form, having been ſeparated from Calabria probably by an earthquake: it is ſtill divided from it by the Pharos or ſtreight of Meſſina, which is only three Italian leagues over; namely, from the cape of the ſaid Pharos to that of Sciglio, or Punto del Cavallo, in Calabria. This was the ancient *Fretum Siculum*, or ſtreights of Sicily, extending itſelf from N. to S. and famous for its very ſtrong currents, which flow every ſix hours from the Tuſcan into the Sicilian ſea, and ſo back again.

The rock Scylla of the ancients, now Sciglio, on the Calabrian ſide, ſo dangerous to mariners, and that of Charybdis, near the Pharos or lighthouſe on the Sicilian ſide, formed that dreadful ſtreight ſo much famed in antiquity; and now ſtill as dangerous on the Calabrian ſide, though leſs ſo on the Meſſinian.

The utmoſt extent of Sicily from E. to W. that is from Cape Pharo to that of Boco, is about 210 miles; and its breadth from N. to S. that is, from Cape Pharo to that of Paſſaro 150. It lies between lat. 36 deg. 30 min. and 38 deg. 20 min. N. and between long. 12 deg. 20 min. and 16 deg. 25 min. E.

During the time that Sicily was ſubject to Spain, it was governed by a Viceroy, which crown received from thence a revenue of above four millions of crowns; but ſince it has jointly with Naples formed a new kingdom, under the name of that of the Two Sicilies, which was firſt given to Don Carlos, a branch of the royal family (now king of Spain) whoſe ſecond ſon fills the throne of the Two Sicilies. Not only the face of affairs, but the form of government, has been very much altered, though it is to be feared not much in favour the inhabitants, who are repreſented as a bad ſort of people, that muſt be kept under with a high hand, according to an old proverb, "Iſlanders indeed are bad, "but the Sicilians are the very worſt of all."

Sicily however is very healthy and fertile, ſo as to be deſervedly ſtiled the ſtorehouſe of Italy. It abounds in grain of all ſorts, eſpecially wheat; alſo wine, oil, fruits, ſugar, honey, wax, ſaffron, and ſilk, are plentifully produced here. It has likewiſe ſome mines of gold, ſilver, iron, &c. with alum, vitriol, ſaltpetre, and mineral ſalt in great plenty from ſome of its mountains, beſides that made from the ſea-water in ſeveral places. Its mountains alſo yield large quantities of emerald, jaſper, agate, porphyry, &c. eſpecially lapis Lazuli, &c. In ſome of the ſea-coaſts, as at Trepano, is found a good deal of excellent coral, as well as great plenty of fine fiſh, eſpecially tons and the ſword-fiſh, the ancient ziphia.

Here are ſeveral conſiderable rivers abounding in fiſh, and very much fertilizing the paſture-grounds.

Among its mountains Mount Gibel, or Mongibello, the ancient Ætna, is one of the moſt famous volcanos in the world, the fiery ſtreams and torrents of burning ſulphur, &c. from which have often proved fatal to its neighbourhood. See GIBEL and ÆTNA. Other mountains of note are St. Julian, the ancient Eryx, now vulgarly called Trepani, Monte Pelegrins, Monte Gerbino, Caloiro, M. de Madona, Namiri and Scuderi, Riccia and Ciccia; ſo that in general moſt inland cities in this iſle ſtand on ſome mountain: and thoſe abound not only with ſweet ſprings, but mineral waters; ſome hot, ſome luke-warm, ſulphurous, chalybeate, and medicinal.

Sicily is ſubdivided into three provinces, called valleys; namely, 1. Val di Demona, of which Meſſina is the capital. 2 Val di Noto. 3. Val di Mazara; beſides four ſeveral ſmall iſlands, which lie round it.

In the whole iſland are three archbiſhoprics, Palermo, Meſſina, and Mont Real; with ſeven biſhoprics, as Syracuſe, Catanea, Cefaledi, Patti, St. Marco, Gergenti, and Mazara; and only one univerſity, namely Catanea, now ruined.

The language commonly ſpoken here is the Spaniſh; and the ſame may be ſaid of the religion, manners, cuſtoms, dreſs, &c. which are nearly alike with thoſe of that nation.

SICYON, now BASILICA, once a very conſiderable city, and the capital of a kingdom called Sicyonia, Mycone, and Œgielia, in the Morea, and Turkey in Europe. It ſtands on a hill, the river Aſopus running on the E. ſide of it; and on the banks of which are ſome powder-mills. It is often mentioned by the poets, being famous for fine oil produced in its neighbourhood; alſo for marble ſculpture and painting. It is now only a heap of ruins, inhabited by ſome few Turks and Chriſtians. It was ſtill a place of conſequence whilſt the Morea was under the Venetian government. It lies about eight miles from Corinth to the W. and only five or ſix from the gulph of Lepanto to the S.

SIDE, a town of Phamphilia and Caramania, in Aſia Minor, or Aſiatic Turkey. Some place it on, and others near, the river Eurymedon; the Turks call it at preſent *Candalor*. It was formerly an Archiepiſcopal ſee, and a good ſea-port; but is now almoſt ruined.

SIDEN, or ZIDEN, the port-town to Mecca, in Arabia Felix, and Aſia Minor. It ſtands on the Eaſtern ſhore of the Red ſea, and is ſubject to the Arabs. Here the Turkiſh galleys which winter at Suez, ſituated at the very bottom of the Arabic gulph, land the goods which they bring from Egypt, Syria, &c. and take in others from Arabia. Lat. 21 deg. 20 min. N. long. 42 deg. 15 min. E.

SIDEROCAPSA, or SIDRUS, a ſmall Epiſcopal town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, towards the S. E. of Salonichi, near Mount Athos, and to the S. of Emboli. This is the ancient Chryſitus, ſo called on account of its gold mines, which in the time of King Philip, father of Alexander, produced 1000 talents a year; and the Grand Signior ſtill receives from them 10,000 ducats every month, there being 5 or 600 furnaces

A New & Accurate
MAP OF
NAPLES,
AND
SICILY.
Drawn from the
Best Authorities
A Scale of Italian Miles 60 to a Degree
ADRIATIC
SEA
THE
TYRRHENEAN
SEA
TURKY IN
EUROPE
DALMATIA
LESNIA
PART OF THE
APENNINE
ECCLESIASTICAL STATE
ROME
ABRUZZO ULTRA
ABRUZZO CITRA
TERRA DI LAVORO
CONTADO DI MOLISE
CAPITANATA
PRO. OF BARI
PRO. OF OTRANTO
PRIN. ULTRA
PRIN. CITRA
BASILICATA
CALABRIA ULTRA
CALABRIA CITRA
DEMONA
DI VALDI NOTO
LIPARI ISLANDS
GULF OF TARANTA
GULF OF SQUILLACE
GULF OF PALICASTRO
GULF OF SALERNO
GULF OF NAPLES
MANFREDONIA
Ancona
Loretto
Fermo
R. Tronto
Acumulo
Campoli
Amatrice
Teramo
Guilia nova
M. Pagno
Civita di Penna
Amiterno
Civita du Cale
Aquila
Pescara F.
Chieti
Carapelle
Campana
Ortona a Mare
Lanciano
Turino
Popolo
Collato
Alba
Celano
Sobmarie
Aversa
Alesa
Capparela
C. Burella
Pescina
Celano
Lago
Termoli
Tifernо R.
Tivoli
Cass. de Algone
Guaco mo
Guardia
Tripento
Larina
Lesena
Vico
Peschise
Vieste
Velletri
Sorra
Arpina
Lorbona
Molise
St. Severo
Fogia
Fiorentino
Pe Guaca
M. St. Angelo
Nettume
Astura
Aquin
Mirabella
Vinafro
Rosano
Mont Carcella
Gaeta
Sessa
Carinola
Calvi
Capua
Telese
Cerito
Volturara
Bartholomeo
Troja
Lucera
Candelaro R.
Manfredonia
Sipont
Barletta
Trani
Bisegli
Molfetta
Giovenza
Polignano
Monopoli
Bitonto
Bari
Ruvo
Andria
Minervino
Bovino
Ascoli
Trevico
Benevento
Arsano
Caserta
Acerra
S. Agata
Nola
Avella
Naples
Mt. Vesuvius
Procida I.
Ischia
Ponza I.
Ventotie
Ide Ponce
Palmeria
Senoria
Ide Boute
Armano I.
Baia
Mt. Miseno
Puzzoli
Mt. Cassino
Mt. Avellino
Mt. Marano
Conza
Rapolla
Venosa
Bisaccia
Calitri
Cirenza
Gravina
Gioia
Pulignano
Locco
Ostuni
Matera
Mobile
Castle Tarretta
Castro Nardo
Brindisi
Tarranto
Oria
T. di Mare
S. Pacrahe
Lecce
Nardo
Otranto
Castro
Vsento
Gallipoli
St. Maria di Lucca
Mt. Sardo
Trebisaccia
Salerno
Nocera
Cava
Sarno
Amalfi
Ravello
Minori
Maiori
Capri I.
Sorento
Massa
Stabia
Castellamare
Torre del Greco
Mt. Vesuvius
Tampagna
Cimaiana
Fernandina
Solo R.
Agropali
Cappacia
Marsicovetere
Agri R.
Turri
Policastro
Rocca
Gloriosa
Sanza
C. Licosa
C. Mare de Brucca
C. Palinuro
C. Sarcino
Morano
Scalea
Almonante
Curiatimo
Rossano
Bisignano
Longobuco
Belvedere
Fiscalia
Belmonti
Amantea
Cocenza
Umbriatico
Fegline
Noto
Carenza
S. Severina
Strongoli
Martoraco
Cavenna
Nicastro
Tropani
Cotrone
C. Della Colonne
Strombolo
Vstica I.
Salines
Pimarie
Alicudi I.
Policudi
Lipari
Vulcano
Milazzo
Eufemia
Squillace
Isola
C. Rizzuto
Tropea
Nicotera
Seminara
Mileto
Stilo
Rocella
Gierace
Scylla
Cape dell Armi
Mondello
C. di Gallo
Palermo
Mont Real
Mostreti
Termini
Cefalu
Rosamarina
Gibilmesi
Ustica
Solanto
Oliveri
Patti
St. Marko
Messina
Mt. Forte
Regio
Bovano
Bo
C. Buono
Capizzi
Cerami
Polito
Randazzo
M. Aetna
Catania
C. delli
Mottina
G. of Catania
Paterno
Assoro
Tavi
Mazara
Sacca
Guterria
Calatabelota
Tarretta R.
Aidone
Enna
Leontini
la Bruca
Augusta
Licodia
Buchurio
Sortino
Syracusa
Terra nova
Ragusa
Biscari
Falconara
Mazarelle
Noto
Ficali
Marza
St. Nicholas
C. Passaro
Montechiaro
Barrafranca
Amat
Salso R.
Caltanisetta
Ragusa
Ide Bua
Lesnia
Torcola I.
Curzola I.
Pome I.
St. Andrew
Lissa I
Agusta I.
I. Melada
St. Andrew
I. Cromina
Ragusa
I. Dravanico
Labrasai
Lesnia I.
Pelagosa
Tremitti I.
Gisemosi I.
Vesti d Amone
Pescara
Ortona a Mare
Turino
Sobmarie
Aversa
Alesa
Capparela
C. Burella
Termoli
Tifernо R.
Peschise
Vieste
Vico
Pe Guaca
Mt. St. Angelo
Manfredonia
Candelaro R.
Sipont
Barletta
Trani
Bisegli
Molfetta
Giovenza
Polignano
Monopoli
Bitonto
Bari
Ruvo
Andria
Minervino
Bovino
Ascoli
Trevico
Benevento
Arsano
Caserta
Acerra
S. Agata
Nola
Avella
Naples
Mt. Vesuvius
Procida I.
Ischia
Ponza I.
Ventotie
Ide Ponce
Palmeria
Senoria
Ide Boute
Armano I.
Baia
Mt. Miseno
Puzzoli
Mt. Cassino
Mt. Avellino
Mt. Marano
Conza
Rapolla
Venosa
Bisaccia
Calitri
Cirenza
Gravina
Gioia
Pulignano
Locco
Ostuni
Matera
Mobile
Castle Tarretta
Castro Nardo
Brindisi
Tarranto
Oria
T. di Mare
S. Pacrahe
Lecce
Nardo
Otranto
Castro
Vsento
Gallipoli
St. Maria di Lucca
Mt. Sardo
Trebisaccia
Salerno
Nocera
Cava
Sarno
Amalfi
Ravello
Minori
Maiori
Capri I.
Sorento
Massa
Stabia
Castellamare
Torre del Greco
Mt. Vesuvius
Tampagna
Cimaiana
Fernandina
Solo R.
Agropali
Cappacia
Marsicovetere
Agri R.
Turri
Policastro
Rocca
Gloriosa
Sanza
C. Licosa
C. Mare de Brucca
C. Palinuro
C. Sarcino
Morano
Scalea
Almonante
Curiatimo
Rossano
Bisignano
Longobuco
Belvedere
Fiscalia
Belmonti
Amantea
Cocenza
Umbriatico
Fegline
Noto
Carenza
S. Severina
Strongoli
Martoraco
Cavenna
Nicastro
Tropani
Cotrone
C. Della Colonne
Strombolo
Vstica I.
Salines
Pimarie
Alicudi I.
Policudi
Lipari
Vulcano
Milazzo
Eufemia
Squillace
Isola
C. Rizzuto
Tropea
Nicotera
Seminara
Mileto
Stilo
Rocella
Gierace
Scylla
Cape dell Armi
Mondello
C. di Gallo
Palermo
Mont Real
Mostreti
Termini
Cefalu
Rosamarina
Gibilmesi
Ustica
Solanto
Oliveri
Patti
St. Marko
Messina
Mt. Forte
Regio
Bovano
Bo
C. Buono
Capizzi
Cerami
Polito
Randazzo
M. Aetna
Catania
C. delli
Mottina
G. of Catania
Paterno
Assoro
Tavi
Mazara
Sacca
Guterria
Calatabelota
Tarretta R.
Aidone
Enna
Leontini
la Bruca
Augusta
Licodia
Buchurio
Sortino
Syracusa
Terra nova
Ragusa
Biscari
Falconara
Mazarelle
Noto
Ficali
Marza
St. Nicholas
C. Passaro
Montechiaro
Barrafranca
Amat
Salso R.
Caltanisetta
43
42
41
40
39
38
37
14
15
16
17
18
19
0 10 20 30 40 50 60

BRITISH
15 JU 67
MUSEUM

naces in the mountain belonging to different private perſons.

SIDERS, or SIERRE, a place of Vallais, in Switzerland. It lies on the N. ſide of the Rhone, about two leagues and an half N. E. from Sion, being noted for its excellent wine and crops of ſaffron. Here is a church and a caſtle; and on a rock above the town are the ruins of three other caſtles.

SIDMOUTH, a town of Devonſhire, with a harbour on the Engliſh channel. It ſtands 10 miles from Exeter, and 157 from London. Its annual fairs are on Eaſter-Tueſday, and Monday after St. Giles's day, September 1, both for cattle.

SIDON, or ZIDON, the Modern SAYD, a city, a ſea-port, and once the capital of Phœnicia, in Aſia, famous anciently for its great trade and curious artiſts. It ſtands in a delightful and fertile ſoil. Its ſquare market for cotton, built of free-ſtone, is one of its fineſt edifices. The principal commodity here is raiſins; though they have alſo oil, aſhes, Egyptian ſoap, rice, Turkey leather, cotton, ſenna, &c. And they import ſattins, damaſks, ſcarlet and light-coloured cloth, &c. from Europe.

Here proviſions of all ſorts are in great plenty, and very cheap; their bread is white, and the air clear, with abundance of partridges, &c. The ſuburbs are full of gardens planted with olive, mulberry trees, &c. Here is a large moſque and public bagnio. The place is under a Baſhaw, who has an Aga, with 300 ſoldiers in garriſon. In the French kan is a ſociety of Jeſuits, with a doctor, ſurgeon, and apothecary; alſo a French conſul.

Sidon is well-ſtocked with inhabitants, having about 6000. The Turks have fourteen moſques in it, the Greeks and Romaniſts each a church, and the Maronites a chapel. It ſtands on the Levant, having the ſea on the W. and Mount Libanus on the E. being ſeventy miles S. of Tripoli, and about ſixty-eight N. of Jeruſalem. Lat. 33 deg. 15 min. N. long. 36 deg. 36 min. E.

SIDONIA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain. See MEDINA SIDONIA

SIDRA, a large bay in the kingdom of Barca, in Africa, and the ancient *Syrtis Magna*. It lies on the coaſt of Barbary, between the country of Meſerata on the W. the kingdom of Barca on the E. and the deſert of Serte on the S. Its modern name is from a ſmall iſland at the bottom of the bay, the ſhallows and flats of which are very dangerous.

SIDRA, an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It ſtands at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli di Romania. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long 24 deg. 15 min. E.

SIEGEBERG, a town in the dutchy of Berg, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is ſubject to the Elector Palatine. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Cologne. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. E.

SIEGEN, or SIGEN, the capital of a county of the ſame name, belonging to a branch of the Naſſau family. It ſtands in the Wetteraw, a diſtrict of Germany, on the river Siega. It is defended by a ſtrong wall and regular fortifications, being ſubject to its own Prince. Here is a famous pædagogium, with an academy for martial exerciſes much frequented by ſtudents. In its neighbourhood is an iron-mine. It lies thirty miles N. of the city of Naſſau. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 51 min. E.

SIENA, *Colonia Senenſis*, a very ancient city, ſuppoſed to have been founded by the Senones of Gaul. It ſtands in the Sieneſe, and in the middle diviſion of Italy, being a part of the Great duchy of Tuſcany, now ſubject to the Emperor of Germany. This was formerly a powerful republic, whoſe juriſdiction reached upwards of ſixty miles in length, and was often victorious over the Florentines; till, after long and repeated ſtruggles, it was forced at laſt, in the year 1555, to ſubmit to Spain, which crown made it and the adjacent country over to Florence, being the laſt of all the republics that did ſo. They keep up their ancient cuſtom of chuſing their magiſtracy of nine ſenators; but theſe are mere cyphers, the Grand Duke's Governor tranſacting every thing of moment by his order.

Siena ſtands in a very healthy air and ſoil, alſo on a fine eminence. It is about five miles in circuit, with walls, towers, and a caſtle, formerly very ſtrong, but now decayed; ſo that it has no fortifications of any conſequence, except a citadel built by the Grand Duke, for keeping the place in awe. It is ſeen a great way, eſpecially on the eccleſiaſtical ſide. The ſtreets are paved, which renders the town always ſweet and clean, but with many riſes and falls; the houſes are well-built, and ſupplied with plenty of freſh-water. One ſtrait ſtreet, and the higheſt of all, runs from the gate of Florence to that of France, quite acroſs the city. Here the houſes on both ſides are drawn with a line, being of the ſame height and fabricature, and very noble both without and within, only one houſe juts out about a foot. This is an Archiepiſcopal ſee, and the third in Tuſcany.

The dome or cathedral, though a Gothic ſtructure, is a maſter-piece of its kind, and may be viewed with pleaſure after ſeeing even St. Peter's at Rome. It is 330 feet long, and covered with fine marble, curiouſly wrought both within and without, alſo ſtatues, buſts, feſtoons, &c. The pavement, which is of marble, is curiouſly inlaid with large pictures, finely intermixed with light and ſhade, and a variety of colours, repreſenting hiſtories of the Old Teſtament. It is covered with even boards, which may be occaſionally taken up. In its roof is a continued row of marble heads of all the Popes. It has a noble frontiſpiece or portico, with columns, ſtatues, &c. and a magnificent flight of marble ſteps. The palace or town-hall is a noble building, with a very high tower and marble baluſtrade at top. Oppoſite to the church ſtands a grand hoſpital, built by a ſhoemaker, with his ſtatue, and this inſcription, *Sutor ultra crepidam*, i. e. "The ſhoemaker "here went beyond his laſt," contrary to the adage "that he ought not." The Piccolomini palace, and thoſe of the Archbiſhop and Governor, are magnificent ſtructures.

The moſt curious thing in this city is the great piazza, or theatre, as it is called, being ſhaped like a ſcallop-ſhell, and hollow in the middle, with a large fountain, continually ſtreaming out fine clear water. The houſes here are all uniform, with piazzas. At Siena is a conſiderable univerſity, famed particularly for the beſt Italian ſpoken in it, and without that guttural pronunciation which prevails at Florence; ſo that here one finds the Lingua Toſcana and Bocca Romana agreeably joined without going to Rome for it. Siena lies thirty-ſix miles S. of Florence, and fifty-nine S. E. of Leghorn. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 36 min. E.

SIERRA LEONE, a regular fort at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Guinea and Negroland, in Africa. It belongs to Great Britain. Lat. 7 deg. 5 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. W.

The country round it has been many years in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, but when they became maſters of it is uncertain. This is a mountainous barren tract, eſpecially towards the cape, where the hills are very high and rocky; yet they are covered with trees which harbour ſeveral wild beaſts, as lions, &c. whence comes its name.

The river of the ſame name is ſometimes called Mitamba or Tagrin. It is very broad at its entrance, being about four leagues from the cape to Leopard's iſland, at the oppoſite ſide of the river's mouth. Its middle is very ſhallow, being dry at low-water in ſome parts, the depth of the channel lying cloſe in by the cape; ſo that in ſailing into Sierra Leone, the ſtarboard-ſhore is to be kept cloſe aboard, and under the high hills, where is regular ſounding, and in all the bays extraordinary good anchorage; but near the edge of the ſhoals the bottom is very uneven and foul. In this river the Britiſh nation have two iſlands, namely, Taſſo, three leagues in circuit; and Benſe or Brent, with a regular fortification, on which are twenty-two

pieces of heavy cannon, beſides a battery under the fort-wall, with eleven pieces more where the Governor reſides.

About ten or twelve miles upwards, the river becomes narrow to half the breadth of the Thames at London. Both ſides are covered very thick with mangrove-trees, or ſlender ſhrubs that grow on watery banks in warm climates. The branches take a ſecond root, and ſo on, &c. thus the ground is almoſt impenetrable.

The negroes here are well limbed clean fellows, with flat noſes; the women are not near ſo well-ſhaped, but being employed in all labour, are very robuſt. The houſes are low hutts, with wooden ſtockades, and thatched with ſtraw. They are idle, chiefly for want of arts and domeſtic employments, ſmoaking all day long in reed-pipes. Both ſexes anoint their bodies with palm-oil, and ſome uſe civit. Dancing is their evening diverſion; men and women making a ring in an open part of the town, one ſhews anticks with great agility, &c.

In this country are two kingdoms ſeparated by the Sierra Leone; that lying on the N. is called Boulon, and the other to the S. Bure or Bute, in a town or village of which reſides its King, ſtanding on the ſouthern bank of the river, and about eight leagues above its mouth.

SIERRA MORENA, the modern name of the Marian hills, being a projecture from the Oroſpodan mountains, in Spain. Along its bottom the Bætis or Guadalquiver keeps cloſe almoſt through its whole courſe to the ocean.

Near theſe mountains is alſo the famed deſert of the ſame name, lying not far from the ancient city of Caſtulo.

SIGAN, a town of Kenſi, one of the provinces of China, in Aſia. It ſtands 359 miles S. of Peking. Lat. 34 deg. 10 min. N. long. 108 deg. 15 min. E.

SIGETH, a fortified town of Hungary, on the frontiers of Poland. The malecontents took it in 1703. It ſtands ſeventy-three miles S. W. of Buda, and now ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 46 deg. 35 min. N. long. 18 deg. 36 min. E.

SIGISTAN, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Perſia, an empire of Aſia. It ſtands on the river Senarond, a branch of the Hendmend, which falls into the lake Zare, 231 miles S. W. of the ancient Candahor. Lat. 31 deg. 10 min. N. long. 62 deg. 15 min. E.

SIGMARINGEN, a county of Suabia, in Germany, belonging to the younger branch of the Hohenzollern family, who reſide at a large open town of the ſame name, which ſtands on the Danube.

SIGUENZA, formerly *Segontia*, a city of Old Caſtile, in Spain. It ſtands on the frontiers of Arragon, and banks of the river Henarez, not far from its ſource. This is an opulent place, the ſee of a Biſhop, and an univerſity. It is ſurrounded with a wall in which are ſeven gates, hath an ancient and ſtately caſtle, with very handſome buildings, broad and elegant ſtreets, curious fountains, a noble Epiſcopal palace and cathedral, with fourteen dignitaries, &c. The number of houſes is reckoned at 15,000, in three pariſhes, a monaſtery, nunnery, &c. The dioceſe contains 516 pariſhes, with a yearly income of 40,000 ducats. The city ſtands well, in a fine champaign country, watered by the Henarez, and abounding with corn, wine, paſture, all ſorts of fruit, game, fowl, &c. In the neighbourhood are rich territories, alſo mineral and medicinal waters, much reſorted to for their ſalutary virtues againſt various diſeaſes. It ſtands ſixty miles N. E. of Madrid, between Saragoſſa and Complutum, or Alcala de Henarez. Lat. 41 deg. 15 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. W.

Of the ſame name is another city, placed by the Itinerary between Bilbilis, now Calatajud, and Cæſar Auguſta or Saragoſſa.

SILCHESTER, the remains of the ancient Vindomia, in Hampſhire, and on the confines of Berkſhire. It was built by Conſtantius, the ſon of the Emperor Conſtantine; but now, except one farm-houſe and a church, its ſite is converted into arable land, where Roman bricks, coins, &c. are daily found. It ſtands very high, and ſhrouded with wood. The walls compoſed of flint and rag ſtones, are ſtill more or leſs perfect quite round, eſpecially the N. ſide. Its broad ditch is now almoſt impaſſible, and full of ſprings. Here is a ſmall charity-ſchool. About 500 feet without the city is a noble amphitheatre like that of Dorcheſter, now a yard for cattle.

SILESIA, a duchy and part of Bohemia, which is a kingdom in Germany. This country extends itſelf on both ſides of the Oder, from the Carpathian mountains where that river riſes, as far as the confines of Brandenburg. It is ſeparated from Bohemia and Moravia on the S. W. and S. by the Riſſenberg mountains, being bounded by Poland on the E. Luſatia and part of Bohemia on the W. Brandenburg on the N. and Hungary on the S. It is about 225 miles from N. W. to S. E. and 100 where broadeſt, but much contracted at each extremity.

On the ſide next to Bohemia are ſeveral barren mountains; but the reſt of the country has a good ſoil, abounding in corn, wine, ſweet cane or galengal, madder, and flax. And on the mountains which divide this duchy from Moravia, there are mines of ſilver, the richeſt in Germany, which the late Emperor Charles VI. mortgaged upon the advance of money from ſome Engliſh merchants of Great Britain, &c. by the title of the Sileſian loan, at five and ſeven per cent.: the payment of which the preſent King of Pruſſia took upon himſelf after the conqueſt of the country in 1740, which he entered with an army of 30,000 men; and its ceſſion afterwards by the Queen of Hungary in 1742, in conſequence of a treaty concluded at Breſlaw, and guarantied by his Britannic Majeſty, by virtue of which the Queen yielded to that Prince both the Upper and Lower Sileſia, except the principalities of Toſchen and Troppau, on condition of withdrawing his troops from Bohemia, obſerving an exact neutrality, and paying the principal and intereſt to the aforeſaid Engliſh merchants.

There are other mines of copper, lead, iron, quickſilver, ſalt-petre, and chalk.

The four principal mountains of Sileſia are, 1. Zottenburg, or the Sileſian Weathercock; from it is dug a fine dark greeniſh marble. 2. Gratzberg or Gradisberg, on which ſtands a caſtle, now a watch-tower. 3. Spitzberg, with a beacon near the former. 4. Georgenberg, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, famous for the terra ſigillata, firſt diſcovered by Dr. Montanus, who wrote a Latin tract on its virtues.

Its chief river is the Oder, which riſing near a town of the ſame name on the confines of Moravia, traverſes this duchy from S. to N. W. To it is made an acceſſion of many ſmaller ſtreams, which increaſe its volume conſiderably, and render it navigable before it paſſes into Brandenburg. Theſe abound with freſh-water fiſh, as do its ponds and lakes, eſpecially lampreys, which are taken in vaſt quantities in the lake of Neiſs, &c. On its meadows are alſo bred cattle, and in its foreſts is veniſon, with all the wild and tame beaſts, as likewiſe fowl to be met with in any part of the empire.

Chriſtianity was planted here as in Poland, about the end of the 9th or beginning of the 10th century, and nine biſhoprics erected upon the court's turning Chriſtians. Soon after Luther's appearance they embraced the Augſburg confeſſion, for which they had a charter; but this privilege they enjoyed with various viciſſitudes, till Sileſia fell into the hands of the King of Pruſſia as above-mentioned, when Calviniſts and Lutherans, as well as Roman Catholics, have had full liberty of conſcience

Sileſia having been long a part of the kingdom of Poland, was ceded by the conſent of the diet, and annexed to that of Bohemia; notwithſtanding which the Kings of Poland ſtyle themſelves Dukes of Sileſia.

This country has produced ſeveral good ſcholars and ſome bright wits; but the peaſants are accounted dull, and even ſilly; inſomuch that their neighbours call them aſs-eaters, it being commonly ſaid, that a Sileſian

Engraved by the Kings Authority for the New Geographical Dictionary

A New MAP of the DUTCHY of SILESIA, Drawn from the best Authorities.
BRANDENBURG
KINGDOM OF POLAND
KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA
MARQUISAT OF MORAVIA
AUSTRIAN SILESIA
HUNGARY
BRESLAW
Glogaw
Wolhaw
Oelse
Brieg
Schweidnitz
Munsterberg
Neisse
Glatz
Jung Buntzel
Konigingratz
Zullichau
Sagan
Guben
Lignitz
Gorlitz
Jauer
Frankfort on Oder
Wansow
Opalinca
Gratz
Kurnick
Kiassi
Kirchen
Gostin
Kobiclin
Jutrosin
Siradia
Falczow
Werstad
Bolcslaw
Bretonitz
Militsch
Trachenberg
Festenberg
Winzig
Oels
Trebnitz
Kapsdorf
Ohlau
Strigau
Zobten
Reichenau
Frankenstein
Schreibendorf
Dambrau
Oppeln
Brennia
Wenzin
Lissau
Olstin
Alt Krzepicz
Rosenberg
Laschin
Neu Fuhwert
Popelau
Fronan
Krippis
Grotkau
Ottmachau
Neustadt
Militsch
Sakrau
Pilchowitz
Rattibor
Bladen
Lobschutz
Troppaw
Jagendorf
Hoff
Tribau
Tultau
Olmutz
Weiskirchen
Mesritsch
Politska
Landskron
Schomberg
Hohenstadt
Zuckmantel
Teschen
Bielitz
Brenna
Friedek
Jablunka
Csarno
Pleso
Siande
Zebrzego
Loslau
Janowitz
Ratibor
Stiein
Nicolau
Benthen
Pistersdorf
Biranva
Schlos
Ostot
Kadan
Brenek
Gr. Zaglien
Kalkwasser
Gr. Strelitz
Koltsch
Shriedlon
Demby
Skraillewitz
Gutentag
Sitno
Ostrog
Ostrau
Oderberg
Hultschin
Ladschau
Ribnik
Beron
Leobschutz
Koberwitz
Benescha
Ratsch
Hultschin
Oppau
Tarnhausen
Giersdorf
Gronsdorf
Neu Rode
Arnau
Braunau
Trautenau
Aycha
Leypa
Gabel
Gitchen
Konigshof
Wunschelberg
Lenin
Hemersdorf
Birlau
Lambke
Riegersdorf
Johansberg
Landek
Habelschwert
Bilendorf
Sandhubel
Prolintz
Ol. Glogau
Kosel
Militsch
Sakrau
Lobschutz
Bladen
Janowitz
Jagendorf
Woisendorf
Koberwitz
Benescha
Troppaw
Gratz
Hoff
Tribau
Tultau
Politska
Landskron
Schomberg
Hohenstadt
Zuckmantel
Olmutz
Weiskirchen
Mesritsch
Teschen
Bielitz
Brenna
Friedek
Jablunka
Csarno
Pleso
Siande
Zebrzego
Loslau
Ribnik
Beron

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

ſian boor who had never before ſeen an aſs, ſhot one, as he was travelling, for an overgrown hare, and that he and his neighbours eat it as ſuch.

Sileſia is divided into the Upper and Lower parts.

In the Upper or moſt eaſtern are the duchies of Oppelen, Grotſkaw, or principality of Neiſs, Teſchen, Ratibor, Troppaw, Jagerndorff, Munſterberg, Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Jawer.

In Lower Sileſia are the duchies of Lignitz, Breſlaw, (of which name is the capital of all Sileſia) Oelſe, Wolaw, Sagan, Glogaw, and Croſſen.

SILISTRIA, or DORESTERO, a pretty large and ſtrong town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, near the Danube, and oppoſite to the mouth of the Miſſowa. It is defended by a good citadel, and is the capital of a ſangiac. It is alſo the ſee of a titulary Greek Biſhop, and ſtands about eighty miles from the neareſt coaſt of the Euxine towards the W. and ninety E. of Niſſa. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 25 deg. E.

SILLEBAR, a town on the W. coaſt of Sumatra, one of the Indian iſlands, in Aſia. It has a commodious and ſecure harbour, at the mouth of a large river of the ſame name; though Captain Hamilton ſays it has no river to bring pepper from the inland country. It is ſurrounded with rocky mountains and large woods. Here the Engliſh have a ſmall colony, which is a detachment from Marlborough fort. It ſtands a little to the S. of Bencoolen. Lat. 4 deg. 15 min. S. long. 101 deg. 18 min. E.

SILVEZ, once an Epiſcopal ſee of Algarve, in Portugal: it ſtill retains the name of a city, though it hath not above forty houſes. Its ſite is on a ſmall river not far from the ocean, and about 105 miles S. of the capital of Liſbon.

SIMMEREN, or ZIMMEREN, a city of the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and ſtands on a river of the ſame name; is alſo the capital of a principality, and of the lower country of Spanheim. The French took, but reſtored it by the peace of Ryſwick in 1697, on the Elector's paying 100,000 florins annually to the Ducheſs of Orleans, a daughter of that family. The Elector, as Duke of Simmeren, is joint-director with the Biſhop of Worms of the circle of the Upper Rhine. It lies thirty-five miles E. of Triers. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. E.

SIMPELVELT, one of the villages, &c. in Limburg, and the Auſtrian Netherlands, which, by the treaty of partition with the Dutch in 1661, was left to the King of Spain, now belonging to the preſent Queen of Hungary.

SINAI, or *St Catharine*, by the Arabs called *Gibel Mouſa*, i. e. Moſes's mountain. It ſtands in Arabia Petræa, and Aſia Minor, being famous for the delivery of the Jewiſh law upon it by God to Moſes. On its declivity is a church and monaſtery dedicated to St. Catharine, with ſeveral ſmall chapels or cells, in which reſided formerly no leſs than 14,000 hermits, but were forced to remove on account of the continual ravages of the Arabs. It is in the neighbourhood of Mount Horeb, and 120 miles E. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 29 deg. 15 min. N. long. 35 deg. 15 min. E.

The deſert of Sinai exceeds the reſt of the country in height, being ſurrounded with hills and high rocks for ten or twelve miles. The road or aſcent to it however is eaſy, by ſteps being cut into the ſolid rock to a great height.

SINCAPORA, or SINCAPOUR, an iſland and town at the ſouthermoſt point of the peninſula of Malacca, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, oppoſite to the iſland of Sumatra, which with it forms the S. E. part of the Streights of Malacca, called the Streights of Sincapora, not above a muſket-ſhot over at this place, and being alſo rocky, are conſequently dangerous. Lat. 1 deg. N. long. 104 deg. 30 min. E.

Before the building of Malacca, from which it ſtands twenty leagues, others ſay 100 miles on the N. W. it was the principal trading town on the coaſt, as lying in the center of trade, and accommodated with good rivers and ſafe harbours, and in ſo convenient a ſituation, that all winds ſerve ſhipping to go in or out of its rivers. The ſoil is black and rich, the woods abounding in good maſts and timber for building. Sugar-canes grow wild, and large beans alſo.

A mountain of the ſame name produces excellent diamonds. In the neighbourhood live a people called Saletes, who are moſtly at ſea with their families, and ſubject to the King of Jehore.

SINCLAIR, or *St. Clair-Caſtle*, commonly *Caſtle-Sinclair*, once the ſeat of the St. Clairs, Lords Ravenſheugh in Fife, who were poſſeſſed of the Orkneys and Shetland, and allied to the royal family of Denmark; till one of them ſquandered away his eſtate, and hence procured himſelf the inglorious title of William the Waſter. It ſtands in Caithneſs, and is now in ruins; having been joined by a draw-bridge to another ſtrong caſtle called Girnego, and forming conſequently but one faſtneſs, at the bottom of Rice-bay, and S. ſide of it, not far from Wick. The St. Clairs Earls of Caithneſs have their reſidence at preſent in another part of this country, and it ſtill retains the name of Caſtle-Sinclair.

SINDI, the ſame as Tatta, one of the weſtern provinces of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia.

SINGAN, the ſame with SIGAN, a city of Xenſi, a province of China, in Aſia.

SINIGALLIA, a town of Urbino, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and middle diviſion of Italy.

SINNERGAN, or SONARGAN, a town on the continent of Bengal and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It is noted for the fineſt cotton-cloth in thoſe parts, and abounds with rice. It ſtands about ſix leagues from Serripore.

SINODUN, a hill near Wantage, in Berkſhire, on which, in the time of the Romans, ſtood a ſtrong caſtle. Hereabouts coins and other antiquities are frequently dug up.

SINOPE, now SINABE, a very ancient city on the Paphlagonian coaſt, in Aſia Minor, on the iſthmus of a peninſula, whoſe two creeks afforded each a convenient port, and near the mouth of a river of the ſame name that fell into the Euxine ſea a little above it. This was the birth and burying-place of the famous Mithridates, and the capital of the Pontic kingdom. Its preſent walls have double ramparts, flanked with towers facing only one of the angles.

Some eminences command the town on the land-ſide; but it would require two large navies to beſiege it. The caſtle is left to go to ruin, and the town is defended by a ſmall number of janiſaries, who ſuffer no Jew to live in it, nor any Greek but in a large ſuburb without the walls.

This is a place of good trade, and maintains a very profitable fiſhery; here are noble fragments of antiquity intermixed with the new buildings. The water of this place is excellent, and the neighbouring country fertile enough, if well-cultivated. Here are many large olive-trees. On the ſhore is produced a great quantity of fine wormwood, by the ancients called Abſynthium Ponticum, not unlike the Roman wormwood. Of the maple, walnut, &c. in this country, quite to Bithynia, the inhabitants formerly made fine tables, cupboards, &c. at preſent they make ſopha's and other ſorts of flooring, wainſcoting and houſhould ornaments. This was alſo the native place of the celebrated cynic philoſopher Diogenes; an epitaph for whom is ſtill preſerved in the Erizzo court at Venice, under the figure of a dog, by way of dialogue, importing, "that "this animal watched the tomb of his fellow-dog, "namely, the man Diogenes, the Sinopian; the ſame "who once lived in a tub, and is now raiſed above the "ſtars." It ſtands eighty miles N. of Amaſia. Lat. 42 deg. 25 min. N. long. 36 deg. 31 min. E.

SINTRA, rather CINTRA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura.

SINTSHEIM, SINTZIGH, or ZIZENTSHEIM, a ſmall city of the Palatinate of the Rhine, formerly the capital of the Creigow, and ſeat of its Counts, in Germany. It ſtands on a hill, in a marſhy country, where Marſhal Turenne obtained a ſignal victory over the Imperialiſts commanded by the Duke of Lorrain in 1674. The Aare, or ancient Abrinca, runs near it into

into the Rhine. It lies about eighteen miles S. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 16 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E.

SION, the ancient *Sedunum*, by the Germans called *Sitten*, from the river of this name, on which it ſtands, falling below it into the Rhone. It is a city of Vallaiſin, and an ally of the Swiſs cantons, ſituated nearly between the Upper and Lower Vallais, in a delightful plain, overlooked by two high hills on the E. the higheſt called Majoria. This is one of the oldeſt biſhoprics in Gaul under Tarantaiſe. It is a neat well-built town with four churches, the moſt remarkable of which is the cathedral; at its gate is a fragment of Roman marble, with an inſcription to Auguſtus. It has two caſtles; Tarbelen, the Biſhop's reſidence in ſummer, and Valeria, between which are ſeveral chapels, and many old buildings. The next Magiſtrate to the Biſhop is the bailiff. The general diet of all the diſtricts meet here in May and December, at which the Biſhop preſides, and the bailiff gathers the votes. It lies about twenty-three miles S. E. of the lake of Geneva. Lat. 46 deg. 21 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.

SION, or ZION, a celebrated hill, and ſite of the temple, in Jeruſalem, the capital of Paleſtine, in Aſia Minor. See JERUSALEM.

SION-HOUSE, a noble ſeat of the late Duke of Somerſet, on the W. ſide of Brentford, near the Thames, in Middleſex, and vicinity of London. Here was formerly a nunnery erected by Henry V. The preſent houſe, built on the ſite of the church, is a large ſquare ſtone-building, finely finiſhed and furniſhed. Here Princeſs Anne of Denmark, afterwards Queen Anne, ſometimes reſided.

SIOUT, a place on the left ſide of the river Nile, in Egypt, from the town of Aſſuana, on the E. bank, below the cataracts to the fortreſs of Chilacan, where the river begins to divide itſelf into the two ſtreams that form the Delta.

SIPHANTO, the ancient *Siphnos*, an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It lies towards the N. E. of Argentieres, and about thirty-ſix miles in circuit. The air here is fine, and ſome of the inhabitants are long-lived; beſides the water, fruit, wild-fowl, poultry, &c. are excellent. The grapes of this iſland are well-taſted, but the wines are not delicate. Though Siphanto is almoſt covered over with marble and granate, it is one of the beſt cultivated and moſt fruitful iſlands of the Archipelago. It yields a ſufficiency of corn for its inhabitants, who are a good ſort of people, though the character of their anceſtors was ſcandalous to a proverb.

SIRACUSE (ſee SYRACUSE) a city in the iſland of Sicily, and lower diviſion of Italy.

SIRADIA, a palatinate of Great Poland. It lies on the E. and W. ſides of the river Warta, and is ſubdivided into four diſtricts, being bounded by Sileſia on the W. by Little Poland and Sendomir on the S. and S. E. Kaliſch on the N. and Lancicia on the E. It has five ſenators; namely, the Palatine and Caſtellan of Siradia, and three other caſtellans.

SIRADIA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned palatinate of the ſame name, ſtands in a plain on the Warta, being defended by a ſtrong brick wall and a caſtle, which ſtands in the midſt of marſhes. The houſes are built low, and of wood. It has undergone ſeveral viciſſitudes, what from fire and what from inroads: it lies twenty-two miles S. E. of Kaliſch. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 18 deg. 15 min. E.

SIRANAGER, a city of the Hither India, and the capital of Sibi, in Aſia. It ſtands on the Ganges, 200 miles N. of Deli, being ſubject to the Great Mogul. Lat. 31 deg. 30 min. N. long. 80 deg. 15 min. E.

SIRCK, SIRIK, or SIRQUES, a town of Metz, in Lorrain, now ſubject to France. It ſtands on a riſing ground, near the Moſelle, and the very confines of the duchy of Luxemburg. It is defended by a caſtle on a hill; and lies about twelve miles S. E. of the city of Luxemburg. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

SIRMIUM, a city of Sclavonia, in Hungary. It ſtands on the N. bank of the Save. This was formerly a conſiderable place, and the ſee of a Biſhop; but is now reduced: it lies thirty-ſix miles W. of Belgrade, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 20 deg. 21 min. E.

SISEG, or SISAKEN, a town of Croatia, in Hungary. It ſtands on the Save, at the junction of another river with it, and on the confines of Sclavonia. It was once a Biſhop's ſee, but now only a village, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſtrong, and held out againſt the Turks, who received a defeat before it in 1593, from ſome Imperial regiments, which came to its relief, having ſlain 8000 of their men: it lies forty-five miles E. of Carlſtadt. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 15 min. E.

SISGAW, a ſmall country in the canton of Baſil, in Switzerland. Its capital is Liechſtal.

SISTERON, a ſmall city of Provence, in France, on the Durance, where it receives the brook Buech. It is irregularly built on the declivity of a rock, but very populous, with a pretty good trade, and defended by a citadel, a ſort of bulwark on the ſide of the Alps. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Aix, containing forty-ſix pariſhes in Provence, ſixteen in Dauphiny, and two in Venaiſſin: it lies thirty miles S. W. of Embrun. Lat. 44 deg. 16 min. N. long. 5 deg. 51 min. E.

SITTACE, anciently a flouriſhing city of Aſſyria, now Curdiſtan, in Aſia Minor. It gave name of Sittacene to the neighbouring country, and ſtood on the river Tigris.

SITTART, a town of Juliers, a duchy of Weſtphalia, in Germany, and ſubject to the Elector Palatine of the Rhine: it lies about ſeven miles S. of Stevenſwaert. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 14 min. E.

SITTINGBURN, a place in Kent, which is a conſiderable thoroughfare in the Dover-road, and furniſhed with ſeveral good inns, among which the Red-lion is particularly remarkable for an entertainment given by Mr. John Norwood to King Henry V. as he returned from France; the whole charge having amounted to no more than nine ſhillings and ninepence, wine at that time being only at a penny a pint, and all other proviſions proportionably cheap.

This was once a mayor and market-town, but neither now. Its annual fairs are on Whitſun-Monday, for linen and toys; and October 9, for linen, woollen-drapery, and hardware. In this neighbourhood ſeveral hundred broad-pieces of gold were accidentally diſcovered January 1737-8, and 624 of them refunded for the uſe of the crown.

SIWERSKI (ſee SEVERIA) a province in Ruſſia.

SKALHOLT, a town in the ſouthern quarter of Iceland, and the principal place in the whole iſland. It ſtands among mountains, but without any fortifications. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and the chief ſeat of juſtice.

SKAR, or SKARA, an Epiſcopal ſee, and once the metropolis of Weſt Gothland Proper, in Sweden. This was the ancient royal reſidence, and its palace was one of the ſtatelieſt, not only in the N. but in all Europe. It is now an open town, about twelve miles from the Wenner lake to the S. Not far off is Kendakulle, a very high mountain, producing all kinds of herbs and plants naturally, except vines.

SKEEN, a town of Aggerhuys, a province of Norway, on the Categate. It is a place of good trade, chiefly on account of the neighbouring mines; it lies a few miles from Tonſberg, and about forty W. from Frederickſtadt. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

Of the ſame name, or SCHEEN, is a place in the province of Drontheim, in Norway, about eighty miles from Meleager; which latter is in lat. 69 deg. N. Both theſe are the principal towns in the northern diviſions of this province, called the ſubgovernment of Salten.

SKELSKOR, a town of Seeland, in Denmark, and on its W. ſide, on the coaſt of the Great Belt: it lies about thirty miles from Wanenſburg to the N. W. and forty-four from Koge to the S. W.

SKENECTADA (ſee SCHENECTIDA) a town and fort of New York, in North America, in a delightful vale.

It

It is inhabited by Engliſh and Dutch, the place being pretty large and populous.

SKENNIS, a large town of Sargans, a county of Baden, in Switzerland. It ſtands on the Lint, where is a famous abbey for ladies, who all except the Abbeſs may leave it and marry.

SKERN, a river in the biſhopric of Durham, on which ſtands Darlington. Its water is excellent for bleaching of linen.

SKIDDAW, a very high mountain of Cumberland, with two pics like Parnaſſus; whence one has a view of Scroffelhill, in the ſhire of Annandale, in Scotland; where the people prognoſticate change of weather, by the miſts riſing or falling on Skiddaw.

SKIDLOWIECZ, or SYDLOVECZ, a town of Sendomir, a palatinate in Great Poland. It is defended by a ſtrong caſtle and wall; has ſtore of timber, iron, and ſteel, in its neighbourhood; with many fair edifices, and plenty of fiſh. It ſtands forty miles N. W. of Sendomir.

SKINZENAC, a town of the German country, and canton of Berne, in Switerzland. It ſtands on the Aar, below Habſbourg, or a league above Broug. The baths on the other ſide of the river are much frequented, and celebrated for ſeveral cures. Its ſpring is in the middle of the Aar-channel, but the courſe of that river has been turned another away.

SKIPTON, a market-town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, and in the middle of Craven, not far from the river Are, being ſurrounded with craggy precipices.

This is a healthy place, and handſome, conſidering the manner of building in theſe mountainous parts. Several of the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland, are buried in the church here, particularly Earl George, the famous ſailor in Queen Elizabeth's reign, who performed nine voyages, moſtly to the Weſt Indies; whoſe only daughter Anne, Counteſs of Pembroke, built or repaired ſix ancient caſtles, erected ſeven chapels and churches, and richly endowed two hoſpitals.

Skipton is between ſeven and eight furlongs in length; and its weekly market on Saturday is plentifully ſupplied with all manner of proviſions. Its annual fairs are kept on March 23, for horned cattle and ſheep; on Palm-Sunday-eve, for horſes; Eaſter-eve, for cattle and ſheep; the firſt, ſecond, and third Tueſdays after Eaſter, for horned cattle; Whitſun-eve, for linen cloth and mercery; Auguſt 5, for horſes and cloth; November 20, for horned cattle; and November 22, for horſes, broad-cloth, and pedlary. Its church is large, and it has a grammar-ſchool, and a ſong-ſchool for teaching the children to ſing pſalms, the pariſh-clerk having a ſalary for that purpoſe. Mr. Petit, one of the ancients of Bernard's-inn, London, gave both the church and grammar-ſchool a collection of books. It ſtands 32 miles from York, and 221 from London.

SKYE, or SKIE, in the native language *Ealand Skyanagh*, the largeſt of all the weſtern iſlands of Scotland. It is a part of the ſhire of Inverneſs, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel, called the Kyle, which in Erſe is of the ſame import; ſo that at the ferry, which is commonly here, a perſon may be eaſily heard from one ſide to the other, if the wind favours. It lies about ſeven miles N. of Rum Iſle, is forty miles long N. W. and E. and from two to thirty broad S. and N. It has a variety of deep indentures or bays, eſpecially on its S. ſide, ſo that in ſome places it is not quite one mile of land. Lough Sneeſport to the N. W. is the longeſt bay in the Iſle of Skie, into which runs a river from a ſmall inland lake.

The ſoil is generally a black mould, eſpecially in the marſhes, or rather peat-moſſes, and arable land, though there are ſome of a reddiſh caſt, in which iron is found; alſo clay of a white, red, and blueiſh colour. In ſome parts is fine white marble, black and white marcaſite, agate, and variegated ſtones of all colours, cryſtals of diverſity of tinges, plenty of free-ſtone and lime-ſtone; and after great rains, ſtones of a purple colour are carried down the current of the rivulets. Here is lapis hecticus, lapis ceraunius, or a ſort of cramp-ſtone; with plenty of excellent freſh-water ſprings, ſome of which are medicinal. Though the channel above-mentioned is practicable by the largeſt men of war, yet the current is ſo violent that no ſhip can ſail againſt it with never ſo favourable a wind; hence the tide muſt always be regarded.

Cows are brought over the Kyle by tying four or five of them together by the lower jaw with wyths or widdies, when a man in the end of the ferry-boat holding in his hand the widdy, with which the foremoſt is tied, the boat rowing on, theſe ſwim after very eaſily and quickly.

The land, both on the coaſt and more within the country, is very high. Almoſt to the middle of the iſland, there are about ſeven mountains, which lie contiguous. In the low grounds or valleys the ſoil is of ſufficient fertility, and it breeds abundance of thoſe ſpecies of cattle and corn, which are to be met with in the other weſtern iſlands. From hence the neighbouring continent eſpecially is ſupplied with barley and oats, theſe being the capital grains which it produces.

Cod and ling are common on the coaſt, with great abundance of herrings, for the catching of which here are ſeveral convenient harbours and bays, with about thirty rivers or leſſer ſtreams, which afford ſalmon, trouts, and other fiſh.

The country is populous, the inhabitants ſtout, handſome, and very healthy. Here are abundance of inland lakes, well ſtored with trouts and eels; having a ſtream or rivulet commonly running from them into the ſea. The natives dry and preſerve their herrings without any ſalt, but dipping them once in ſalt-water, by only gutting them, tying them up by pairs, and ſo hanging them over ropes made of heath or heather. They have plenty of wilks or periwinkles, muſſels, cockles, clams or ſcallops, &c. with dulſe and tangles.

In this iſland are ſeveral coves or caves, ſome of which, Mr. Martin ſays, are ſuppoſed to be ſeveral miles long; particularly the golden cave, ſo called in Sleat, is ſeven miles in length: theſe being on the coaſt, ſeem to be excavations made by the violence of the ſea, or ſome inland waters ruſhing down from the higher parts thro' theſe channels. Upon riſing grounds on the coaſt ſeveral forts were formerly erected, which are ſuppoſed to have been built by the Danes, when they had over-run theſe parts; and ſo near one another, that by means of beacons they could ſoon alarm the whole iſland. Underground ſeveral little ſtone-houſes have alſo been built, for people to hide themſelves and their effects in wartime; and there are other little houſes above-ground, which can hold only one at a time, ſeemingly for contemplation.

The fuel here is coal, but chiefly turf and peat, in the aſhes of which, Mr. Martin ſays, are ſometimes found ſaltpetre and cakes of iron. Their cattle are horſes, cows, ſheep, goats, and hogs. Their black cattle have hardly any thing to feed on in winter but the alga marina or ſea-ware; and therefore they watch the ebb very carefully for their paſture. Among other ſorts of land and water-fowl here in abundance, they have hawks and eagles, otters and ſeals or ſealcks; and of the former is a larger ſpecies, with a white ſpot on the breaſt, which are very ſcarce, and hard to be killed. Here are ſeveral ſorts of ſerpents, for curing the bite of which the natives commonly apply the rump of a cock ſtripped of its feathers, or water in which the ſting of an adder has been ſoaked, new cheeſe, or the head of the ſerpent which gave the wound. The people are very dexterous in the cure of diſeaſes, by means of ſimples of the iſland's production, being recipes tranſmitted for ages paſt from generation to generation; ſo that the phyſician or apothecary have little or nothing to do here. In the S. parts of the iſland about Sleat the corn is cut about a month ſooner than the northern parts. The air here is commonly moiſt and cold, againſt which the natives accuſtom themſelves to drink brandy, whiſky, and other ſtrong waters. The cows, by being expoſed to the rigour of the coldeſt ſeaſons, become ſuch ſkeletons in ſpring, and ſo very feeble, that many of them are not able without help to riſe from the ground; but as the graſs grows up, they gradually recover ſtrength. When a calf is killed, they uſed to cover another calf with its ſkin, and ſo it ſucks the cow the former belonged to:

other-

otherwiſe ſhe gives no milk, nor ſuffers any body to come near her: if ſhe finds out the cheat, ſhe is enraged for many days; and the laſt remedy for pacifying of her, is for the dairy-woman to ſing all the time ſhe milks her. They draw a certain quantity of blood from ſuch cows as break out of their bounds into thoſe of others; after which they are driven out, and they return no more thither for that ſeaſon. Here, as in ſeveral parts of the Iſles and Highlands, are calves which have a ſlit at the top of their ears; and theſe the natives imagine to be the iſſue of ſome wild-bull or water-bull, the cows being obſerved to ſtand in the water for the purpoſe of copulation.

Skie is the ſeat of a preſbytery, containing ten pariſh-churches, and theſe of very large extent; in ſome of which, as Braccadale, Portree, Raaſay and Ronay, Muck and Rum, Egg and Canna, the Society for promoting Chriſtian knowledge have charity-ſchools; but their funds not being of a ſufficient amount, they have not ſo many as the vaſt extent of theſe bounds would require.

The iſland is divided into three parts, according to the three different proprietors to which they belong. The S. part, called Sleat, belongs to the Laird of Sleat, the chief of a tribe of the Macdonalds; that part N. of Sleat called the Strath, is poſſeſſed by the Laird of Mackinnon, the chieftain of an ancient clan; and to the N. W. of this lies the Laird of Macleod's country, who claims deſcent from the Black Prince of Man, and is alſo head of an ancient tribe: this Laird eſpecially can make ſeveral Barons (ſo the electors of members for the ſhires are called in Scotland) when any conteſt happens in the chuſing a repreſentative for Inverneſs-ſhire, and this from the multiplicity of crown-lands in his poſſeſſion, which he may transfer. Theſe propretors, and all the inhabitants, are Proteſtants; only ſome few excepted, who are Papiſts.

On the W. coaſt of Skie are ſeveral dangerous rocks, which prove fatal to ſuch ſhipping as by ſtreſs of weather or otherwiſe happen to approach them.

To this iſland Loudon's militia, among which were ſeveral Inverneſs burghers, had retreated and taken ſhelter for ſeveral weeks before the battle of Culloden in 1746, and there underwent extreme hardſhips for want of proviſions.

SLAGE, or SLAGUEN, a town of Wenden duchy, and Lower Pomerania, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Wiper, a few leagues above Rugenwald. It is ſmall and ill-built, with no other fortifications than an old wall round it, and a ditch of running-water.

SLANES, a very remarkable dropping cave near Peterhead, in the North of Scotland, from the petrified ſubſtance of which they make excellent lime.

SLANEY, a town of Bohemia, in Germany, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It ſtands eighteen miles N. W. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 51 min. E.

SLANKOW, a town of Moravia, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. It ſtands eighteen miles N. W. of Prague, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 49 deg. 15 min. N. long. 16 deg. 33 min. E.

SLAWKOW, a ſmall town in the woywodſhip or Palatinate of Cracow, in Little Poland; in its neighbourhood is a ſilver-mine.

SLAVE-COAST, a country of Guiney, in Africa, included in that of Benin, which ſee.

SLEAFORD, a market-town of Keſteven, one of the three diviſions of Lincolnſhire. It conſiſts of four ſtreets which meet in the market-place, near which is the church, a large Gothic building, but without croſs aiſles: in the ſteeple is a ring of ſix not very tuneable bells. The market is weekly on Monday; the annual fairs, the Monday after Epiphany, Eaſter and Whitſun-Monday, the 12th of Auguſt, and on the 20th of October, which is remarkably large, for ſheep and other cattle; as alſo for millenery, &c.

A fine ſmall river runs through this town, which was never known to freeze. Here is alſo a free-ſchool and an hoſpital, handſomely endowed by their founder Robert Carr, Eſq; A. D. 1603. The ruins of the caſtle built by Alexander Biſhop of Lincoln, are almoſt now inviſible.

It was at this caſtle that King John breakfaſted (after he found himſelf trapann'd by the monk at Swineſhead abbey) and arrived at Newark upon Trent the ſame evening, where he almoſt inſtantly died.

Sleaford is 18 miles S. of Lincoln, 16 almoſt W. of Boſton, and 115 N. of London. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Earl of Briſtol.

For the above accurate and circumſtantial account of Sleaford, we are indebted to an ingenious correſpondent, who writes from the Iſle of Wight: and, at the ſame time, we intreat his kind aſſiſtance in any ſubſequent parts to which his own knowledge reaches.

SLEAT, one of the three ſubdiviſions of Skye, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland. See SKYE.

SLEISHEIM, or SCHLESHEIM, a palace of Bavaria, in Germany, and in the neighbourhood of Munich. It is more regular than Nymphenburg, and by much the moſt ſpacious and beſt furniſhed, making a very grand appearance, this being called by ſome the Verſailles of Bavaria, and Nymphenburg the Marly. The great ſtair-caſe and the ſaloon in the large apartment, are faced with marble, and painted in a very elegant manner.

Here is a collection of Flemiſh and Italian originals, which was made by the late Elector Maximilian Emanuel; and likewiſe the houſes of Taco, Furſtenreit, and Starenberg, being decorated in the ſame elegant taſte, are a proper ſolacement for the greateſt Prince.

SLESWICK, a duchy of Denmark, partly ſubject to that crown, and partly to the Duke of Holſtein, now heir-apparent to the empire of Ruſſia. It is otherwiſe called South Jutland.

Sleſwick is bounded by North Jutland on the N. from which it is ſeparated by a line drawn from the top of Rypen on the German ocean, to Colding on the Leſſer Belt; on the E. it has the Baltic, on the S. Holſtein, and on the W. the German ocean or North ſea. Its greateſt length is about eighty-ſix miles, and greateſt breadth ſixty. From this country came the Anglo-Saxons in the 5th century.

SLESWICK, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy of the ſame name. It ſtands on a ſmall arm of the ſea, called the Sley, is the ſee of a Proteſtant ſuperintendant, its cathedral being a large and beautiful ſtructure.

Within a few miles of this place are the ruins of the famous trench called Danewark, which reached from ſea to ſea, quite acroſs this neck of land; and was erected in order to prevent the incurſions of the Saxons. It lies fifteen miles N. W. of Keill. Lat. 54 deg. 51 min. N. long. 9 deg. 50 min. E.

SLEUSINGEN, or SCHLEUSINGEN, a place of Franconia, in Germany. It ſtands on the Schleuſs. Here the electoral college, when met in 1623, by order of the Emperor Ferdinand II. deprived the Elector Palatine Frederick of his dominions, and transferred them to the Duke of Bavaria. It is reckoned the principal city of the county of Heneberg, and was the reſidence of the Princes of that name, whoſe monuments are ſtill to be ſeen in the great church. Here is a college or public ſchool erected in 1557. It belongs to the houſe of Saxony.

SLIEWGALLEN, i. e. the Galliſh mountain, which divides Upper Tyre-Oen on the N. and Lower Tyre-Oen on the S. in the province of Ulſter, and the kingdom of Ireland.

SLIGENSTADT, a town of Mentz, in Germany. See SELIGENSTADT.

SLIGO, or SLEGO, a county of Connaught, a province of Ireland. It lies full upon the ſea to the N. and N. W. where it is alſo bounded by the river Trobis, which iſſues from Lough-Erne, in Ulſter. It has Mayo on the W. part of that county, and Roſcommon on the S. and the county of Leitrim on the E. It is ſeparated from the two laſt-mentioned counties by the Curlew mountains and the river Suc. Its greateſt extent from N. to S. is thirty-five miles, and thirty-three (or forty-four, according to others) from E. to

E. to W. It is of very unequal dimenſions both ways, and runs out into a point on the N. as far as Donnegal bay. A great part of this county is mountainous and boggy; but its lower grounds and valleys have a good ſoil both for the ploughman and grazier. It ſuffered greatly by the Popiſh maſſacre in 1641. It is ſubdivided into the ſix baronies of Carbury, Tyraghrill, Corran, Coolavan, Leney, and Tyreragh.

SLEGO, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name. It ſtands on the bay of Slego, is a borough and market-town, and the only place of note in this county. Here is a very commodious harbour, and ſhips of 200 tons burthen may come up to the quay. Here is alſo a good old caſtle, and the town is populous, though not large; nor is the trade at this place conſiderable, though much better than in any other place beyond it.

In 1690 the Iriſh rebels took it with very great loſs; but General Ginkle retook it in 1691: It lies about five miles from the confines of Leitrim, twenty-five from Killala, and ninety-five from Dublin.

SLONIM, a town of Lithuania or Little White Ruſſia, in the Great Duchy of Lithuania, in Poland. It is built of wood, and has a caſtle, with ſome other regular fortifications, and ſtands on the Szura. It lies ſixty miles S. E. of Grodno. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 15 min. E.

SLOOT, or SLOOTEN, a town of Frieſland, one of the ſeven united provinces. It ſtands on a navigable current iſſuing from the neighbouring Slooten-meer, a lake ſo called, which falls into the ſea about three miles below the town, by means of which it trades with Holland and other parts. This canal is ſhut up at night by a boom. Here is an handſome town-houſe, one church, and three gates, one of which is large; but the fortifications have been ruined in the Spaniſh wars. It lies ten miles from Stavern to the E. and twenty-one S. of Leewarden. Lat. 55 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 35 min. E.

SLOUGH, a village of Buckinghamſhire, about five miles E. of Maidenhead. It conſiſts almoſt wholly of inns, which ſeem to vie with one another.

SLUCZ, or ZLUCZ, one of the largeſt towns of Little White Ruſſia, and duchy of Lithuania, in Poland, on a river of the ſame name. It is all of wood, except the cathedral and ducal palace; and belongs to the family of Radzivil. It lies about ſeventy miles S. E. of Novogrodec.

SLUDE, a river of New South Wales, in the northern regions of America, where the Hudſon's bay company have ſome trade. Its mouth is about thirty leagues N. of Rupert's river.

SLUPCZA, a town of Poſnania, in Great Poland. It ſtands on the Warta, has a very ſtrong wall and other works; being thirty miles S. E. of Poſen.

SLUTTERBURG, rather SCHLUSSOLBURG, a fortreſs of Ingria, in Ruſſia. It ſtands on a ſmall iſland in the middle of the Neva, where that river iſſues from the Ladoga lake. It lies thirty-two miles E. of Peterſburg. Lat. 60 deg. 10 min. N. long. 31 deg. 26 min. E.

SLUYS, a pretty conſiderable town, and the largeſt of all the five ſea-ports of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands; it was capable of receiving 500 ſhips, but lately is choaked up ſo as to admit only ſmall veſſels. It ſtands on a little arm of the ſea, which parts it from Cadſand. When beſieged in 1587 by the Duke of Parma, an Engliſh garriſon under Arnold Groenvelt the Dutch Governor ſuſtained ſeven aſſaults, but at laſt ſurrendered on honourable terms. The Dutch retook it in 1603 under Prince Maurice, and have poſſeſſed it ever ſince. The beſieged held out for three months, till they had eaten up all the leather, mice, rats, &c. they could find. It is a very ſtrong place, both by its fortifications and ſite; alſo by means of its ſluices it can be laid under water. It lies ten miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 3 deg. 21 min. E.

SMALAND, or SMALANDIA, a ſubdiviſion of Eaſt Gothland, in Sweden. It has the Baltic on the E. Bleking on the S. Halland on the W. and Eaſt Gothland Proper on the N. It extends about ſeventy-five miles from N. to S. and 120 from E. to W. abounding much in wood, with great ſtore of cattle. Here are alſo mines of copper, lead, and iron.

SMALCALD, a town of Heſſe, in Germany. It ſtands on a rivulet of the ſame name, in a ſmall territory of Upper Saxony, on the E. ſide of the Verra. The town has a good trade for iron-ware, mines of that metal abounding in the neighbourhood. They alſo make ſteel, whence the name of the village Stahlberg near it.

Here the Proteſtants held aſſemblies in 1530, 1531, 1535, and 1537, to make a league called the Smalcald league, for the defence of the Augſburg confeſſion, againſt the Emperor Charles V. &c. ſo that they forced him to the treaty of Paſſau in 1557, by which Lutheraniſm was eſtabliſhed in ſeveral parts of the empire. It lies fifty miles S. E. of Caſſel. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 10 deg. 30 min. E.

SMERWIC, a contraction of St. Mary-wic, a place in the county of Kerry, and province of Munſter, in Ireland. It ſtands nearly oppoſite to Dingle, with a ſafe road for ſhipping. It had formerly a fort called Fort del Ore, which was built by the Spaniards and Italians, who came to the aſſiſtance of Girald Earl of Deſmond.

SMIEDA, a town of Tripoli, in Africa. It ſtands on the gulph of Sidra. And this is all we are told concerning it.

SMITH'S-BAY, *Sir Thomas*, in North Main, and the Arctic regions of America. We find no particular deſcription of it, only that it lies in lat. 78 deg. N. and ſeems to run northward.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy and palatinate of Ruſſia. It extends about 200 miles from E. to W. though not half that in breadth from N. to S. It is bounded on the N. by the principality of Biela; Lithuania, to which it formerly was ſubject, on the W. the duchy of Severia on the S. and that of Moſcow on the E. On its N. E. confines is the ſource of the river Niepper or Boriſthenes, which runs quite acroſs this province from E. to W. The land is not over fertile, but here abound ſeveral kinds of wild beaſts, whoſe ſkins fetch a good price. It lies between lat. 55 and 56 deg. 30 min. N.

SMOLENSKO, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy of the ſame name. It ſtands on the Niepper, near the confines of Lithuania. This is a large, well-built, and populous city; fortified with good walls, towers, and a ſtout caſtle on a hill in the heart of the town, which contains upwards of 8000 houſes. It is almoſt ſurrounded with woods, in which are taken the beſt furs in all Muſcovy. This with the whole province was ceded by the Poles to the Czar in 1686. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies 200 miles W. of Moſcow. Lat. 56 deg. 10 min. N. long. 33 deg. 15 min. E.

SMYRNA, a city, and the capital of Ionia, in Aſia. It is one of the fineſt ports in the Levant, and ſtands at the bottom of a bay of the Archipelago. It has a moſt delightful ſite by the ſide of a hill on the river Meles, which here falls into the Hermus, and reckoned to contain 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and near 2000 Jews; beſides Armenians, Franks or Europeans, among which are ſeveral Latin Chriſtians. It is about four miles in circuit, drawing ſomething towards a triangle. The houſes are very low, with mud-walls; but the caravanſeras are large and well-built. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and the whole town a continual bezar or fair, where all the beſt commodities of Aſia and Europe are ſold very cheap. The neighbouring territory is extremely fertile, abounding with fine olive-trees, vines, and fruit-gardens. The wine of Smyrna is excellent.

Smyrna is very ſubject to earthquakes, the laſt of which happened in 1688, and the ſixth of the kind, beſides others leſs terrible, overthrew the greateſt part of the city, ſwallowed up the caſtle, 5000 perſons, and an immenſe quantity of rich merchandiſe. The conſuls of England, Holland, and France, live grand here in ſtately houſes by the ſea-ſide. Beſides theſe, are

conſuls from moſt trading nations in Europe, a Greek Archbiſhop, and a Latin Biſhop.

This city was one of the ſeven that contended for the honour of being the birth-place of Homer.

The entrance to the harbour is defended by forts and a caſtle. It lies 100 miles N. of the iſland of Rhodes, and 200 S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 38 deg. 28 min. N. long. 27 deg. 25 min. E.

SNACKENBURG, a large trading town of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It ſtands at the junction of the Elbe and Weckt, being ſubject to the Elector of Hanover, now King of Great Britain. It lies ſixty-five miles S. W. of the city of Lunenburg. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 40 min. E.

SNAPE, a place in Suffolk, where are the remains of a famous monaſtery. A conſiderable annual fair for horſes is kept here for four days, beginning Auguſt 11, and much reſorted to by the London jockeys.

SNATHE, a market-town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, near the junction of the Aire with the Dan. Here is a pretty good trade, the river being navigable by boats. The weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs the firſt Friday in April, for cattle, horſes, and pedlary; Auguſt 10 for the latter article, and the firſt Friday in September for cattle and horſes. It ſtands 8 miles from Pomfret, and about 175 from London.

SNEEK, an old, neat, and well-fortified town of Frieſland, one of the ſeven united provinces, on a lake of the ſame name. The inhabitants trade in fiſh and other commodities, with the former of which articles the neighbouring lakes furniſh them plentifully. Here is a public grammar-ſchool.

The famous lawyer Joachim Hopper, preſident of the King's council at Madrid, was bred at this place. In the neighbourhood are good paſtures, and a pretty briſk trade is alſo carried on with the adjacent parts by means of the canals. It lies S. of Lieuwarden. Lat. 53 deg. 15 min. N. long. 5 deg. 37 min. E.

SNETHAM, a market-town of Norfolk. It ſtands twenty-eight miles from Norwich, and about ninety-nine from London.

SNIATHYN, a town of Lemberg palatinate, and Red Ruſſia, in Little Poland. It is the principal place of Pocutia, and ſtands on the Pruth, near the confines of Walachia and Moldavia. Here a good trade is carried on. It ſtands fifty miles W. of Chotzin. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 26 min. E.

SNOTTENGAHAM, the firſt name of the town of Nottingham, in the ſhire of the latter denomination. It ſignifies vaults in a rock, in Latin *Domus Speluncarum.*

SNOWDON-HILLS, in Caernarvonſhire, in North Wales, and the higheſt not only in all that country, but in Great Britain, the tops of which are covered with ſnow for near eight months in the year, and may be juſtly called the Britiſh Alps. From theſe, particularly at Simpel, is an unbounded proſpect, if fogs intercept not, over the Iſle of Man into Scotland and Ireland, alſo over the Welch mountains into England.

SOA, a weſtern iſle of Scotland, about half a mile from the W. ſide of St. Kilda. It is about a mile in circuit, being very high and ſteep all round.

SOAR, a river of Leiceſterſhire, which running nearly parallel with the foſſe-way, forms one ſide of a Y with the Wrek. Its courſe is N. W. and from Leiceſter town it falls into the Trent.

SOCHOW, or SOCHOWA, a ſmall town of Moldavia, in European Turkey, on the river Sereth, and the reſidence of the Prince. It is ſaid by others to be defended by a caſtle, and to be a large and ſtrong walled city.

SOCONUSCO, a province of Guatimala, and Old Mexico, in North America. It extends for ſeventy leagues along the coaſt of the South ſea, being bounded on the N. by Chiapa, on the E. by Vera Paz and Guatimala Proper, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean and part of Tlaſcala.

This is a very hot and unhealthy country, ſtorms being frequent, and the rainy ſeaſon of a long continuance, namely, from April to September; ſo that ſuch as travel into the countries S. E. or N. W. of it, muſt go about, though this is the ſhorteſt way, on account of floods from the mountains. The ſoil does not produce much corn; but it abounds with indigo and cocoa, which are tranſported by ſea to all other parts of New Spain. In this part there are but few Spaniards, and thoſe not very rich, the natives being more numerous here than elſewhere.

SOCONUSCO, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name, is a port-town ſtanding on the South ſea. It ſtands about 212 miles S. of Acapulco. Lat. 15 deg. 10 min. N. long. 98 deg. 15 min. W.

SOCOTORA, an iſland in the Indian ocean. It is about fifty leagues in compaſs, and very well peopled. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and ſtile themſelves Arabs. The country abounds with cattle and fruit, and the people trade to Goa and the Eaſt Indies, tranſporting thither rice, dates, frankincenſe, and aloes in large quantities, and the produce of the iſland; whence they bring back other merchandiſe. They alſo trade along the Arabia coaſt. There is very good anchorage round the whole iſland, where are bays affording ſafe roads for ſhipping; alſo the two harbours of Cora and Benin. The iſland lies 126 miles N. E. of Cape Gardafoy, in Africa. Lat. 11 deg. 36 min. N. long. 53 deg. 10 min. E.

SOCOTARA, the only city of the laſt-mentioned iſland of the ſame name, alſo called Tamari, the reſidence of their King. It ſtands at the foot of Cape Treta.

SOCZOWA, the ancient capital of the Upper Moldavia, in European Turkey; but now only a middling town. It ſtands on the river Sereth, fifty-five miles W. of Jaſſy. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 27 deg. 10 min. E.

SODBURY, *Chipping*, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire. Its annual fairs are May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheeſe, and pedlary. It lies ten miles from Briſtol, and 103 from London.

SODERHAMN, i. e. the *South Harbour*, a town of Helſingia, in Sweden Proper. It ſtands on the Bothnic gulph, near the mouth of Liuſna. It has a good harbour, and was but lately built; bing about twenty-four miles from Hundwickſwald to the S.

SODOM, its ruins are ſaid to be ſtill viſible at the bottom of the lake Aſphaltis, Dead ſea, or lake of Sodom and Gomorrha, in Judea, and Aſia Minor, when the water is low and clear; theſe cities, which ſtood in a plain here, being, by a dreadful cataſtrophe of fire from heaven, deſtroyed, and lying now immerged under the waters of the lake. The other cities which underwent the ſame fate were Admah, Zeboim, &c.

SODOR, a village in Jona, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, near Mull, where formerly a Biſhop's ſee was erected; whence all the iſles within his dioceſe, including Man, were called Sodorenſes, and he himſelf Epiſcopus Sodorenſis, or Biſhop of the Iſles. At preſent it is the firſt title of the Biſhop of Man.

SOEST, or SOUST, a populous city in the county of Marck, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Arſe, and has a double wall, on which are thirty watch-towers, and a large deep ditch. Here are fourteen pariſhes with ſeveral churches (beſides chapels) one of which is collegiate, and under Cologne. It has as many gates as pariſhes, but is in a ruinous condition. The Roman Catholics are in poſſeſſion of the cathedral and eleven other churches, beſides convents, and a nunnery called Paradiſe. Here are ſeveral Lutherans, who have two of the pariſh-churches, and a Proteſtant nunnery, where ladies of the beſt families are educated, without taking the vow or the habit. They pretend to have here a body of laws called Jus Soatenſe, the foundation of the old Jus Lubecenſe. Soeſt is ſubject to the King of Pruſſia, as Elector of Brandenburg. It lies twenty-ſix miles S. of Munſter. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 35 min. E.

SOETSDYKE, a delightful palace belonging to the late King William III. with fine gardens, &c. It ſtands

on the edge of Amerafort-hill, in Utrecht, one of the ſeven united provinces.

SOFALA, a conſiderable kingdom of Monomotapa, in Africa. It is bounded by Sabia on the S. Manomotapa Proper on the E. the river Cuama on the N. and the gulph of Sofala, which is part of the channel of Moſambique, on the W. The ſouthern part of the kingdom is interſected from E. to W. by a river of the ſame name.

The ſoil is of different qualities, and the coaſt very low. Here are elephants, lions, &c. The people are moſtly negroes. They commonly eat rice, fleſh, and fiſh; being covered only from the waiſt. The gold-mines here are very rich, and hence ſuppoſed to be the Ophir mentioned in ſcripture, whither Solomon ſent ſhips to fetch gold.

The inhabitants of Quilo, Mombaza, and Melinda, come to this country in little boats called zambues, with blue and white cottons, ſilks and ambergris, which they exchange for gold and ivory: and theſe ſell them to the ſubjects of Monomotapa, who give gold in return without weighing it.

The Portugueſe have taught them the uſe of muſkets, which they uſe as well as bows and arrows.

SOFALA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned kingdom of the ſame name. It ſtands on the river Sofala, about ſix leagues from the coaſt. The Portugueſe are maſters of the town, and have a ſtrong fort here; claiming alſo the ſovereignty of the country. Their principal trade conſiſts in ambergris, gold, ſlaves, and ſilk-ſtuffs. They likewiſe work the mines which lie S. of the town. Lat. 20 deg. 5 min. S. long. 35 deg. 10 min. E.

SOGDIANA, a country of Aſia, on the N. ſide of the river Oxus or Bactrus, ſeparating it from Bactria, now a part of Uſbeck Tartary.

SOGNE, a famous wood beginning at the gates of Bruſſels, the capital of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It contains 16,526 acres, out of which the inhabitants furniſh themſelves with firing every year, changing the place of the foreſt where they cut. See BRUSSELS.

SOHAM, a market-town of Cambridgeſhire, on the confines of Suffolk. It ſtands near a fen called Soham-meer, with a cauſeway made through it to Ely, from which city it is about four miles. The grammar-ſchool here has been converted into a charity-ſchool. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair on April 28, for cows and horſes. It ſtands in the Iſle of Ely, fourteen miles from Cambridge, and ſixty-eight from London.

SOKE. See SOUTHWELL, in Nottinghamſhire.

SOIGNIES, a ſmall city of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It ſtands on the little river Sonnegue. In its neighbourhood is the fine foreſt of Soignies. The Benedictine monaſtery deſtroyed by the Huns in 960, Bruno Archbiſhop of Cologne rebuilt, and changed into a ſecular chapter, who are ſpiritual and temporal Lords of the city; here is alſo a convent, nunnery, &c. It ſtands ten miles N. E. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 34 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E.

SOISSONNOIS, a province of the Iſle of France. It is bounded by Laonois on the N. by Champagne on the E. Brie on the S. and Valois on the W. It includes part of the territories of the ancient Sueſſones, of whom Cæſar makes honourable mention. It abounds in corn, paſtures, and wood. Its principal rivers are the Aiſne and the Verle.

SOISSONS, the *Auguſta Sueſſonum*, and ancient *Noviodunum*, a very old city of Soiſſonnois, in the Iſle of France. It ſtands in a moſt fruitful valley on the banks of the Aiſne, over which is a ſtone-bridge, joining the city to the ſuburb of St. Vaſt.

Soiſſons is the ſee of a Biſhop, who is the firſt ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of Rheims. His dioceſe contains 397 pariſhes, and twenty-three abbeys of both ſexes, with an income of between 13 and 14,000 livres. Beſides the cathedral, here are three collegiate churches: it is the ſeat of a bailiwic, preſidial court, &c. Here is an illuſtrious academy, which communicates with that of Paris.

Soiſſons is well-built and large, driving a conſiderable trade in corn. It has an old caſtle flanked with round towers. It gives title of Count to the deſcendants of Thomas of Savoy, Prince of Carignan, by the ſiſter of Charles of Bourbon, of which family alſo was the late famous Prince Eugene, whoſe mother had the title of Counteſs of Soiſſons. It lies thirty-five miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 3 deg. 26 min. E.

SOLAPOUR, or SOTAPOUR, a town in the inland part of the province of Cuncan, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It ſtands on the river Criſna or Criſtena, where the King of the country ſometimes reſides, and the inhabitants ſpeak the Arabic and Perſian, beſides their own language.

SOLCANIA, a large bay of the Atlantic ocean, on the S. W. coaſt of Africa. It lies a little to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33 deg. 30 min. S. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

SOLE, or SOLI, ſince *Pompeiopolis*, a town of Cilicia, a province of Caramania, in Aſia. It ſtands on the coaſt between the mouths of the Latamus and Cydnus.

This, which was a Greek colony, in proceſs of time ſpoke their own language as well as the Cilician ſo corruptly, that hence any impropriety of ſpeech has been called a Soleciſm.

SOSEBAY, or SWOLEBAY, a bay off Southwold, in Suffolk. It is famous for the engagements between the Engliſh and Dutch fleets in 1665 and 1672. Here is very good anchorage, whence there is a great reſort of mariners, to the no ſmall advantage of the trade of Southwold. It is ſheltered from the N. winds by the cape on the N. E. called Eaſton-neſs, the moſt eaſterly point of England according to ſome, though others will have it to be Leoſtoff.

SOLENDAEL, a town of Drontheim, which is a government of Norway. It ſtands on a bay, about thirty miles from Romſdael to the S. W.

SOLINGEN, a ſmall city of Berg, a duchy in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It ſtands on the Wipper, and noted only for a cutlery manufacture. It belongs to the Elector Palatine; and lies ſeventeen miles S. E. of Duſſeldorp, in lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 51 min. E.

SOLKES, or SOLKET, a town of Paderborn, a biſhopric in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is noted for ſalt-pits, which yield the Prelate a good revenue. It ſtands about five miles S. W. of Paderborn.

SOLMS, a county on the Wetteraw, in Germany. It confines on the Upper Landgravate of Heſſe, the principality of Dillemberg, and the lordſhip of Beilſtein. It is ſubject to its own Count, a branch of the Naſſau family. It is divided into two parts by a ſlip of land of the Upper Landgravate, extending from Gieſen to Friedberg.

SOLMS, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name. It ſtands in the W. part of it, and is fortified with a caſtle. It lies about eight miles S. W. of Marpurg, and thirty-five N. of Franckfort. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8 deg. 27 min. E.

SOLOMON's CISTERNS, ſtill ſo called, near Roſelay, in Syria, in Aſia Minor. Theſe are ſaid to have been built by that Prince, for ſupplying Tyre with water; but they ſeem to be of later date, and probably ſince the time of Alexander the Great, as the aqueduct croſſes that neck of land by which that conqueror joined the city to the main land.

SOLOMON's ISLANDS, a cluſter of them to the number of eighteen, on the coaſt of Terra Firma, one of the provinces of South America, in the Pacific ocean, lying between lat. 7 and 12 deg. N. and between long. 130 and 140 deg. W. But little is known of them, as no European colonies have ſettled there; and Ulloa ſays nothing of them. Others even doubt of any ſuch iſlands exiſting.

SOLOR, an iſland of the Indian ocean, in Aſia. It lies E. of Flores, producing a little ſandal-wood and caſſia lignea. Here the Dutch have a factory.

SOLOTHURN, or SOLEURE, as the French call it, in Latin *Pagus Salodorenſis*. It is one of the thirteen Swiſs Cantons,

Cantons, being bounded on the N. by the canton and biſhopric of Baſil; on the E. and S. by Berne; and on the W. partly by Berne, and partly by Baſil. It extends on both ſides the river Aar, about twelve miles from N. to S. and ten where broadeſt. It conſiſts partly of Mount Jura, and partly of a level country, producing in general all the neceſſaries of life. Its fields yield good corn, the paſtures are rich, and the trees bear excellent fruit. It has ſome vines, and might have more, but the land is employed for other purpoſes. And by the navigation of the Aar and its lakes they have the wines of the Pais de Vaux, Neuſchatel, Alſace, and the Lower Argow, though the latter is none of the beſt. This canton can raiſe 10,000 men.

SOLOTHURN, the capital of the laſt-mentioned canton of the ſame name. It ſtands on the Aar in the Salgow, or country of the Salians.

This is a very ancient town upon a hill, and conſiderable for its extent, beauty and ſtrength; being regularly fortified with baſtions, half-moons, and ravelins, with a deep ditch. The collegiate church of St. Urſe is a very dark old ſtructure, but in it are ſeveral fine monuments and images; particularly of the Trinity, which are groſs. Before it are two columns, which were formerly pedeſtals for ſtatues of Pagan deities. Here is a fine convent of Jeſuits. Their church and college coſt above 400,000 livres. Towards building the front of the church, which is hewn-work, Lewis XIV. gave 10,000 livres. The Cordeliers have alſo a fine large convent, the greateſt part of which is let to the French Ambaſſador; with room enough however for their own uſe.

The town-houſe is a good ſtructure, and the arſenal is well ſtored. The hill ſlopes down to the Aar, which is pretty wide here, and has two wooden bridges leading to a ſuburb. The ſtreets are large, and adorned with fountains. The late Chancellor Boeſenwald's houſe by the river ſide coſt 100,000 crowns. Round the town is a wall faced with coarſe marble.

The inhabitants here, as well as thoſe of the canton, are entirely Catholic, being in general ſuperſtitious bigots; though the people of faſhion are reckoned the politeſt among all the Swiſs.

Their language is French, and their government much like that of Berne and Fribourg; conſiſting of thirty-ſix magiſtrates, of which the principal are two avoyers, &c. It ſtands fifteen miles N. of the city of Berne. Lat. 47 deg. N. long. 7 deg. 15 min. E.

SOLSONA, a thinly inhabited city of Catalonia, in Spain. It ſtands in the heart of the province, at the foot of a mountain, and pleaſant plain, on the river Cardona. It is well-walled, and has two caſtles. Here is but one pariſh, and two monaſteries; yet it is an univerſity and biſhopric. It is only remarkable now for vaſt quantities of dried peaches packed away hence into ſeveral parts: it lies about ſixty miles N. W. of Barcelona.

SOLTWEDEL, a large town of the Old Marck of Brandenburg, in Germany. It ſtands on the W. ſide of the Jetze, a little below its junction with the Dune. In Pagan times it is thought to have had a temple dedicated to the ſun, from the town being called Heliopolis. It is divided into the Old and New town. Its chief trade is in beer, which they export. It ſtands about fifty miles N. E. of Zell.

SOLWAY, or EDEN FIRTH, a tempeſtuous bay at the exit of the river of the latter name, in Cumberland, between England and Scotland. It is pretty wide, and the tides very rapid. In going from either kingdom at low-water the ford or track is croſſed on horſeback with a guide, eſpecially from the Scottiſh ſide, and that very expeditiouſly, otherwiſe travellers and their horſes are in great danger of being ſweeped away together by the violent influx of the tide, if but the leaſt delay intervenes: a little higher up is a ferry-boat; and this is the moſt adviſeable method of paſſage for ſtrangers and their horſes. It is about ſix miles below the city of Carliſle.

SOMAROSKOI, JAM, a town of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia. It ſtands on the river Irtiſk, and about twenty leagues above its confluence with the Oby, and fifty below Demianſkoi.

SOMBRERO, one of the Caribbee iſlands in the American ocean, but without any ſettled inhabitants. It lies about eighty miles N. W. of St. Chriſtopher's. Lat. 18 deg. 44 min. N. long. 63 deg. 10 min. W.

SOMELPORE, a town of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It is noted for the fine diamonds in its river Gouel, ſuppoſed to be waſhed down from the ſouth mountains of Golconda, by reaſon of the great rains in December; after which upwards of 8000 men, women, and children, ſearch for the diamonds from this town all the way up to the mountains.

Somelpore ſtands about ſixty miles from Rotas, and thirty leagues from Huguely. The place is large, but the houſes are of earth, and covered with cocoa-leaves. All the way to Rotas is through woods, but infeſted with robbers.

SOMERFELDT, a town of Lower Luſatia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. Here is a woollen manufacture, and Calow has a great market for wool. Theſe lie forty-five miles aſunder, the former on the very edge of Sileſia, and the latter in Upper Luſatia; but twenty miles N. W. of Cotbus.

SOMERSDYCK, the principal town of the iſland of Over-Flackee. It belongs to the province of Zealand, one of the United Netherlands. It had formerly a good trade, which is now decayed.

SOMERSETSHIRE, one of the counties of England, ſo called from Somerton, formerly its principal town. It is bounded by Devonſhire on the W. Dorſetſhire on the S. the Briſtol channel or Severn ſea on the N. a ſmall part of Glouceſterſhire on the N. E. and Wiltſhire on the E.

This is a very rich and large county, being about ſixty miles long from Oure in the W. to Froome in the E. and about fifty where broadeſt, from Crewkerne in the S. to Porſhut in the N. In it are 3 cities, 42 hundreds, 132 vicarages, 385 pariſhes, near 1700 villages, and 30 market-towns. It ſends eighteen members to parliament, two for the county, and two for each of the following places, as Briſtol, Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater, Ilcheſter, Milbourne port, and Minehead. It contains about 280,000 ſouls.

The air is the mildeſt, and the ſoil for the moſt part is the richeſt in all England, the produce of an acre being ſometimes from forty and fifty to ſixty buſhels of grain. It is deep and dirty travelling through this county in winter, the moſt marſhy parts lying between Bridgewater and Axbridge; but in ſummer there is not that length of ground in the kingdom which is ſmoother and more pleaſant. The weſtern and eaſtern parts are hilly and ſtony; and though ſome roads are ſplaſhy, the bottom is firm.

As its ſoil varies, ſo does its produce. It abounds with grain of all kinds, ſupplying home and foreign markets with vaſt quantities. The hills yield mines of coal, lead, and copper. Wood thrives here exremely; and teazles, a ſort of thiſtles which the cloth-dreſſers uſe, hardly grows in any place elſe. Ocre is dug on and about the Mendip hills; and of lapis calaminaris, (without which and copper no braſs can be made) there is more dug up in this county than in all the kingdom beſides. From the richneſs of the paſtures here are produced vaſt quantities of cheeſe, of which the beſt and biggeſt are made at Chedder, not inferior to Parmeſan. Its oxen are of equal magnitude with thoſe of Lancaſhire and Lincolnſhire, and ſaid to be of a finer texture; its valleys feed and fatten great numbers of ſheep, and thoſe of the largeſt ſize. The maſtiffs of this county are the boldeſt of all others of the kind at bull-baiting.

Here are manufactured all ſorts of cloth, as broad and narrow kerſeys, druggets, ſerges, duroys, and ſhalloons; together with ſtockings and buttons. In the S. E. parts are alſo made great quantities of linen. The value of the woollen manufacture alone in the firſt hands have been computed at a million per annum: and were a calculation made of its other manufactures, and the produce from mines, tillage, feeding, graſing, dairies,

ries, &c. It would exceed any county of the kingdom in riches, both natural and acquired, due allowance being made in proportion to its extent. Its foreign trade from Briſtol no ſhire can ſurpaſs, except Middleſex, by that from London; not to mention the coaſting trade in the little ports of Bridgewater and Minehead.

Somerſetſhire is almoſt throughout well-watered; for beſides its rivulets and ſmaller ſtreams, the principal rivers are the Severn, Avon, Parret, Frome, Ax, Torr, and Tone. In ſome ſprings the Avon particularly abounds with eels, called elvers, hardly as thick as a gooſe-quill, which they ſkim up in vaſt quantities by means of ſmall nets: of theſe, when the ſkins are off, which by management they ſlip off themſelves, the natives make cakes, and fry them.

The largeſt hills in Somerſetſhire are Mendip, Pouldon, and Quantock; the firſt abounding with lead and coal, the ſecond with corn-fields, and the third with whurts or whirtleberries; of which the middling and ordinary people make pies, or eat them only with milk, &c. They are as large as currans, being black when ripe, and of a pungent taſte. Theſe hills, eſpecially Mendip, take different denominations, according to the pariſhes it confines on.

The people of Somerſet are plain, downright, and free-hearted; but as one of their own natives obſerves, who thinks he knows their temper, "They are chargeable, in general, with a little too much poſitiveneſs, bluntneſs, or reſerve in converſation; too great a contempt of letters, and too much indifference for the reſt of the world, poſſibly from their having too high an opinion of their own portion in it; yet undoubtedly this ſhire has produced great men in arms and arts, church and ſtate: we have had our Courcies, Gournays, and Blakes, in war; our Harringtons and Lockes in ſcience; our Hoopers and Hales' in the church; our Powlets, Portmans, Pophams, in the ſtate; with many others of great note in that claſs."

Notwithſtanding the numerous body of ſuch as retain to the church of England, in this ſhire there are nearly 40,000 Proteſtant diſſenters in it; "which number, ſays my author, the rage and fury of ſome ſcandalous and ignorant bigots too much encouraged not many years ago, by driving them from conformity, whom charity and moderation would have invited into the national church, &c."

As this county abounds with good barley, it is noted for the beſt October beer in England, which is kept to a great age; yet their moſt excellent liquor is cyder, of which they have ſeveral ſorts. The beſt is that made of cocaghee-apples, firſt brought hither from Ireland, and hardly known in any other county, having the piquant reliſh of French white-wine, but ſtronger and more ſpirituous. Beſides the beſt of beef, they have plenty of porkers fed at home, and alſo brought from South Wales; the fleſh of which is very good meat. Their kale and bacon, as it is called, is among their farmers the common diſh; and a ſubſtantial one it is. Their peaſe and beans, which are inferior to none, are as forward as any about London.

Here is plenty of garden vegetables, wall and other fruit, and, in ſhort, every thing neceſſary for furniſhing out a compleat table. Beſides the fiſh in the other rivers, the ſalmon of the Parret are much commended. From the S. ſhore they have lobſters, crabs, mackarel, &c. and from the Severn, ſoles, flounders, plaiſe, ſhrimps, prawns, herring, and cod: but the greateſt rariety is laver, made of a weed which grows wild on the beaches and rocks of the Severn ſea; after being well waſhed, pickled in vinegar, and then baked in the oven, it makes a wholeſome and ſavoury diſh, and is much ſuperior to cavacar, which it ſomething reſembles; but the ſight of it to ſtrangers is diſguſting, as it looks ſo much like cow-dung: it is reckoned a very innocent, and even nouriſhing food, and is commonly ſold at fourpence per pound. Here is plenty of wild-fowl; but their being only ſome few parks in Somerſetſhire, veniſon is for that reaſon very ſcarce. The E. parts of the county are furniſhed with coals from Mendip-hills; but the others have theirs from Wales, which are ſold one time with another at about thirty ſhillings a chaldron. The places adjacent to the moors and Pouldon-hill burn turf, which are brought ſix or ſeven miles off, at ten or twelve ſhillings per load. They are cut out like bricks, and of an oblong form, and ſold at one ſhilling for about ſeven ſcore.

Our Philoſophical Tranſactions mention a freezing rain on or about December 11, 1672, which fell chiefly betwixt Briſtol and Shepton-Mallet, the like of which no Engliſh chronicle takes any notice; and this is the more remarkable, becauſe, though the branches of the trees were loaded with it, ſo as to be broken off with the weight, and the road rendered impaſſable, yet there was no ice to be ſeen in the rivers and ponds. It was ſo hot, it is ſaid, immediately after this froſt, that it cauſed an exceſſive ſweating day and night; and the buſhes and flowers appeared as forward as in April and May.

This county, which is in the dioceſe of Bath and Wells, formerly gave title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke, to the Seymours, deſcended from Edward Duke of Somerſet the protector, and uncle to King Edward VI.

In this county, and throughout the W. more eſpecially among the common people, they have an odd dialect of the Engliſh tongue; though the deviation from a pure accent is obſerved to be more or leſs in all the counties of England: here it is called Jouring, probably from the uncouth jarring of the tone; it conſiſts chiefly in abridging the words, as *cham* for I am, *chill* for I will, &c. and the very frequent tranſmutation of letters, among which the Z ſeems to be a favourite one. As to this jarring ſpeech being retained among the children even when they read at ſchool, it does not appear ſo well authenticated; though, in ſome of the church-yards at Briſtol, we are told it ſtill obtains in the funeral rhymes on their monuments and graveſtones.

The Welch call Somerſetſhire *Gladyr-haf*, i. e. ſummer country; but how theſe Britiſh words, or rather their Engliſh meaning, ſhould be the original of Somerſeſhire, let etymologiſts be left to unravel, as being a matter foreign to this place.

SOMERTON, a market-town of Somerſetſhire, from which this county more probably derives its name, and by ſome of our ancient hiſtorians called the county of Somerton. It ſtands on a branch of the Parret, in the mid-way between Wells and Crewkerne. Here was an ancient caſtle, now entirely effaced. It is governed by a bailiff, and has a free-ſchool and alms-houſe. It is alſo a poſt-town, and very healthy, though near the Moors, and in wet winters people come from the Parret in boats to their very doors. Its weekly market is on Tueſday for corn and cattle, and every other Monday for the latter article. The annual fairs are on Tueſday in Paſſion-week; alſo the Tueſdays, three, ſix, and nine weeks after ditto, for all ſorts of cattle, which are fed on a moor about a mile off, where are 20,000 acres of very good common for grazing; and hence ariſes the chief ſupport of the inhabitants. To theſe beaſt-markets and fairs reſort the butchers from Briſtol, Bath, Wells, Frome, Saliſbury, Dorcheſter, and even Wincheſter. It ſtands 12 miles from Wells, and 129 from London.

SOMMA, a handſome town of Terra di Lavoro, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It ſtands at the foot of Mount Veſuvius.

SOMME, one of the principal rivers of Picardy, in France, running from E. to W. through that province. It paſſes by Amiens and Abbeville, falling at length into the Engliſh channel near St. Vallery.

SOMMIERES, a town in the diſtrict of Niſmes, and province of Languedoc, in France, on the river Vidourle. It is the ſeat of a viguerie and royal juridical court. This was one of the cautionary towns granted to the Proteſtants, who had fortified it. The place is now conſiderable for its manufacture of ſerges, which are ſold in this and the adjacent provinces. It ſtands about two leagues from Niſmes, and fourteen miles N. E. of Montpellier. Lat. 43 deg. 45 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E.

SONCINO, a ſmall town of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It ſtands on the river Oglio, thirty-three miles E. of Milan, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20 min. E.

SONDEREN, a village of Bavaria, in Germany. It ſtands on the tip of an elbow formed by the Danube, and about a mile above Blenheim; in endeavouring to get to which latter place Marſhal Tallard was taken priſoner by the Confederates.

SONDRIO, the capital of the Middle Terzero, and country of the Griſons, in Switzerland. It is pretty well fortified, and ſtands on the right ſide of the Adda, where it receives the brook Maler, about forty miles E. of the ſource of the Rhine. The houſes are well-built, the ſtreets handſome, and its ſite pleaſant. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Como. Lat. 36 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 56 min. E.

SONGO, or SUNGO, a town of Melli and Negroland, in Africa, ſaid to be the capital of the Mundingoes: and this is all we know of it, only our maps place it in lat. 10 deg. 22 min. N. long. 7 deg. 25 min. W. from London.

SONGO, or SOGNO, one of the ſix provinces of the kingdom of Congo, in Africa. It has the river Zaire on the N. Sundi and Pango on the E. Bamba on the S. from which it is ſeparated by the river Ambriſi, and the ocean on the W. The ſoil is dry and ſandy, and were it not for the great quantities of ſalt which are eaſily gathered on the coaſt, the Lord of the country would have but a ſmall income; yet as his neighbours are greatly in want of this commodity, he receives pretty conſiderable revenues from a very bad country. The ſoil is alſo proper for palm-trees, which ſupply the inhabitants with proviſions; ſo that they would be continually in want, were it not for the trade which they carry on at the mouth of the Zaire, whereby they are furniſhed with victuals.

SONGO, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name, or *Banza-Sogno*. It ſtands ſixteen leagues from Cape Padron, and a league and a half from the town of Pinda.

SOPHIA, by the inhabitants called *Triadizza*, and ſaid to be built by the Emperor Juſtinian out of the ruins of Sardica. It is the capital of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, the ſeat of the Begleberg of Romelia, and the chief of a Sangiac. It ſtands on the river Bojana, in a ſpacious plain, in which are 360 villages, all inhabited by Chriſtians: moſt of the houſes have large gardens, and the town is ill-built, and not walled. This is one of the largeſt thoroughfares in Turkey, as travellers from Conſtantinople to Raguſa, Venice, or into Hungary, muſt paſs through it. The air is unhealthy, being ſurrounded with marſhes. The mountains on the S. make a long winter, and occaſion frequent rains here.

The Jews have ſeveral ſynagogues in this town, and drive a conſiderable trade. There are about 100 Roman Catholics with a prieſt, who officiates very publickly, moſt of theſe being Raguſan merchants. It is ſubject to the Turks; and lies about half an hour's walk from the higheſt mountain round the plain, and 134 miles N. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 24 deg. 15 min. E.

SOPRON, a town of Lower Hungary, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It ſtands thirty miles S. of the city of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 35 min. E.

SOPWELL, a place near St. Alban's, in Hartfordſhire, where was a nunnery, at which King Henry VIII. is ſaid to have been married to Anna Bolen.

SORA, a handſome city of Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, and Lower Italy. It is well-built and peopled, and gives title of Duke to the family of Boncampagno, is the ſee of a Biſhop under the Pope, and the birth-place of the learned Cardinal Cæſar Baronius. It lies fifty miles N. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 51 min. N. long. 14 deg. 38 min. E.

SORA, a royal fortreſs of Seeland, in Denmark, and a conſiderable abbey before the reformation. It ſtands in the middle of the iſland on a ſmall lake, and is ſurrounded with woods and foreſts. Here was a college, with public profeſſors for teaching the ſciences, alſo Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, beſides the manly exerciſes; alſo a maintenance for writing the Hiſtory of Denmark, to which foundation we owe that of Saxo-Grammaticus; and here the celebrated Jo. Meurſius, formerly of Leyden, was profeſſor of hiſtory and politics from 1625 to 1639, when he died, and is buried in the church, for whom a monument has been erected there.

Charles Guſtavus of Sweden was educated here; for which reaſon, when he invaded Seeland, he would not ſuffer his ſoldiers to enter it; but the revenues of this academy have been ſince annexed to the crown; ſo that the town is now inconſiderable, with only one ſhort ſtreet of not above fifty houſes. It ſtands ten miles from Roſchild on the S.

SORAW, a town of Lower Luſatia, and circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It ſtands near the river Bober, on the confines of Sileſia. It was taken and retaken ſeveral times during the civil wars. It lies ten miles S. of Croſſen, and forty W. of Glogaw. It belongs to the Elector of Saxony. Lat. 51 deg. 40 min. N. long. 15 deg. 28 min. E.

SORBY, or SOWERBY, a village not far from Halifax pariſh, in Yorkſhire, where is a conſiderable river, namely, the Calder, formed by innumerable brooks and the melted ſnow from the hills, and over it is a ſtately ſtone-bridge here, conſiſting of ſeveral large arches.

SORET, one of the weſtern provinces of Indoſtan, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It is the laſt of them as taken from N. to S. and but ſmall, having Jeſſelmere on the N. E. Tatta on the N. W. Larribander bay on the W. and the mouth of the river Padder which runs into that bay on the S. The Sanſons however make it about 120 miles from S. E. to N. W. and 200 from N. E. to S. W. alſo very rich and fruitful, being furniſhed with all neceſſaries. Its principal city is Janagat.

SORRENTO, the ancient *Surrentum* of Campania, a city of the Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, and the lower diviſion of Italy. It ſtands on the S. coaſt of the gulph of Naples, in a delightful plain near the confines of the Hither Principate. Here are remains of ſtately monuments, &c. among which were the temples of Ceres, Fortune, and Minerva. The Colles Surrentini, now La Montagna de Sorrento, were anciently famous for excellent wine.

The celebrated Torquato Taſſo was a native of this place, we are told. It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and lies eighteen miles S. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

SOSPELLO, a ſmall town in the county of Nice, and principality of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, ſubject to the King of Sardinia as Duke of Savoy. It lies fifteen miles N. E. of Nice. Lat. 43 deg. 57 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.

SOTA-BRITTIL, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, about a quarter of a mile S. of Skye. It is five miles in circuit, and, being full of bogs, is fitter for paſture than agriculture. Its W. ſide is over-run with wood, and the coaſts of the iſland ſwarm with cod and ling, &c.

SOTTOTITZA, or SOTTOWITZOGDA, a large city of Dwina, in Ruſſia, inhabited by many conſiderable merchants and curious mechanics. It ſtands on the S. limits of the province.

In its neighbourhood is a territory of ſeventy German miles, called Wolloſtuſgy, and inhabited by people of a different language, ſuppoſed from Livonia; they are civilized, and of the Greek church. Sottotitza is in lat. 63 deg. 22 min. N. and long. 40 deg. 16 min. E.

SOTOVENTO *Iſlands*, alſo the *Leſſer Antilles*, on the coaſt of Terra Firma, in South America; the principal among theſe are Trinidad, Margarita, Tortuga, and Curaſſou.

SOVANA, a ſmall town of the Sieneſe, a diſtrict in the great duchy of Tuſcany, and middle diviſion of Italy. It ſtands on a mountain, and on the confines of the Eccleſiaſtical

Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, being twenty five miles W. of Orvieto. Lat. 42 deg. 51 min. N. long. 12 deg. 26 min. E.

SOUBISE, a little town of Saintonge, in France. It ſtands on the river Charente, and gives title of Duke or Prince to a Marſhal of the King's armies. It lies ſeventeen miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 45 deg. 56 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. W.

SOUILLAC, a ſmall town of Quercy, and province of Guyenne, in France. It ſtands on the little river Boreſe, near the Dordogne, thirty-two miles N. of Cahors. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 12 min. E.

SOULISKER, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, being a rock about a quarter of a mile in circuit, and four leagues E. from Rona. It vaſtly abounds with ſea-fowl, particularly ſolan geeſe.

On this rock builds a fowl found no where elſe, and called Colk; it is leſs than a gooſe, with a down of different colours, which it caſts at hatching-time; it has a tuft like a peacock, and a train longer than that of a houſe-cock.

SOUND, SUNDT, or ORESOUND, a paſſage or ſtreight between the iſland of Seeland, in Denmark, and the continent of Schonen, in Sweden, through which veſſels paſs from the German ocean into the Baltic.

On the Denmark ſide, where it is narroweſt, ſtands the town of Elſineur, and ſtrong fortreſs of Cronenburg, near which is a tolerable good road for ſhipping.

On the ſide of Sweden ſtands the town of Helſingburg, with a demoliſhed caſtle, of which only a ſingle tower remains, ſufficient to hold half a dozen great guns for ſalutes. It is about four miles over, and the Danes take toll of all ſhips, except thoſe of the Swedes, that paſs through this ſtreight; which was paid at firſt by conſent of the traders, with a view towards the maintaining of lights on certain places of the coaſt, for the ſecurity of navigation; but has become ſince a heavy impoſition on trade, as well as a ſervile acknowledgement of that King's ſovereignty over thoſe ſeas. This toll affords him a conſiderable profit annually, though not ſo much at preſent as it did formerly. Next to the ſtreight of Gibraltar, this is the moſt important and moſt frequented of any in Europe.

Beſides this ſtreight there are two others, namely, the Greater and the Leſſer Belt.

SOURE, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura. It ſtands on a ſmall river, which falls into the Mondego about ten miles below, and about twenty from the Atlantic ocean. It was formerly a place of note, and ſtill has an old caſtle and palace, with 800 inhabitants; alſo a nunnery and a monaſtery: it lies twenty miles N. from Leria, and ſixty N. E. of Liſbon.

SOURE, or SURE, a river of the Netherlands, which running through Luxemberg from W. to E. falls into the Moſelle about Triers.

SOUTHAM, a market-town of Warwickſhire. It has an annual fair on July 10, for horſes, cows, and ſheep. It ſtands ſeven miles S. E. of Warwick-town.

SOUTHAMPTON, anciently *Hamtun*, from Triſanton, i. e. in Britiſh the bay of Anton, whence by contraction Hanton, and the county Hantſhire; a borough and port of Hampſhire, alſo a county of itſelf. It ſtands between two large rivers, the Alre or Itching on the E. and the Teſe or Anton on the W. which falls here into that called the Southampton-water, an arm of the ſea running up to it for ſome miles, and very deep, ſo that ſhips of 500 tons have been built in it. The river Itching comes from Wincheſter: and the Teſe, which runs into the Southampton-water at Redbridge, comes from Stockbridge and the edge of the New-foreſt. They are both navigable for ſome way up the country, and particularly ſerve for bringing down timber, vaſt quantities of which lie here upon the ſhore, and are fetched from thence by the ſhip-builders at Portſmouth-dock.

Southampton is a mayor-town, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is ſaid to be one of the broadeſt ſtreets in England, three quarters of a mile long, well paved, and flagged on each ſide, terminating in a very fine quay.

Formerly all the canary brought into the kingdom was obliged to be landed firſt here, till the London merchants finding this an inconvenience, purchaſed that privilege of the corporation; and had afterwards their wines directly brought to London. Some merchants here carry on the Port and French wine trade; but their greateſt dealings are with Jerſey and Guernſey; and not a little, as their enemies ſay, of the ſmuggling trade: others indeed among them trade to Newfoundland for fiſh, which they carry up the Streights, &c.

The aſſizes are uſually kept here in the town-hall, and in ſummer a coach runs every day betwixt this and London. Here are five churches for the natives, though fewer would ſuffice, and one for the French Refugees; alſo in this town is an hoſpital called God's houſe. Beſides a free-ſchool founded by King Edward VI. here is a charity-ſchool by ſubſcription, for thirty boys, who are cloathed and taught reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.

The wall of its old caſtle on a high mount, conſiſts of little white ſtones like honeycombs on the back of oyſter-ſhells, extremely hard, and gathered from the beach of the ſea, which encompaſſes near half the town. For breaking the force of waves here, the inhabitants lay a bank of ſea-ore (wayre) conſiſting of long filaments, caſt up by the tides, and very tough, which ſerves better than any walls of ſtone or natural cliff. The mayor is Admiral in the territories, from Southſea-caſtle to that of Hurſt.

Southampton gives title of Duke and Earl to the Fitzroys, the deſcendants from King Charles II. by the Ducheſs of Cleveland. It lies ten miles from Goſport, twelve from Wincheſter, and ſeventy eight from London. Its weekly markets are Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; and annual fairs on April 25 and Trinity-Monday, for horſes, cattle, and leather.

At the S. E. corner near the quay is a fort called the Tower, with ſome guns on it.

In the town are four public conduits, &c. to which water is conveyed from the neighbourhood by leaden pipes; and an act of parliament paſſed in 1746-7, for levying the rates ſufficient to maintain them.

Not far off King Canute ſeating himſelf on the banks of the Itching at low-water, with all his royal apparatus on, very ridiculouſly commanded the tide not to approach his footſtool; but it obliged him to retreat, to the great mortification of his ſycophants and himſelf; who never after, it is ſaid, would ſuffer the crown to be ſet on his head.

SOUTH BELGIA, or *Belgia Auſtralis*, or *Belgia Nova*, an iſland in the ſouthern regions of America, near 200 leagues in circuit. It lies in lat. 52 deg. S. eighty leagues from the eaſtern coaſt of America, between long. 58 and 68 deg. W. from London. A French privateer diſcovered its W. coaſt, and called it the iſland of St. Lewis. Roggewein firſt diſcovered it all round in the year 1721, particularly its E. coaſt. The firſt viſible points they called Roſenthal, and the uttermoſt eaſtern point New-years-cape, alſo the iſland itſelf Belgia Auſtralis. They ſaw no veſtige of any inhabitants, tho' the land appeared very beautiful and fertile, with an intermixture of mountains and valleys cloathed with fine tall trees; but the Commodore did not land for fear of any delay in getting round Cape Horn, till his return from the diſcovery of the ſouthern continents and iſlands; but this he was obliged to do by the Eaſt Indies.

Eaſt of Belgia Auſtralis, about lat. 54 deg. S. and long. 10 deg. E. from London, is a new land diſcovered by the French in the year 1739, the weſtern cape of which is called Cape Circumciſion: and this is all we know of it.

SOUTHESK, a river of Angus, in the North of Scotland, over which is a ſtately bridge of two arches at Brechin; it is remarkable for its ſalmon, and the mouth of this river forms the harbour of Montroſe. It gave title of Earl before the national diſturbances in 1715, and forfeiture conſequent thereupon.

SOUTH FARA, one of the Orkney Iſles, in the North of Scotland, near Burra: it is but thinly inhabited, and yields

yields the common commodities of the country, as does North Fara, which is five miles N. E. of Eglisha, and three in length.

SOUTH FORELAND, the eastermost point of Kent. See NORTH FORELAND.

SOUTHGATE, a pleasant village of Middlesex, near the south entrance of Enfield-chace. It stands high, consisting of several streets, and fine greens, within ten miles of London; and is full of seats belonging to sportsmen and citizens.

SOUTH HAMS, that part of Devonshire which is famous for its noble rough cyder.

SOUTH MOULTON, a market-town of Devonshire. See MOULTON.

SOUTH PETHERTON, a market-town of Somersetshire. See PETHERTON.

SOUTH RONALSA, the first of the Orkney Isles, in the North of Scotland. See RONALSA.

SOUTHUIST, one of the western Isles of Scotland. It is subdivided into North and South Uist. See UIST.

SOUTHWARK, commonly pronounced *Southrick*, as being a work or building to the S. of London and London-bridge. It is denominated the Borough, or Boroughwick, and stands in the county of Surry; and tho' it seems to be only a suburb of the grand capital, yet for extent, number of inhabitants, trade, wealth, hospitals, &c. is inferior to few cities in the kingdom, except London and Westminster. It contains the parishes of St. Olave, St. John at Horsleydown, St. Saviour, vulgarly St. Mary Over or Overy, St. George, St. Thomas, and Christchurch: these, together with the adjacent parishes of St. Mary's at Lambeth, St. Mary Magdalen's Bermondsey, St. Mary's Newington, and St. Mary's Rotherhithe, or vulgarly Rederiff, compose that part of the district within the bills of mortality which lies in the hundreds of Kingston and Brixton. That which was before computed to be nine miles along the Thames from Vauxhall to Deptford-bridge, has been found, by the exactest mensuration, to be six miles twenty-three poles and two feet in length, from Vauxhall-bridge to the east end of Holding-street beyond Rotherhithe-wall, and about nine in the centre, namely, where broadest, from London-bridge to the stone's-end at Newington-butts. History mentions Southwark as early as 1053, when it was governed, as a distinct corporation, by its own bailiff till 1327, when the first grant was made of it to the city of London, whose mayor was to be its bailiff, and to govern it by his deputy. Some time after the inhabitants recovered their privileges; but in the reign of Edward VI. the crown granted it again to the city of London for 647 l. 2 s. 1 d. and in consideration of 500 marks more paid by that city, it was annexed thereto; with certain privileges enjoyed there by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Abbot of Bermondsey, &c. and ever since which period has been subject to the Lord Mayor of London, who has under him a steward and bailiff, and is governed by one of its twenty-six aldermen, under the name of Bridge-ward without.

Its markets are well-stored with provisions, particularly flesh and vegetables, which are still kept chiefly on the right side of the main street leading from the bridge; though a market-house has been lately erected by act of parliament, further backwards, in order to prevent any obstructions in the passage; but this seems to have had little effect hitherto, some of the nusance only being removed into the new market-place. Southwark-fair is also solemnly proclaimed every year by the Lord Mayor.

It is divided into two parts; namely, the Borough-liberty, and the Clink-liberty or manor of Southwark. The first includes three parishes, which with most part of Saviour's, belongs to the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction; who by his steward holds a court of record every Monday at the session's-house on St. Margaret's-hill in the Borough, for all debts, trespasses, &c. within his limits: to this court belong three attorneys. There are also three court-leets held for the three manors of the Borough; namely, the Great Liberty, the Guild-hall, and the King's Manor, in which are chosen constables, ale-conners, flesh-tasters, &c. The like court-leets are kept at Lambeth, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe.

The Clink-liberty contains part of St. Saviour and Christchurch parishes under the Bishop of Winchester, who, besides a court-leet, holds a court of record on the Bankside near St. Saviour's by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debts, trespasses, &c. Here the Bishop had a palace, still called Winchester-house, and in times of Popery he had the sole privilege within his limits, of licensing brothels, the unhappy objects therein affected being distinguished by the name of The Brent Winchester geese. See our Philosophical Transactions.

There is a counter which serves as a prison for the bailiwic, and another prison for the Clink. Besides these is the Marshalsea-court and prison, on the E. side of the Borough, not far from St. George's church, which is the county-gaol for felons, and admiralty-gaol for pirates, &c. This court was originally for the trial of causes betwixt the King's domestics and menial servants. The Knight Marshal is president of the court, and his steward, commonly a serjeant at law, the judge of it, to whom belong four counsellors and six attorneys; and the court is held every Friday for debts, trespasses, and returns of Marshalsea-writs, &c. in causes for ten miles round Whitehall, London excepted. On the same side was formerly the King's-bench prison, till it has lately been removed into a very airy place in St. George's Fields, and a spacious prison built there for that purpose. The rules of it are of a considerable extent, and the allowance better than that of the common prisons, for which reasons many debtors remove themselves hither by habeas corpus. This is properly the place of confinement in all cases triable in the King's-bench at Westminster; and a person may here be pretty genteelly accommodated for his own money. The governor is called Marshal of the King's-bench; and this being a place both of considerable profit and trust, he must give good security.

On the W. side of the Borough was a palace built by the Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of King Henry VIII. called Suffolk-house, afterwards Southwark place, and lastly, the Mint, from a coinage here formerly. It consists of several streets, whose inhabitants assumed a protection from arrests for debt, which occasioning many frauds and abuses, it was suppressed by an act in the reign of King William.

St. Saviour's is the principal church in Southwark, and belonged formerly to a priory or abbey here of canons regular, the remains of the cells being still visible in the close, and which from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its situation over the Ree, or the river Thames, opposite to London (where some say there was a ferry, before the building of London-bridge) occasioned its being called St. Mary Over-Ree, which it still retains among the common people, though changed by act of parliament in King Henry VIII.'s reign to that of St. Saviour, and united to the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen.

This church is an ancient and spacious Gothic structure, built in the form of a cathedral, with three aisles from E. to W. and a cross aisle; also four handsome spires, and a tower with a clock, and a melodious ring of bells.

Among its monuments are particularly those of John Gower the famous poet, and Dr. Lockier the famous pill-quack, &c. In this parish are particularly remarkable the sessions house on St. Margaret's hill, where formerly stood the church of St. Margaret, united as above-mentioned. On the S. side, in a nich adorned with Corinthian pillars, stands a statue of King James II. in his robes, &c. Also the Talbot inn, where on the main beam is an inscription, that Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, and twenty-nine Pilgrims, lay here anno 1383, in their way to Canterbury. It was much frequented even in those days, for its accommodations, the sign of which is a tabard or sleeveless coat, the name being now only retained in the tabarders or *pauperes pueri*, in Queen's college, in Oxford. In it also stood Winchester-house, the site of which, and its park, has been converted into

into tenements and warehouſes. The number of licenſed houſes on the Bank-ſide for public proſtitutes was no leſs than eighteen, under certain regulations. In this pariſh are four charity-ſchools, four alms-houſes, a work-houſe, engines for raiſing water, and an iron-foundery.

Chriſtchurch-pariſh, ſeparated from St. Saviour's in 1670, is about a mile in circuit, containing the liberty of Paris-garden, where were anciently kept two bear-gardens, the latter name being ſtill retained. The water in the ditches from the Thames very much annoys this pariſh: in it are two charity-ſchools, a work-houſe, and large glaſs-houſe; with the church lately rebuilt.

St. George is a beautiful new church, and the pariſh large, including the Mint, the King's-bench, the Marſhalſea, and the county-gaol; with a charity ſchool, an alms-houſe, a work-houſe, and the White-lion priſon or county-bridewell: the hay-market and fair are kept here. In this pariſh is St. Peter's hoſpital for twenty-two alms-people, neatly built, with three quadrangles and a garden; the governors are the Fiſhmongers company. Contiguous to this is Hulbert's alms-houſe for twenty poor men and women, with the ſame governors as the former.

In Blackman-ſtreet in this pariſh are eight alms-houſes for ſixteen poor people, and the chapel is uſed as a charity-ſchool.

St. Olave's church ſtands on the N. ſide of Tooley-Street, on the left-hand in coming from the bridge. It was rebuilt in 1739. Here is a free-ſchool founded by Queen Elizabeth, two charity-ſchools, an alms-houſe, a work-houſe, and the bridge-houſe and yard, where are ſtored the materials for the repair of the bridge, and the officers who ſuperintend it.

Along the Thames here and upwards, are ſeveral wharfs for ſhipping and landing of goods, particularly that contiguous to the bridge-yard, called Sellinger's, on the W. where was the Abbot of Canterbury's city-reſidence, and on the E. ſide was the manſion of the Abbot of Battle, in Suſſex, ſtill preſerved in Battle-bridge. He had a ſpacious garden on the S. ſide, in which was a wilderneſs or maze, a name which the ſtreets there ſtill go by.

St. John's Horſley-down is one of the fifty new churches built on the artillery-ground belonging to the train-bands of Southwark, with a pariſh taken out of St. Olave, including one half of St. Saviour's dock. The artillery-houſe in Pariſh-ſtreet has been converted into two work-houſes.

St. Thomas's church and hoſpital were founded by King Edward VI. but the former was rebuilt in 1702, and made parochial, and a chapel built alſo for the uſe of the patients of St. Thomas's hoſpital, which with Guy's hoſpital are two of the nobleſt endowments in England, and the latter of them one of the greateſt private charities that has been known; Mr. Guy having ſeen it roofed before he died in 1724, when he left 200,000l. to finiſh and endow it. Here is an alms-houſe and charity-ſchool. St. Thomas's has been incorporated by the aforeſaid King Edward, with Chriſtchurch and Bridewell, in London, having been conſiderably enlarged of late years in its buildings, and its annual diſburſements lately near 8000l. through the bounty of the citizens of London, though it had but an inconſiderable eſtate when it firſt came into their hands.

For St. Mary Newington and Lambeth, ſee NEWINGTON and LAMBETH.

Near the former is Kennington common, anciently Chenintone, the place for execution of criminals from Southwark. The other two pariſhes are,

St. Mary Magdalen, otherwiſe called Bermondſey: it has three charity-ſchools, a work-houſe, an old water-courſe called the Neckinger, formerly navigable from the Thames to Bermondſey abbey, and a large haven called St. Saviour's mill and dock. Its church was rebuilt in 1680. And laſtly,

St. Mary's Rotherhythe, moſtly inhabited by ſeafaring people and watermen, has a charity-ſchool and work-houſe, three docks for ſhip building, a copperas-work, a corn-mill belonging to the King, and a ſchool for eight boys, the ſons of mariners.

The Borough is particularly diſtinguiſhed for the buſtle all along the Thames ſide at its warehouſes, wharfs, and landing-places; as alſo for the dying buſineſs, and for its capital ſtreet being the great thoroughfare to and from London. In its inland parts are conſiderable tan-yards, perhaps the greateſt in England; pottery and whitening yards, pin-makers, &c.

It ſends two members to parliament; and as it is a place of conſiderable extent, we have ſeen on this occaſion great caballing and frequent meetings at taverns, in canvaſſing for candidates on that ſcore.

SOUTHWELL, ſuppoſed to be Bede's *Vul Fingaceſter*, in Nottinghamſhire. It is divided into the Burridge or Burgage, including all that part of the town between the market-place and the rivulet Greet, which falls into the Trent; and into the Prebendage and liberties of the church. It has a famous church called a Minſter, which is both parochial and collegiate. To it belong ſixteen prebends or canons, &c. Having been ſurrendered to King Henry VIII. he refounded it, and reſtored it to its ancient privileges. This chapter has a peculiar juriſdiction over twenty-eight pariſhes, with the right of preſentation to moſt of them, beſides others in Lincolnſhire and Yorkſhire; under a commiſſary or vicar-general ſent from the chapter, who holds viſitations twice a year, beſides two annual ſynods, to which all the clergy of Nottingham pay attendance. It is in the dioceſe of York, its Metropolitan being Lord of the manor. In its church is an alabaſter monument of Archbiſhop Sands.

The civil government, diſtinct from the county, is called the Soke of Southwell cum Scrooby, with twenty towns ſubject to it.

The Church is a plain Gothic ſtructure, in the form of a croſs, with a large tower in the middle, in which are eight bells, and two ſpires at the W. end.

On November 5, 1711, it was damaged by lightening to the amount of near 4000l. and is reputed the mother-church of the town and county of Nottingham. Near the church is a free-ſchool under the care of the chapter; there are alſo two fellowſhips and two ſcholarſhips belonging to it in St. John's college, in Cambridge. On the S. ſide of the church are the ruins of the Archbiſhop's palace, to which belonged three large parks.

Southwell gives name to a very conſiderable family; it lies 8 miles from Nottingham, and about 114 from London.

SOUTHWICK, a ſeat in Hampſhire, which belonged to the late Colonel Richard Norton, famous for his extraordinary will, by which, after his death, which happened in December 1732, he left 6000l. a year real eſtate, and 60,000l. perſonal eſtate to the poor, hungry and thirſty, naked and ſtrangers, ſick and wounded, and priſoners, for ever. He appointed the parliament his executors; and, in caſe of their refuſal, the Biſhops: leaving his pictures, &c. to the King: but the will was afterwards laid aſide on the ſcore of inſanity.

This gentleman, who was of an ancient family, had been a Knight of the ſhire: and had alſo a good taſte in all the parts of polite literature. The tragedy of Pauſanias, brought on the ſtage by Mr. Southern, is ſuppoſed to be his. He had the beſt actors from the theatres in London, &c. whom he entertained at his houſe in ſummer, and he acted ſeveral parts himſelf with great propriety. In ſhort, he was a great encourager of learning of all kinds.

Here is kept an annual fair on April 5, for horſes and toys. It lies about five miles from the town of Portſmouth.

SOUTHWOLD, a market-town on the coaſt of Suffolk. It has a draw-bridge on the river Blythe, with a good harbour, ſince it has been cleaned by a late act of parliament in 1746-7, and where our fleets rendezvouſed in the Dutch war. It is populous, and not only ſtrong from its ſite, but defended by guns on the cliff. Its church is large. The Blythe almoſt ſurrounds the place on the W. as does the ſea on the S.

especially at high tide, being then only joined by a neck of land on the N. to Terra Firma.

This place trades considerably in salt, old beer, herrings, sprats, &c. the latter being cured like the Yarmouth herrings. Its bay is called Solebay or Swolebay. See SOLEBAY.

Its market is on Thursday, and annual fairs on Trinity Monday and St. Bartholomew August 24, both for toys. It lies 42 miles E. of Bury St. Edmund's, about 14 from Halesworth, and 106 from London. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 1 deg. 56 min. E.

SOUTH YARMOUTH, so called to distinguish it from Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, a borough in the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire.

It is to be noted once for all, that the names of places not to be found here, which have the prefix *South*, are to be looked for under their proper words.

SOUTRA-HILL, a mountain among a ridge of several more, in Lauderdale, and N. of the town of Lauder, in the South of Scotland, over which is the high-road, and from it is a plain view of Mid-Lothian. It belongs to a branch of the Maitland family, one of which was the famous General Maitland, Governor of Fort William and Inverlochy, commonly known by the name of Handy Maitland, from his having lost a hand at the battle of Trevers in Germany, where the old Duke of Zell with the Germans, defeated the French under Marshal Crequi.

SOUVIGNY, a small town of Bourbonnois, in France. It lies about fifty miles S. E. of Bourges. Lat 46 deg. 36 min. N. long. 3 deg. 14 min. E.

SPA, or SPAW, in Latin *Vicus Spadanus*, formerly but a village, now a mayor-town of Liege, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It stands on the little river Wese, in a bottom surrounded with mountains, and the avenues to it stony and difficult of access. The place consists of four streets in the form of a cross, with about 400 houses. It is famous for its mineral waters, of which here are five springs much resorted to, the principal of these being called Pouxhon or Pohon, and in the market-place. From this place is transported a prodigious quantity of the waters into foreign parts, particularly England and Holland, being sealed up in bottles with the town-arms. These medicinal springs have probably been known ever since the time of the Romans. Here is a fine Capuchin monastery, with gardens which serve the drinkers of the waters for a walk.

The inhabitants are good-natured, and speak the same Walloon or barbarous French as they do at Liege: they make toilet-boxes, also those for snuff and other purposes, which are varnished over like china. In the hottest wars this place enjoys a neutrality.

The neighbouring country is not very fruitful in corn, being mostly woody, mountainous, and heathy; but it has plenty of sweet and mineral water, and all sorts of game. In its numerous rivulets from the mountains are trout and other fish. It lies seventeen miles S. E. of Liege. Lat 50 deg. 32 min. N. long. 5 deg. 56 min. E.

SPA, so the mineral waters of Scarborough in Yorkshire are denominated; as are also most waters of the quality in England and elsewhere. See SCARBOROUGH.

SPAIN, the ancient *Iberia*, *Celtiberia*, and *Hesperia Major*, now *Hispania*. The Spaniards themselves call it *Espanna*, the French *Espagne*, and we by contraction *Spain*. This is the most western part of all the continent of Europe, being encompassed on every side by the sea, except on the side of France, from which it is separated by a continued and huge ridge of mountains called the Pyrenees. On the E. and S. it is bounded by the Mediterranean, the Streights of Gibraltar, the ancient *Fretum Gaditanum*, and by part of the Atlantic ocean; on the W. by the same ocean; and on the N. by that part of it called the Bay of Biscay, or simply the Bay, as also by the Pyrenean mountains. It lies between lat. 36 and 44 deg. N. extending itself in length from long. 10 deg. W. to 3 deg. E. that is, 13 deg. from E. to W. and 8 deg. from N. to S. The whole circuit of Spain in a continued direction from town to town, and from port to port, exclusive of creeks and bays, amounts to about 600 leagues, reckoning three miles to each league, which makes 1800 miles, Portugal, antiently a part of Spain, being included in this calculus.

Spain is situated about the middle of the temperate zone; upon which account, as well as for its manifold ranges of high and pleasant hills, beautiful plains, and variety of rivers and lesser streams, it is not only a very delightful, but a most healthy climate; being on the one hand free from the scorching heats to which Africa is exposed; and on the other, from the frost, rain, and other inclemencies of the more northern regions. The sultry heats in summer last only about two or at most three months; and these are generally tempered by cooling breezes: besides, this excessive heat is only about four or five hours at most in a day, during the above-mentioned space, while the remaining part of the year is delightful and temperate. To this may be added, that the sky is mostly serene and clear. The great rains in this country fall regularly in their seasons of spring and autumn. It must however be owned, that the degrees of heat and cold differ very much between the northern and southern parts of Spain, not only on account of the difference of their latitude, but also from other circumstances.

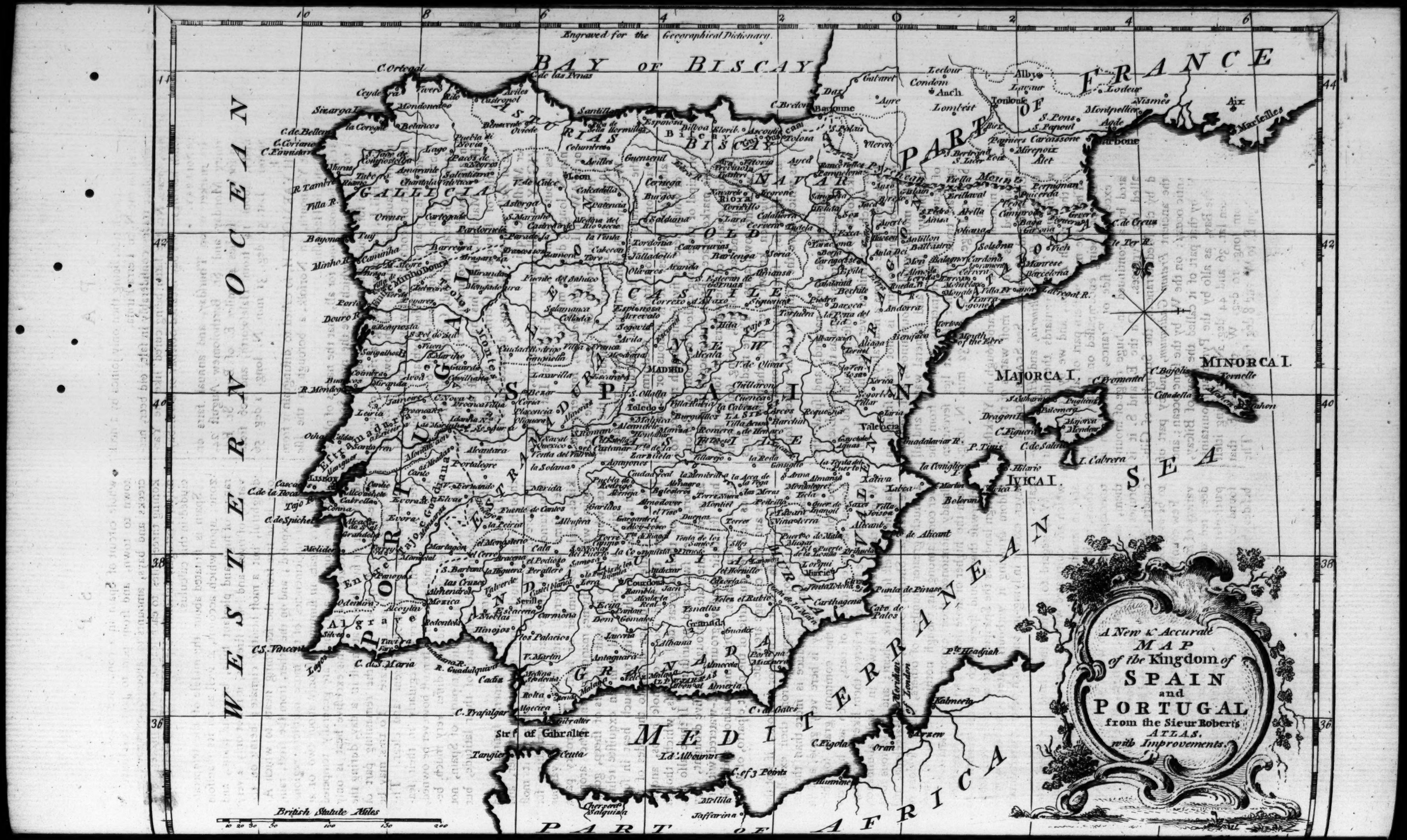
The soil of this country is in general fruitful; and though it differs much in one place from another, and the more northerly places be the barrenest; yet its most mountainous and rocky parts produce something for use: some are covered with stately trees of various kinds, either for timber or fuel. The rocky parts abound with wild thyme, marjoram, and other aromatics, which serve to feed vast numbers of sheep, goats, &c. giving their milk and flesh an exquisite relish; and if these are scorched with too much heat in summer, the cattle are driven down to the sides of the hills, where they find plenty of those herbs, and in many of them a great deal of grass, which, though short, is yet sweet and nourishing. If these also fail, as is often the case, through excessive drought, they have still their meadow-grounds well-watered with rivers and lesser streams. Other mountainous and rocky lands yield great quantities of the plant esparto, of which ropes and other cordage are made.

The Spanish wheat is inferior to none, if not the very best in Europe, as appears from their excellent bread, and the common produce is more than the natives can consume. Barley is here very good, and in such plenty, that it is the common grain for their horses and mules, instead of oats, which are here very scarce, and the straw of it serves them likewise for hay. Wines they have here likewise in such abundance, that the poorest sort drink them; and the various sorts are Malaga, Sherry, Galicia, Alicant, Barcelona, and a much greater number of others, which seldom or ever come among us, though nothing inferior to those already mentioned, their exportation by land-carriage from the higher or more inland parts being expensive; otherwise they could spare much greater quantities to foreign lands, as the Spaniards are naturally very sober, seldom drinking it without water, and the women never, except in lying-in, and such other extraordinary cases.

With regard to fruits, they have not only those which are cultivated with so much pains in England, and in much greater perfection; but likewise many others, which with all our art cannot be brought to any tolerable ripeness, and with which we are supplied from them, as citrons, lemons, oranges, almonds, raisins, prunes, olives, dates, figs, chesnuts, pomegranates, capers, &c. Their oil, wax, and honey, are allowed to be as good as any in the world.

Few countries exceed this for plenty, goodness, and variety of fowl, wild and tame, four-footed game, as deer, red and fallow, hares, rabbits, and wild boars in particular: and as to tame swine, the Spanish bacon is found to exceed even that of Westphalia. Their sheep, besides the fine taste of their flesh, are still of greater

value


Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary.
A New & Accurate MAP of the Kingdom of SPAIN and PORTUGAL from the Sieur Robert's ATLAS, with Improvements.
BAY OF BISCAY
FRANCE
WESTERN OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AFRICA
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
GALLICIA
CASTILE
NAVARRE
MADRID
MAJORCA I.
MINORCA I.
IVICA I.
Straits of Gibraltar
British Statute Miles

BRITISH
15JU61
MUSEUM

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

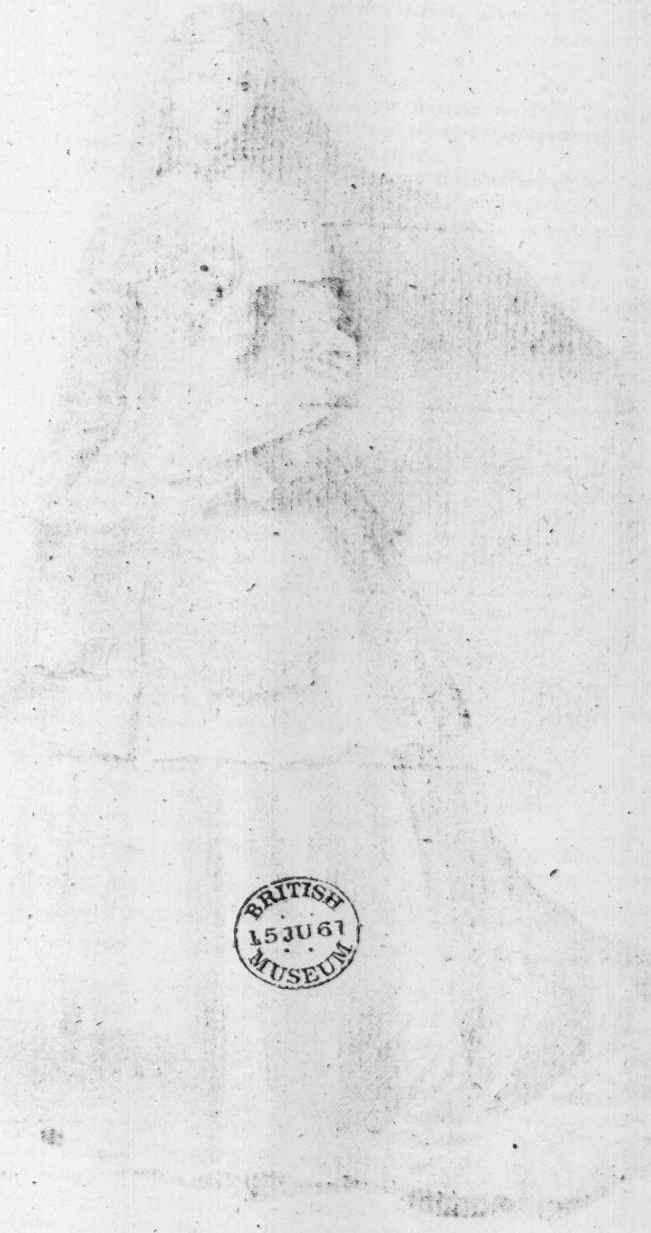
Habit of the Infanta of Spain, in 1598.

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Habit of a Gentleman of Spain.

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary.



BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Habit of a Spanish Lady of Quality.

The Gowns of the Spanish Ladies are generally black, on which their Jewels make a glittering Appearance. These Ladies usually paint their Necks, Arms, and Hands, as well as their Faces.

Engraved by the Kings Authority for the New Geographical Dictionary.

value on account of their incomparable wool, exceeding, as our cloth-workers know, any in Europe. Their horſes, ſo famed for their extreme ſwiftneſs, that the poets feigned them to be engendered by the wind, are greatly valued by moſt nations, and vaſt numbers of them exported. Thoſe eſpecially that are bred in Eſtramadura and the parts adjacent, are reputed the fineſt and the ſwifteſt.

The Spaniards were from the earlieſt ages very curious in breeding good horſes, and dexterous in the management of them, eſpecially in the field. This peculiar excellency might be further improved by the coming in of the Moors, who are alſo very expert in rearing and riding the fleeteſt horſes.

For carrying, drawing, ploughing, &c. and other drudgery, they have mules in great quantities; and theſe ſeem adapted for going over the moſt craggy and mountainous parts of the country, being larger, ſtronger, and ſurer-footed than the horſes, and many of them ſixteen, and ſome even ſeventeen hands high. Theſe creatures, in the roads made by the ſide of the high mountains, with precipices below, be they ever ſo heavy-loaded, they will always chuſe to tread on the very edge of them.

With regard to the ſilken manufactures, above 1,000,000 of people are ſaid to be employed in feeding ſilk-worms, as alſo in ſpinning or weaving ſattin, damaſk, tabby, velvets, ſhaggs, &c. The ſame may be ſaid of their cotton, hemp, and flax, which grow here in large quantities, and employ a proportionable number of hands; not to dwell on their ſcarlet die, ſaffron, ſugar, pitch, roſin, &c.

If we dive into the bowels of the earth, beſides gold, ſilver, quickſilver, of which latter they ſend large quantities to the Weſt-Indies for ſmelting and ſeparating the ſilver from the ore, their lead, copper, and excellent iron, the beſt of which is dug from the mountains of Biſcay, and ſent all over Europe; they have great plenty of ſulphur, alum, calamine, &c. alſo jet, agat, cornelian, granate, cryſtal, marble, alabaſter, jaſper, and other ſtones. With regard to their gold and ſilver mines, the quantities extracted from which were prodigious, they have quite neglected them ever ſince they have been able to draw ſuch immenſe quantities of thoſe metals from America.

The Spaniards, like moſt other nations, fond of their antiquity, deduce their original from Tubal (Jubal), Noah's grandſon. But not to dwell on this, we find that the Egyptians, Tyrians, Babylonians, and Phœnicians; alſo the Gauls, Rhodians, Greeks, and Carthaginians; and after theſe the Romans, Goths, Vandals, Suevi, and other northern nations; and laſtly, the Moors from Africa, held ſome conſiderable territories in Spain, &c.

The conqueſt of the country was not perfected by the Romans till the reign of Auguſtus, who ſubdued the Cantabrians or Biſcayners, and parts adjacent; after which the reſt of the inhabitants were eaſily deterred into a ſubjection to the Roman yoke.

From that time Spain continued a Roman province till the declenſion of the empire. The firſt diviſion of it, extending no further than the part which the Romans had reduced, was into Hiſpania Citerior and Ulterior, and this from their nearer or further diſtance from Rome. The Hither Spain included that part which lay N. of the river Ebro, and the other all beyond that river: but Auguſtus divided Hiſpania Ulterior, which was the larger of the two, into Bœtica and Luſitanica, and gave the name of Tarraconenſis to Hiſpania Citerior.

Tarraconenſis or Tarragonenſis, was ſo called from the ancient Tarraco, ſince Tarragona, a city of Catalonia. It was bounded on the E. by that part of the Mediterranean called the Balearic ſea, on the N. by the Pyrenees and Bay of Biſcay, on the S. by the Atlantic ocean, and was parted on the W. from Luſitania, now Portugal, by the Durius or Duero. It was moreover divided into two parts by the river Iberius, now Ebro, which ran acroſs the province.

The ſecond, called Bœtica, from the river Bœtis, ſince Tarteſus, now Guadalquiver, or the Great river. On the N. ſide it was parted from Luſitania by the Guadiana, on the W. it was bounded partly by the ſame river, and partly by the ocean, on the S. by the Mediterranean and the bay of Gades or Cadiz, and on the E. by a line drawn from Cape Gata to the ſource of the Guadiana. The Bœtis divided it into two parts, on one ſide of which, towards the Anas, dwelt the Turdetani, one of the moſt ancient and brave nations in all Spain.

Luſitania reached on the N. from the mouth of the Duero as far as the city of Simancas on the ſame river, on the W. it ran along the ocean from the ſaid mouth of the Duero, down as far as the Sacred promontory or Cape St. Vincent, and on the S. it was waſhed by the ſame ocean from Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Guadiana: there on the E. the ſame river divided it from Bœtica, as did a line from Old Calatrava to the bridge of Simancas ſeparate it from the province of Tarracon.

The preſent diviſion of Spain is into fourteen kingdoms or provinces, beſides the iſlands, and excluſive of Portugal, which is ſubject to a Sovereign of its own; namely, 1. The kingdom of Galicia. 2. The principality of the Aſturias, or Aſturia d'Oviedo, and Aſturia de Santillana. 3. Biſcay, ſubdivided into Biſcay Proper, Guipuzcoa, and Alaba. 4. The kingdom of Leon. 5. Eſtramadura. 6. Andaluſia, including the three kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen. 7. The kingdom of Granada. 8. The kingdom of Murcia. 9. The kingdom of Valencia. 10. New Caſtile, comprehending La Mancha, La Sierra, and Algarria. In it are Madrid and the famous Eſcurial. 11. Old Caſtile. 12. The kingdom of Navarre, ſubdivided into the merindades or diſtricts of Pamplona, Olita, Tudela, Epella, the principality of Viana, and merindad of Sangueſa. 13. The kingdom of Aragon. And, 14. The Principality of Catalonia.

Laſtly, the Balearic or Slinger iſles, and the Pythyuſian or Pine iſles, in the Mediterranean. The Baleares are Mallorca or Majorca, and Minorca (this lately taken from the Engliſh by the French) with ſome ſmaller iſles. The Pythyuſian iſles are Iviça and Formentera.

The moſt conſiderable rivers of Spain are, 1. The Iberus, now Ebro. 2. The Durius, now Duero or Douro. 3. The Tagus, now Tajo. 4 The Anas, now Guadiana; alſo a conſiderable river in Portugal. 5. The Bœtis, now Guadalquiver. Beſides theſe might be mentioned near 150 more, and thoſe no ſmall ſtreams; alſo lakes and ſprings that are innumerable.

Its moſt celebrated mountains are, 1. The Pyrenees. 2. From theſe branches out on the frontiers of Biſcay and Navarre, about Romcal valley, another conſiderable chain of mountains, running weſtward through the middle of Galicia to Cape Finiſterre on the Atlantic ocean. This ridge is diſtinguiſhed only by the ſeveral countries and places it paſſes by. 3. The mountains of Idubeda, now Montes de Oca, from which ſpring the Tagus, Anas, &c. 4. From the Idubean ridge juts out the famed Oroſpodan hills, gradually forming the Molinas, Cuencas, and then the Conſuegra. This Oroſpodan ridge croſſing Bœtica, divides into two branches, the one ſtretching quite to the Mediterranean, the other towards Malaga, and joining the mountains of Granada runs on beyond Gibraltar and Tariffa. 5. From the Oroſpodan mountains jut out the Marian hills, now Sierra de Morena. 6. The Hipylæ, or Illipæ, as they are called in their courſe towards Hiſpal or Seville, and the Marini and Orthoſdadæ. 7. From the Pyrenees are alſo innumerable branches, as Soria, Segovia, Avila, &c. which terminating in the ocean at Sintra, form the ancient Promontorium Artabrum, now Rocca de Sintra, commonly called the Rock of Liſbon. 8. The Baſtitanian and Conteſtanian mountains from the Streights and upwards.

The crown of Spain is hereditary and abſolute, and has been ſo ever ſince the Saracens or Moors over-ran this

this country in the year 714, upon the invitation of Count Julian, out of revenge to King Roderigo for debauching his daughter; this was the laſt of the Gothic race of Kings from Attaulphus, the brother of the famous Alaric. Prince Pelagius or Pelajo, was the firſt who oppoſed the Mooriſh tyranny in Aſturias and Biſcay, which was at length, after much to do, extirpated out of Spain, in the reign of Ferdinand and Iſabella, King and Queen of Aragon, Caſtile, and Leon; by whoſe daughter Johanna, mother of Charles, afterwards Charles V. Emperor of Germany, the crown deſcended to him and his poſterity.

Upon failure of male heirs the crown comes to the next female; and it would ſeem that the reigning ſovereign, if he has no iſſue of his own, has a power of deviſing it to the next royal branch, as was the caſe with the late Philip V. who held his title from the latter will of his predeceſſor Charles II. of Auſtria: and though his grandfather Lewis XIV. of France had upon his marriage with the Infanta of Spain ſolemnly renounced all claim to the Spaniſh dominions, yet that ſettlement was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht; and now it is in the ſecond ſon Charles III. of the ſecond venter of the houſe of Medicis, who was lately King of the two Sicilies.

The heir to the crown is always ſtyled Prince of Aſturias.

The King of Spain is never crowned; but the cortes or ſtates meet and recognize his title at his acceſſion. Theſe high courts are in ſome meaſure the ſame as a parliament, conſiſting of the nobility, clergy, and repreſentatives of the people; but have loſt their former privileges, and now only meet to confirm or record the decrees of the Spaniſh ſovereign, who will oblige their compliance, ſhould they prove refractory.

The dominions of Spain are the largeſt, and perhaps the richeſt of any in the world, if we include the two vaſt empires of Mexico and Peru, &c. in America, now ſubject to it. For theſe are reckoned to extend about 6000 miles in length from N. to S. beſides all the iſlands and other vaſt territories in that part of the world. It has alſo the Canary iſlands in Africa, Ceuta, Oran, and ſeveral other places of importance on that coaſt; together with the rich Philippine iſlands in the Eaſt Indies, and S. E. of the coaſt of China, in Aſia, beſides other ſmall territories; ſo that it may be truly ſaid, that the ſun never ſets on the King of Spain's dominions: the revenues of all which muſt be an immenſe ſum, though it is ſaid that but a very ſmall part of it comes into the King's coffers, when all the penſions, ſalaries, &c. are paid.

The principal coins of Spain are of gold, as piſtoles or doubloons, of about ſeventeen ſhillings value. Their ſilver coin are reals, reckoned worth ſomething more than ſixpence; alſo pieces of eight, or eight rials, being about four ſhillings and ſixpence, beſides braſs coins of ſeveral inferior denominations, and maravedies, which is a coin merely of account, &c.

The grandees of Spain are the prime nobility, this being a title conferred upon them by the King. Their privilege is to be covered before his Majeſty. They are diſtinguiſhed into the higher and lower claſs, and they take place of all the reſt of the nobility.

The true and original Spaniards, for the generality, are deſcendants from the old Celts; and though in proceſs of time intermixed with multitudes of other nations, they retained their ancient genius and manners, as frugality, gravity, ſtateline's, love of pomp, honour and liberty, valour, fidelity, and intrepidity; beſides theſe, ſobriety, and an abhorrence to drunkenneſs, formerly their juſt character, how much ſoever they may have deviated from it within theſe two laſt centuries. Their contempt for agriculture and induſtry, for arts and manufactures, ſo common among all the Celtic nations, aroſe from their looking on theſe as below their martial genius; and therefore transferred them to their ſlaves and women, till the Romans forced them to a more laborious and uſeful life; and we may ſay, that the Spaniards are the only nation in Europe who have retained their original reluctance to it.

Their genius for learning is hardly inferior to any, as is plain from the great number of learned men and literary works produced in all ages; but for theſe few centuries paſt they have been addicted too much to metaphyſics, beſides their extreme bigotry, and the obſtacles put to their more laudable reſearches.

With regard to wit and humour in their dramatic and romantic performances, they exceed all other nations; an irrefragable inſtance of the latter is the immortal Don Quixote of Cervantes. The ſame might be ſaid of them with relation to politics, were their genius that way not cramped by living under ſo deſpotic a government. Loyalty and fidelity to their princes they in general have ever been juſtly famed for, hiſtory affording inſtances of whole armies who choſe to ſtarve in their camp rather than deſert. In ſhort, they have been always, till of late, repreſented as a people zealous in religion, conſtant in friendſhip, modeſt in behaviour, undaunted in danger, patient in hardſhips, charitable, generous, and free-hearted; but their conduct in ſome inſtances, eſpecially with regard to the Britiſh nation in the late war, may be looked upon as diametrically oppoſite to a part of this character, the cauſe of which change it is not the buſineſs of this place to aſſign.

On the other hand, they are univerſally too much given to women, too jealous and reſenting where that ſex is concerned. They affect a haughty air among ſtrangers; though, where they are acquainted, none are more courteous, this being rather aſſumed, and chiefly proceeding from an ambitious humour of appearing in a better light. This diſtemper is epidemical throughout all ranks, even the loweſt in Spain. They are alſo paſſionate, and apt to carry reſentment to extremes, and are often hurried into duels and private aſſaſſinations, ſometimes entailing the revenge of a family quarrel, or even an affront on their poſterity, being ſo extravagantly punctilious as to think no means too baſe or unjuſt for wiping off any ſtain on their honour. Their jealouſy ſeldom fails to end in bloodſhed; and though duelling has been aboliſhed by many ſalutary laws, thay ſeem in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, only to have exchanged it for a worſe, namely, private aſſaſſination, which is not a little encouraged by the aſylum which churches and monaſteries afford theſe aſſaſſins.

Mr. Willoughby's account ſets the nation in a worſe light; but he ſeems to be too partial, and we know not whether the ſame may not be ſaid of a deſcription very lately ſent hitherto a correſpondent, wherein he acquaints him, that in eleven days journey from Bilboa to Madrid by means of mules, the only method of conveyance in this country, at the rate of ſix or ſeven leagues a day, the inns afforded them neither bread, wine, nor beds; and that meeting with a curate near the capital, he was invited to his houſe, as he ſpoke Latin, preferably to his going to a public inn, but had nothing ſave a few cheſnuts and a cabbage boiled in ſimple element for his entertainment, and the curate's own bed, conſiſting of ſome paltry goat-ſkins, laid on muſty ſtraw, and being obliged to part with his black ſilk ſtockings, which the curate condeſcended to take in the night-time from him, and a crown to boot next morning for his lodging, at the ſame time pretending that all this was to be given to the poor of the pariſh; and happy he was to get off thus, and by aſking of pardon bare legged and ſlip-ſhod, having been otherwiſe threatened with the inquiſition if he opened his lips.

The corruption here is univerſal; and the French diſeaſe, continues he, is almoſt no leſs ſo: for even infants on the breaſt have it, operations in the neck being made on them for its cure. He adds, that the grandees are very courteous and hoſpitable, though their cloaks and hats bear the marks of ſordid inſolence. But this curſory detail from an acquaintance only of a few days in a country, ſeems more exceptionable than Mr. Willoughby's travels, which laſted for three months in Spain; ſo that, upon the whole, it would be moſt unjuſt, from a few partial inſtances, to conclude a deciſive and fair character of any people.

The

The language now in vogue in moſt provinces of Spain, is that commonly called the Romance or the Eſpannol, and ſometimes the Caſtellano, the latter eſpecially being the pureſt, and approaching the neareſt to the Latin, with regard to words and compoſition, of any in Europe. The Portugueſe reſembles it, but is more harſh and irregular. In Catalonia and Valentia, the common people uſe a dialect of Gaſcoon, but ſo corrupt as not to be underſtood by any other provinces. Theſe, as well as the Portugueſe, ſtill retain ſeveral words and idioms of the Celtic, which was the language moſt in requeſt before the Spaniards exchanged it for the Roman, and to this day is ſpoken by the Biſcayners and ſome other diſtricts in Spain.

This old language has ſuch an affinity with the Welch, eſpecially that of North Wales, the old Corniſh, Iriſh, Erſe or Highland Scotch, and low Briton languages, that they ſeem to be but dialects of one and the ſame, namely, the old Celtic.

The preſent Spaniſh exceeds all other languages in Europe for grandeur and majeſty, copiouſneſs, cadence, and elegancy; the Roman wits obſerving, that the Celts ſpoke their figurative language as if they went upon ſtilts.

The religion univerſally profeſſed in Spain is that of the Romiſh church in its utmoſt bigotry and ſuperſtition, beyond any other people of that communion; for the inquiſition here is more ſevere than in the Pope's dominions.

The Spaniards pretend that Chriſtianity was planted among them by the Apoſtle St. James or St. Jago, who is the tutelary patron of this kingdom: here however it is plain there were converts in St. Paul's time, as that Apoſtle mentions, in the Epiſtle to the Romans, his intention of paſſing into Spain.

SPAIN, *New*. See MEXICO, OLD, in North America.

SPALATO, a pretty large, and well-fortified city of Venetian Dalmatia, in Italy. It has a very ſpacious and ſecure harbour on the Adriatic ſea, and is one of the ſea-ports where the Turkiſh caravans unload their merchandiſe for Venice. It is an Archiepiſcopal ſee, with twelve ſuffragans, and the Prelate is Primate of Dalmatia, yet under Venice. Beſides its fortifications, it has a ſtone-citadel near the eaſtern gate, and upon an eminence commanding the town. The Domo, which is ſaid to have been a ſmall temple in Dioclefian's palace, is octagonal without, and round within; being exquiſitely wrought. Here proviſions of all kinds are in great plenty, cheap, and very good; eſpecially a ſmall trout brought hither from Salona. The principal ſecurity of the port is Cliſſa fortreſs, by which ſhips muſt paſs from Turkey hither. It lies ſixty-five miles N. W. of Ragufa. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 17 deg. 50 min. E.

SPALDING, a market-town in the diſtrict of Lincolnſhire called Holland. It is encompaſſed with lakes, canals, and the river Welland, over which is a bridge; it alſo has a navigable port for veſſels of fifty or ſixty tons, and barges, the latter of which are chiefly employed in carrying coals and corn. Here is a handſome large market on Tueſday, a free grammar-ſchool, and a charity-ſchool for thirty children. It ſtands about 30 miles from Lincoln, and 100 from London.

SPANDAW, a town of Brandenburgh, and upper Saxony, in Germany. It ſtands at the confluence of the Havel and Spree, being chiefly noted as a ſtate-priſon. It lies ten miles N. W. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 34 min. N. long. 13 deg. 46 min. E.

SPANHEIM, a county of the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, which is commonly divided into the Upper and Lower.

SPANISH-TOWN, or ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA. It is the capital of Jamaica, one of the Antilles, in the Weſt-Indies, and ſtands pleaſantly in a valley on the Rio Cobre. Here is only one fine church, with an organ and chapel; though, before burning it by the Engliſh, at its firſt conqueſt, it had ſixteen churches and chapels. This being an inland town, its trade is inconſiderable; yet merchants and gentlemen have houſes here, and live very gayly. Here are numbers of coaches and chariots, alſo frequent balls. It is the reſidence of the Governor, whoſe houſe is a commodious ſtone-ſtructure; alſo the aſſembly and courts met here, till removed to Kingſton. The Surveyor General of the Iſland, or his deputy, is obliged to keep his office here. Every perſon departing the iſland muſt regiſter his name in the Secretary's office here, as well as at Port Royal, &c. The ſavannah or plain before the town is a place of rendezvous every evening for people of faſhion.

SPARTEL, *Cape*, a promontory of the Barbary coaſt, in Africa, at the entrance of the Streights of Gibraltar, between Arzilla and Tangier. Lat. 35 deg. 42 min. N. long. 5 deg. 47 min. W.

SPARTA, or LACEDEMON, the modern *Miſitra*, once a celebrated city and republic of the Peloponneſus, in European Turkey.

SPARTIVENTO, *Cape*, the ancient *Promontorium Herculis*. This is the moſt ſouthern headland of Italy, and on the eaſtern verge of the Further Calabria, giving name to the neighbouring gulph. Lat. 37 deg. 50 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.

SPEIGHTS-TOWN, as at firſt much frequented by the Briſtol traders, hence called Little Briſtol, in the iſland of Barbadoes, one of the Caribbees, in America. Here are upwards of 300 well-built houſes, in four regular and wide ſtreets, the longeſt called Jews-ſtreet, and with the other three leading down to the water-ſide. Formerly goods were ſhipped off here for England, but the trade has ſince been removed to Bridge-city the capital. It has a fair church called St. Peter, the name of its precinct, and is the ſeat of the monthly ſeſſions. Two forts defend the place, beſides that to the S. on Heathcote bay. It is ſituated four miles N. from James-town.

SPELLO, ſuppoſed to be the antient *Hiſpellum*, a town of Spoleto, in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and middle diviſion of Italy. It is ſituated on a hill of the Appenines. It was plundered in 1529 by Philibert Prince of Orange, and the Emperor's General, after which the Pope demoliſhed its walls.

Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and other antique monuments. It lies about thirteen miles N. of Spoleto. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 46 min. E.

SPEY, one of the principal rivers of Elginſhire, and partly running through Bamff-ſhire, in the North of Scotland. It is next to the Tay the moſt conſiderable in that part of the country, and the moſt rapid in all the kingdom; rolling down huge banks of land, and breaking over its uſual channel in wide-ſpreading inundations. It is not navigable but a very little way above its mouth at Garmach, nor does the tide from the Murray-firth come up much above a mile. Hence a poet tells us, that ozier-paniers inſtead of boats, being guided by a venturous peaſant, glided down the ſtream, as there was no ſtemming of the current upwards. Juſt at its ſource, in the braes of Badenoch, and confines of Athol, it was obſerved (in the beginning of the year 1750, and then a froſt) to be only a brisk rill purling down a ſteep hill, like a caſcade, and the volume of water, when arrived at its channel in the plain, ſo ſmall as to be eaſily ſtepped over; but by the continual acceſſion of freſh ſtores all the way on each ſide in a courſe of above eighty miles, beſides turnings and windings, after watering Strathſpey, which takes its name, and Rothes Caſtle, Bog of Gight or Caſtle Gordon, &c. in a huge body of waters, it falls into the German ocean at the aforeſaid village of Garmach or Garmouth, towards the eaſtern part of the Murray-firth, but hereabouts often ſhifting its exit, and about eight miles to the E. of Elgin.

Near this river, in Strathſpey, General Livingſton, afterwards Lord Viſcount Livingſton, who came over with the Prince of Orange, had a ſharp ſkirmiſh with a ſtout body of Highlanders, ſoon after the revolution, and defeated them.

At the ſame river, near the ford at Fochabars, the Highlanders under the young Pretender were ſuppoſed to diſpute the paſſage with the Duke of Cumberland in 1745; but they retreated, and met him at Culloden-muir, to their utter defeat and diſperſion.

On this river, particularly about Garmach, is a noble ſalmon-fiſhery, the ſalmon being extremely large and fat. This river is ſaid to ſwell with a W. wind in the height of ſummer, tho' there is no rain; and when there is, the freſhes are incontroulable, and ſurmounting all mounds or banks.

SPEZRA, *La*, a ſmall town in the Genoeſe territories, and upper diviſion of Italy, with a harbour at the bottom of the gulph of the ſame name, in the Tuſcan ſea. It being pleaſantly ſituated, the Genoeſe gentry have fine ſeats here. It lies about fifty-two miles S. E. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 36 min E.

SPHINX, or ANDRO-SPHINX, a huge figure of a prodigious height and magnitude, near the pyramids of Egypt, in Africa. It is a buſt of one ſtone, repreſenting the head and breaſts of a woman, and body ſhaped like a lion, lying buried above half way in the ſand. It has an aperture in the back, as alſo another on the head, for the prieſts to go down and deliver their oracles.

SPICE-ISLANDS, the common denomination of a great number of iſlands in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. The principal of them are Banda, the Moluccas, Ceylon, &c. which ſee in their proper places.

SPIETZ, a barony in the German country of the canton of Berne, in Switzerland; it is watered by the Kandel, a torrent from the mountains of Gommi, which falls into the Aar below Thoun, ſo as to overflow its banks with conſiderable ravage, as particularly in 1711; but that year a mountain was pierced, and a canal dug, to carry off the water of the Kendal into lake Thoun.

Its capital of the ſame name is a pretty little town, with a caſtle on the S. W. ſide of the lake; and lies ſix miles S. E. of Thoun.

SPIGELBURG, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is ſituated about twenty-two miles S. W. of Hildeſheim. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 30 min. E.

SPIGNO, a town in the duchy of Montferrat, and upper diviſion of Italy. It gives name to a territory extending along the river Evra. Its caſtle was diſmantled towards the cloſe of the laſt century by the Duke of Savoy. It belongs to the king of Sardinia, and ſituated between Acqui and Savona. It lies fifty-eight miles S. E. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 32 min. E.

SPILIMBERGO, a town of Friuli, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. It is ſituated on the river Tagliamento; and lies about forty-ſeven miles N. of Venice. Lat. 46 deg. 36 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E.

SPILSBY, a pretty good, and much frequented market-town of Lincolnſhire. It is ſituated about 27 miles from Lincoln-city, and 122 from London.

SPIN, a town of Montferrat, in the upper diviſion of Italy, and in the partition belonging to the French King.

SPINA LONGA, a fortreſs on a ſteep rock, and the N. coaſt of Candia, an iſland on the coaſt of Greece, and Turkey, in Europe. A neighbouring gulph takes its name, otherwiſe called the gulph of Mirabel. The harbour is very good. It is ſituated about thirty miles from the town of Candia towards the E.

SPIRE, or SPIRES, a biſhopric in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated on both ſides of the river. It is about thirty-two miles long, and twelve broad; being ſurrounded by the territories of the Elector Palatine; namely, the bailiwicks of Newſtadt, Germerſheim, Bretten, and Heidelberg.

This is a fruitful and pleaſant country; but the natives wanting a vent for their commodities, the Palatinate which encloſes it being equally fertile, are very poor; beſides the ruin brought on the people by war, that they are unable to pay the Prelate's heavy impoſts. The three religions are equally tolerated. In the city the magiſtrates and moſt of the burghers are proteſtants, but in the country there are more Roman Catholicks. The prelate is a ſuffragan to Mentz.

SPIRE, the German *Speir*, in Latin *Spira*, or the ancient *Noviomagus*, or *Numetum*. It is an imperial city and ſovereign ſtate, governed by its own magiſtrates, in the biſhopric of the ſame name laſt-mentioned, and palatinate of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It is ſituated on the E. ſide of the Rhine, near the confluence of the Spire or Spirebach with it.

The principal privilege of this city was the imperial chamber, or ſovereign court of judicature, for appeals of the ſubjects of the empire in all civil matters, and ſums above a certain value; which continued here from 1530, till the city was burnt by the French in 1689, when it was removed to Wetzlar in Heſſe, where it has continued ever ſince.

Spire in its preſent recovered ſtate is not ſtrong enough to ſuſtain a ſiege; but on the contrary, lies open to almoſt every army which marches that way. The legal proteſtation of Luther and the firſt reformers having been exhibited here, they hence had the name of Proteſtants. The burghers are divided into fifteen companies, out of which a certain number is choſen, who heve the executive power. The biſhop has no juriſdiction in the city, but the people are under the protection of the Elector Palatine.

The monaſtery of St. Sepulchre, near Spire, does not depend on the Biſhop of that city, but on the Patriarch of Jeruſalem.

Spires is ſituated about ſixteen miles S. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. E.

SPIREBACH, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany. It ſtands on the N. ſide of a rivulet of the ſame name, which running E. falls into the Rhine near Spires, from which the place is not far off.

In the neighbourhood is a large heath, noted for a dear victory obtained in 1703 by the French, over the Imperialiſts commanded by the Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, as he marched to relieve Landaw.

SPIRITO SANTO, or ESPIRITU SANTO, one of the captainrics of Braſil, in South America. It is ſeparated on the N. from the captainric of Porto Seguro by the Rio Dolce; on the S. by the captainric of Rio de Janeiro; it has the ocean on the E. and ſeveral barbarous natives on the W.

This government is reckoned to be the beſt furniſhed with all ſorts of proviſions of any in Brazil, it having an incredible plenty and variety of fiſh and game, its lowlands being interſected with ſeveral rivers, which render them very rich and fertile, and the higher grounds covered with large woods and foreſts.

The moſt conſiderable river is Parayba, which divides this province from that of Rio de Janeiro, and after a long courſe from W. to E. falls into the ocean in lat. 21 deg. 30 min. S. on the banks of which live the Paraibes.

Beſides this, are two other rivers of the ſame name; namely, that from which the captainric and capital of Parayba is denominated, and that running between cape St. Vincent and the Rio de la Plata.

SPIRITO SANTO, the capital of the laſt-mentioned captainſhip, and its only town, is ſituated on the right ſide of a bay on the ſame eaſtern coaſt, and about three leagues from the main ocean. It contains about 200 Portugueſe families, with only a ſmall caſtle of no ſtrength, and three monaſteries.

The port of Spiritu Santo is a ſmall bay, which juts inland, and opening to the E. is interſected with ſeveral ſmall iſlands. In ſailing along the coaſts is ſeen a large white tower on a ſteep hill, called Noſtra, Senhora de Pena; and at the bottom ſome few old houſes, the remains of the Villa Veja or old city.

In all this government there is but one ſugar-mill: but it abounds with cotton and Braſil wood, in which it drives a conſiderable commerce.

SPIRITO SANTO, a town of Guaxaca, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain, North America. It ſtands at the foot of mountains on the N. coaſt, towards the confines of Tabaſco. Its inhabitants trade in cotton, maize, and gold.

SPITAL, a town of Carinthia, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It is ſituated thirty-ſeven miles weſt of Clagenfurt. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 19. min. E.

SPITAL, a place in Eſſex, where an annual fair is held on the 1ſt of September for toys.

SPITAL, a village of Lincolnſhire, about ten miles N. of Lincoln, all the way to which are milliary ſtones, ſome of them thought to be Roman, being on a champaign or heathy ground.

Here is an hoſpital, whence the corruption or contraction of Spital, with large foundations all around, and a beck or rivulet hard by; beſides theſe are two farm-houſes, a chapel, an inn, and a ſeſſions-houſe, with a Latin couplet ſuitable to the purpoſes of ſuch a place of juſtice.

SPITHEAD, the uſual place of rendezvous for the royal navy of Great Britain. It is the channel lying between Porſmouth and the Iſle of Wight, both in Hampſhire.

SPITZBERGEN, the ſame as Greenland. See GROENLAND, EAST. It is a northern country of America.

SPLUGERBERG, a mountain in the Upper League of the Griſons, in Switzerland. It is in the road to Italy, being three leagues high on this ſide, and four on the other. On the top is a plain of two leagues, with good meadows, where travellers are glad to find an inn with all neceſſary accommodation; in ſnowy weather they are guided to this houſe by a bell, it being ſo ſhrouded in ſnow, as ſcarcely to be ſeen at a diſtance. Here the ſofter air of Italy begins to be breathed.

SPOLETO, formerly UMBRIA, or OMBRIA, from the ancient *Umbri*, a duchy of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in the middle diviſion of Italy. Its preſent extent is about forty-ſeven miles from N. to S. and about ſixty-five from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by the marquiſate of Ancona, and duchy of Urbino; on the E. by the Further Abruzzo; on the S. by Sabino, and St. Peter's Patrimony; and on the W. by the Orvietano and Perugiano. It is moſtly ſenny, yet fertile almoſt every where, eſpecially the plain of Foligini, extending from Spoleto to the neighbourhood of Perugia. Its principal rivers are the Tyber, Nera, and Topino.

SPOLETO, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy of the ſame name, once a celebrated municipal city, and the metropolis of Vilumbria. Notwithſtanding its ſeveral viciſſitudes, it is an handſome and well-inhabited place. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch and amphitheatre, with an entire aqueduct in the Gothic ſtile, conveying water from Mount St. Francis.

Spoleto, which is the ſee of a Biſhop, is ſituated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, near the Teſſino, with a fine cathedral, and above it a ſtout old caſtle, which communicates with the city by a fine bridge. The nef of the cathedral is lofty, being ſupported by twenty-four pillars; it has a curiouſly inlaid pavement of marble.

Here are all ſorts of neceſſaries, the territory round it abounding with wine, which Marſhal prefers to that of Salerno; alſo with oil, corn, almonds, and other fine fruit.

The ancient temple of Concordia, about 500 paces off, is now the chapel of the Crucifix. It lies about twenty-five miles S. of Perugia, and fifty-two N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg. 36 min. E.

SPREE, a river of Germany. It riſes in Bohemia, whence it runs N. through Luſatia; and after entering Brandenburg waters Berlin, after which it falls into the Havel a little W. of that city.

SPROTAW, a town of Sileſia, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. It lies about ſeventeen miles W. of Glogaw. Lat. 51 deg. 41 min. N. long. 15 deg. 47 min. E.

SPURNHEAD, ſuppoſed to be Ptolemy's *Occellum*, the Britiſh *Ychell*, i. e. an high place. It is a long promontory in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, ſtretching out into the German Ocean, and forming the N. point of the Humber. Some call this Cape Conny-hill. It has a light-houſe for the night, and a day-mark was alſo erected in 1684, being a beacon with a barrel to it.

SPYNIE CASTLE, once the uſual reſidence of the Biſhop of Murray, within a mile of the town of Elgin, in the north of Scotland.

In epiſcopal times Spynie is ſaid to have been a noble ſeat, with fine gardens, parks and woods.

SQUALLY ISLAND, one of the two iſles, which, according to Dampier, lies northward of the moſt northern point of New-Britain Iſle, called Cape Solomaſwer, in the ſouthern countries of America. It is between two and three leagues long, being pretty low and plain, and covered with tall trees. It is about ſeven or eight leagues to the eaſtward of the other, called Mathias's Iſland; beſides ſeveral other woody iſles off the ſaid Cape Solomaſwer.

SQUILHOAG, a place in New-Hampſhire, a diſtinct government of New England, in North America, where ſtands a fort, as alſo a ſmall one at Deerfield, as checks on the neighbouring Indians, ſaid to be all to a man in the French intereſt.

SQUILLACI, or SCYLLACUM, anciently a famous city. It ſtands on a hill in the Further Calabria, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, upon the river Favelone, which falls into the Ionian Sea about three miles lower. Its preſent ſtate is but very mean, with ſcarcely 300 houſes, and theſe poorly inhabited; though it is ſtill the ſee of a Biſhop under Reggio, and gives title of a principality. It is ſituated on the gulph of Squillaci, and lies thirty-one miles S. W. of St. Severina. Lat. 39 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 15 min. E.

SQUIRRIES, a noble ſeat of the late Earl of Jerſey, now in the poſſeſſion of a deſcendant from Sir John Ward, Lord Mayor of London in 1724. It ſtands on a ſmall eminence, its front regarding the land near Weſterham in Kent. On the back of the houſe the ground riſes very high, being divided into ſeveral ſteep ſlopes, which render the ſite damp and cold. Near the houſe are ſome woods, through which ſeveral riding-walks have been cut; and on the other ſide of the hill behind the houſe, riſe nine conſiderable ſprings, which unite at a ſmall diſtance from the river Dart that runs through Dartford, and afterwards empties itſelf into the Thames.

ST. or SAINT, for all the places with this prefix, ſee under the proper names of each.

STABLO, a town of Liege, a part of the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It ſtands twelve miles S. of Limburg. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

STACKPOOL, or STACKPOOL BOSHER, a meer or lake, with an eſtate near the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales: it gives title here to Mr. Campbell, of Calder or Cathel, in Murrayland, and the N. of Scotland; who was late a Lord of the Treaſury, and is preſent member for the burgs of Inverneſs, Fortroſe, Nairn, and Forreſs, in the latter kingdom: but commonly reſides at his ſeat of Stackpool; whoſe eldeſt ſon is Lord Lion, of Scotland, with a reverſion to the next ſon.

STADE, the Roman *Statio*, or ſtation of their fleet, the people of the country having been called *Stadeneſs* or *Stadingi*. It is a town in the duchy of Bremen, and circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany, ſituated on the Zinga, Shwing or Schwingel, which falls into the Elbe about two miles below it.

Here is a large and commodious harbour, which will admit ſhips of greater burden than Hamburg. It has a good trade, and ſtands well for foreign commerce. It has often changed its maſters; but ever ſince the purchaſe of Bremen and Verdun, in the reign of George I. it is ſubject to the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover.

The burghers here are reckoned the moſt courteous people in this part of the empire, having good orchards and gardens without the walls; but though the fortifications are repaired, yet a great part of the town laid in aſhes at the laſt ſiege in 1712, by the Danes, who took it, is ſtill unbuilt. It ſtands eighteen miles W. of Hamburg. Lat. 54 deg. 5 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. E.

STADHAGEN, a pleaſant little walled town in the county of Ravenſberg, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is ſituated in the middle of a foreſt about ten miles N. of Schaumburg.

STAFFORD, a mayor-borough, and the aſſize-town of Staffordſhire.

Staffordſhire. It ſtands low on the river Sow, over which is a good bridge Here are two handſome churches, a free-ſchool and ſpacious market-place, in which ſtands the ſhire-hall. It is well-built and paved, and much increaſed in its wealth and inhabitants, by means of its manufacture in cloth.

Here the cuſtom of burough-Engliſh is ſtill kept up It gives title of Earl to the Catholic branch of the Howards. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on the Tueſday preceding Shrovetide, and on May 14, for horſes and cattle; June 29, for wool; October 2, for colts; and December 4, for cattle and ſwine. It lies about 12 miles from Litchfield, and 155 W. from London.

STAFFORDSHIRE, one of the counties of England. It is bounded on the E. by Warwickſhire and Derbyſhire; on the S. by Worceſterſhire; and on the W. by Shropſhire and Cheſhire; which laſt joining Derbyſhire on the N. where it terminates in an obtuſe angle, forms its northern confines.

The river Trent divides the county into the N. E. and S. W. parts; the former of theſe again ſubdivided into the Moorlands, being the more northerly mountainous parts that lie between the Trent and the Dove, from the three ſhireheads to Draycot in the Moors, and into the woodlands, which is the more ſoutherly part of the county from Draycot to Winchmore, &c.

Staffordſhire lies from S. to N. almoſt in form of a rhombus, being commonly reckoned forty miles long, and twenty-ſix broad, though Templeman gives ſeven miles more to the length, and ſix more to the breadth. It contains 1 city, 18 market-towns, 5 hundreds, and 150 pariſhes.

Its air is generally good, though boggy here and there; in moſt parts it is hilly, where the air is excellent, particularly between Beach and Trentham, a tract clear from woods, mines, or bogs; ſo that the people here affirm, that they have three chriſtenings to one burying.

This county is watered by theſe three principal rivers; namely, the Trent, the third river in England, interſecting the county to Derbyſhire, having the volume of its waters increaſed on the N. ſide by ſeveral rivulets, with the Sow, Eccleſhal-water, and other ſtreams. 2. The Dove, which running through a lime-ſtone ſoil, and overflowing the meadows, renders them very fruitful; though Dr. Plot aſcribes this fertility to the ſheep-dung waſhed down from the hills. And, 3 by the Tame; not that which joins the Iſis, but the river of the ſame name, which runs by Tamworth, and afterwards falls into the Trent, &c.

Beſides theſe, Staffordſhire has plenty of water from its meers, pond, or lakes, as Ladford-pool, Cockmeer, Eccleſhal caſtle-pool, New and Mare-pools, &c. moſt of which have rivulets paſſing through them, or are fed with ſprings; and abound in fiſh, which, by their continual motion, keep the waters from ſtagnation.

Here are alſo medicinal waters; ſome mixed with bitumen, others with ſalts, and ſome again with ſulphur. Of the bitumenous ſort are the ſprings near Beesford houſe, called Warm-well; with another at Hynts. Of the ſaline kind, and of a ſtronger brine, are the brine-pitts at Chertley, from which good white ſalt is made: others are of a weaker brine, as thoſe about Epſon, Penſuit-cloſe, and a lough from a coal-mine in Blue-hill, and pariſh of Leeke, which tinges with the colour of ruſt. Of the ſulphurous ſort are St. Eraſmus's well at Ingeſtre, another near Codſal-wood, one at Willoughbride-park, which contains a moſt rectified ſulphur. In this park are ſaid to be no leſs than ſixty of thoſe ſprings. There are other waters not reducible to any of the former claſſes, as Salter's-well near Newcaſtle under Line, Elder-well near Blim-hill, and the Spaw near Wolverhampton.

The Moorlands, which are mountainous, and therefore reckoned the moſt barren, produce a ſhort but ſweet graſs; and feed as large cattle as thoſe of Lancaſhire. The banks of the Dove in particular maintain the great dairies which ſupply Uttoxeter-market with ſuch ſtore of butter and cheeſe. Great numbers of ſheep, generally with black noſes, are fed in the northern as well as in the ſouthern parts; but they are ſmall, and their wool coarſe. Of this much is manufactured in the cloathing and felting buſineſs; nor is the arable ground leſs fruitful than the paſtures; and even the moorlands, when manured with marl and lime mixed with turf-aſhes, produce good oats and barley. The ſouthern parts, and ſome adjacent pariſhes in the N. yield wheat, rye, barely, pulſe, &c. In theſe parts they alſo ſow flax and hemp.

With regard to ſubterraneous productions, the moors and woodlands yield lead, copper, iron, marble, alabaſter, mill-ſtones, coal, ſalt, &c. Of this ſort is the chaſe of Cannock-wood, and moſt of the warrens and parks in this county. In the more fruitful parts are ſeveral marls, which are uſed with great ſucceſs on the lands, and bricks made of reddiſh clay mark. Here likewiſe is brick-earth which burns blue, fullers earth, potters-clay, particularly a ſort uſed in the glaſſes at Amblecot, the beſt in England, and therefore ſold at ſeven pence a buſhel, and ſent as far as London, Briſtol, &c. Slip, a reddiſh earth, with which divers veſſels are painted; yellow and red ocres, chiefly in the beſt lands, and tobacco-pipe clay.

It likewiſe yields valuable ſtones and various minerals, as fire-ſtone, rocks of lime-ſtone, iron-ſtone, of which is a ſort called muſh, as big as the crown of a hat, and containing about a pint of a cold ſharp liquor, yet pleaſant, which the workmen are fond of; the beſt ſort of iron-wares are made of it. Alſo blood-ſtone or hæmatites, copper-ore, lead-ore, quarry-ſtones, mill and grind ſtones; and laſtly, alabaſter and marble, of which there are whole mountains.

In this county there is plenty of turf and peat, cannel-coal, peacock coal, and pit-coal. Of the ſecond ſort there are ſeveral collieries, but is not ſerviceable in malting till charred, and then it is called coak, and gives as good a heat as charcoal. The pit-coal often takes fire in the pit. For particulars, ſee Dr. Plot's hiſtory of Staffordſhire, as alſo Mr. Ray; who ſays, that the mountainous parts of this ſhire, or the moorlands, produce the ſame plants as the Peak.

This county is in the Oxford circuit, and dioceſe of Litchfield, which includes Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, Warwickſhire, and Shropſhire. It is governed by the four Archdeacons of Stafford, Derby, Coventry, and Shrewſbury, and contains about 600 pariſhes. It ſends to parliament two Knights of the ſhire, two members for Litchfield, and the like number each for Stafford and Newcaſtle under Line.

The people of this county are particularly noted for good footmanſhip, having among them ſome of the fleeteſt runners in England, foot-races being their favourite diverſion.

STAGIRA, the modern *Liba*; which ſee. It is only remarkable for being the birth place of the famous Ariſtotle; hence called the Stagirite. It ſtands on the gulph of Conteſſa, in Macedonia, and European Turkey. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 8 min. E.

STAGNO, or STAGNO GRANDE, or the GREAT STAGNO. It is a ſmall but well-fortified place, belonging to the republic of Raguſa, in European Turkey. The harbour is little, but commodious, and is an Epiſcopal ſee. It ſtands on the Iſthmus of Sabioncello; fifteen miles from Raguſa towards the N.

STAGNO PICCOLO, or the LITTLE STAGNO, which the natives call *Mali-ſton*, is a ſmall place, but has a fortreſs with a garriſon, always commanded by a nobleman of Raguſa, and ſituated about a mile from Great Stagno.

STAIN, or rather STEIN, a ſmall town of Lower Auſtria, in Germany. It is defended by an old caſtle on the N. ſide of the Danube, over which is a wooden-bridge: it lies oppoſite to Mauturn, and fourteen miles N. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 15 deg. 30 min. E.

STAINBOROUGH, the ancient name of Wentworth-caſtle, in Yorkſhire; which ſee.

STAINMORE, (ſee STANMORE) ſo called as abounding with large ſtones, once a foreſt, now a common of Richmond-

Richmondſhire, and N. part of Yorkſhire. Here is a fine turnpike-road, and the ſtones removed. It ſtands in the neighbourhood of Brugh, and three or four miles from Kirkbyſteven.

STAINTHORP, a ſmall market-town of Durham, with a ſtately tomb in the church to the memory of one of the Nevils, and his two wives. It ſtands juſt by Ruby-caſtle.

STAINES, or STANES, in Saxon denoting a ſtone, from a boundary-ſtone anciently ſet up here to mark the extent of the juriſdiction of London on the river Thames. It is a market-town of Middleſex, near the ſaid river, over which is a wooden bridge; and lies about twenty-two miles W. of the capital.

STAIR, the ancient ſeat of the Dalrymples, in the diſtrict of Kyle, and ſhire of Aire, in the weſt of Scotland. It ſtands near Ocheltree-caſtle, the ſeat of the Stuarts of the royal blood, and gives title of Earl; one of which was a famous Scottiſh lawyer, who wrote a juridical collection called Stair's deciſions in the Court of Seſſions at Edinburgh, highly valued, and much quoted by pleaders; as alſo the late celebrated Field Marſhal Earl of Stair, who made a brilliant figure when ambaſſador to the court of France, and was equally diſtinguiſhed for his military accompliſhments: of the ſame family, and the Dalrymples of North Berwick, is the preſent preſident of the Court of Seſſions; as was alſo his predeceſſor, ſome few others intervening, at the head of the law in that kingdom.

STALBRIDGE, a market-town of Dorſetſhire, where are two annual fairs May 6 and September 4, for all ſorts of cattle. It ſtands 18 miles from Dorcheſter, and 115 from London.

STALIMENE, the ancient *Lemnos*, which ſee; one of the iſles in the Archipelago, and European Turkey.

STAMBOUL, the name given by the Turks to Conſtantinople.

STAMFORD, a large and populous borough of Keſteven, and one of the moſt conſiderable in Lincolnſhire. It is governed by a mayor, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. It has a fine ſite on the ſlope of a hill to the Welland, over which is a ſtone-bridge of five arches, and on the confines of the ſhires of Northampton and Rutland. The river is navigable by barges up to the town.

Here is a handſome town-hall, and ſix pariſh-churches, in one of which, namely St. Martin's, on the other ſide of the water, and in Stamford-baron, lies buried in a ſplendid monument, the Great Cecil Lord Burleigh. In the church adjacent to the bridge is the monument of the late Earl and Counteſs of Exeter, in white marble; the figures cumbent, and as big as life. It was done at Rome, when they were there at the jubilee. Oppoſite to this church is the George-inn, the largeſt in England; but the Bull-inn is by much the fineſt, being a free-ſtone ſquare, with faſhes.

Among the privileges which the inhabitants boaſt of, is that of the mayor being the King's Lord Lieutenant, and the cuſtom of Borough-Engliſh, by which the younger ſons inherit upon their fathers dying inteſtate.

The chief trade of the town is in malt, ſea-coal, and free-ſtone: and here is a new courſe for horſe-races.

At Stamford the Barons met to levy war againſt King John; and the butchers, in conſideration of a common left them, are obliged to find a mad bull annually ſix weeks before Chriſtmas: hence the proverbial ſaying, "as mad as the baiting-bull of Stamford." Here was an ancient caſtle, the foundation of which is ſtill viſible, alſo ſome remains of antiquity have been found at Stamford, and the Roman road runs N. through it, with camps, &c. It formerly had an univerſity, the remains of which are Black-hall and Brazen-noſe. Here is a charity-ſchool for eighty poor children, who are taught and employed, their earning amounting yearly to about 400l. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Friday: it has three annual fairs and a Midlent mart, not ſo conſiderable as formerly. It lies thirty-five miles from Lincoln, and eighty-three from London. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Greys, Barons of Groby.

STAMPALIA, the ancient *Aſtipalea*, an iſland on the coaſt of Aſia Minor, lying S. W. of Cos, and ſixty miles W. of Rhodes. It is about the like number in circuit, with a town of the ſame name on the S. coaſt, and two good havens. It was anciently famous for a temple of Apollo, and has now a ruinous caſtle with the arms of France, Venice, and Tuſcany. Its principal church is St. George, and the inhabitants are Greeks, under the Biſhop of Siphanto. No other place here is inhabited, the iſland being barren, and without any freſh water. Lat. 36 deg. 26 min. N. long. 26 deg. 36 min. E.

STANAR, a place in the iſle of Thanet, in Kent, where is the ſepulchre of Vortimer King of the Britons, who having driven the Saxons out of the iſland, ordered that his body ſhould be buried here, from a fond conceit that it would fright them from landing any more.

STANDARD, a famous battle, ſo called from a huge ſtandard brought into the field by the Engliſh in the reign of King Stephen, in which David King of Scotland was defeated. It was fought near Northallerton, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire. See NORTHALLERTON.

STANDEN, a ſmall town of Hartfordſhire, on the river Rib, with a handſome church, and endowments for a ſchool and the poor. It lies about ſeven miles from Hartford-town, and twenty-nine from London.

STANES (ſee STAINES) a village of Middleſex.

STANESTREET, the Roman road from Canterbury, in Kent, at the end of which is the Limne, or Port Lemanis.

STANGATE, the name of the Hermanſtreet, after paſſing through Great and Little Stukely, in Huntingdonſhire.

STANDGATE-HOLE, a part of the Roman road at Santerylane, in Huntingdonſhire, which is a deep deſcent between two hills, and noted for being the greateſt robbing-place in this part of the country.

STANHOPE, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Durham, with a very good park near it, where King Edward III. beſieging the Scotch in their camp, had like to have been ſurpriſed by one Douglas, an adventurous Scot, had not the King's chaplain defended him with the loſs of his own life. It ſtands not far from Wolſingham; and gives title and ſurname to an Earl, and the latter alſo to the Earl of Cheſterfield.

STANLEY, or LEONARD STANLEY, a ſmall market-town of Glouceſterſhire, with the ruins of a priory ſtill viſible. The church is in the form of a croſs, with a tower in the middle. It has an annual fair on July 20, for cattle. This gave name to the Earls of Derby, and that branch which were Lords Monteagle.

STANMORE FELL (See STAINMORE) a rugged tract on the northern confines of Yorkſhire; made now a fine level road by the removal of the huge ſtones, with which it was formerly encumbered. It ſtands near the Rear or Royal-croſs (ſee REARCOSS) ſaid to have been formerly the boundary between England and Scotland.

STANSTED, a fine ſeat of the Earl of Scarborough, in Hampſhire, with thick woods, through which are cut moſt agreeable viſtas, particularly at the W. opening; from the front of the houſe one ſees, when ſitting in the dining-room, the town and harbour of Portſmouth, with the ſhips at Spithead, St. Helen's, &c.

STANTON, or STAINTON, a market-town of Lincolnſhire. It ſtands about ſeventeen miles from the city of Lincoln, and 129 from London.

Of the ſame name is another place in Suffolk, where is an annual fair on June 11, for toys.

STANTZ, a village in the Swiſs Canton of Underwald, and lower part of it, at the foot of the mountains, and on the S. ſide of the Lucerne-lake.

Here is a fair new church, adorned with ſtatues of black marble, with a convent of Capuchins, and a nunnery. Upon their graves are croſſes of wood and iron, and on ſome hang little copper kettles of holy water, which the women ſprinkle over the dead. Juſt above is the harbour of Stantzſtadt, which is the market, as it were, to which the goods and merchandiſes of the neighbouring countries are brought. Stantz lies twenty-four miles S. of Zurich. Lat. 46 deg. 52 min. N. long. 8 deg. 26 min. E.

STAPELING, a town of Oeland, one of the Swediſh

iſlands oppoſite to the continent of S. Gothland. It ſtands on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland, and is well-peopled.

STARGARD, a ſmall town of Brandenburg Pomerania, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the river Ilma. It is called New Stargard, in contradiſtinction from a town of the ſame name in Mecklenburg, and another in Pruſſia, on the river Fers. It lies eighteen miles E. of Stetin. Lat. 33 deg. 30 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E.

STARBURY MOUNT, a borough about a quarter of a mile E. of Cirenceſter, in Glouceſterſhire, where Roman coins have been dug up.

STARIA, a well-built and populous place of Great Novogorod, in Ruſſia. It ſtands at the S. extremity of the Ilmen-lake. It lies forty-four miles S. of Novogorod. Lat. 58 deg. 10 min. N. long. 34 deg. 26 min. E.

START-POINT, a cape of Devonſhire, ſtretching out into the Engliſh channel near the mouth of the river Dart, about fourteen miles S. of Dartmouth. Lat. 50 deg. 9 min. N. long. 2 deg. 55 min. W.

STATEN, ſo called from the States of Holland, an iſland diſcovered by the Dutch, in the narrow ſea, dividing Tartary from Jetzo, in Aſia. It is about twenty leagues long, but otherwiſe inconſiderable, and is ſituated between the land of Jetzo and the territory of the Dutch Eaſt India company, and in the Streights of Uries.

STATEN, an iſland belonging alſo to the States of Holland, in the Muſcovite ſea, ſouthward of Cape Striſe, near the coaſt of Samojedia, and in the Weigatz ſtreights. It was diſcovered in attempting to find a N. E. paſſage to Japan, and is plentifully ſtocked with hares, being ſituated in lat. 69 deg. 30 min. N.

STATEN, an iſland W. of Long Iſland, near the county of New York, in North America, and at the mouth of Hudſon's river. It is fourteen miles long and eight broad; having a number of good farms and plantations, but no town.

On the E. point is the ſmall ſettlement of Dover. It belongs to Great Britain. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 72 deg. 27 min. W.

STATEN, STATEN-LAND, or STATES-ISLAND. It lies on one ſide of Streight le Maire, as does Maurice of Naſſau's land in Terra del Fuego on the other, and in the extremity of South America.

STATES-GENERAL, or *States of Holland*, the uſual appellation of the Seven United Provinces of Holland, in their public character as Governors. See HOLLAND.

STATUA ROLLANDINA, an ancient image uſually ſet up in the market-place of ſeveral cities in Germany, as a teſtimonial of the great privileges granted them by the Emperors, particularly at Brandenburg and Bremen.

STAVANGER, the principal town of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in Bergen government, in Norway. It ſtands in the bay of Buckenfiord, which is very large and full of ſmall iſlands. Its harbour is ſpacious and ſafe. This place, though ſmall, is the ſee of a Biſhop under Drontheim, and defended by the ſtrong fortreſs of Doeſwyck, which ſtands ſeaward about two miles from the town. To this biſhopric belongs Tyle Marchia, which name has given riſe among ſome geographers to the opinion, that Scandinavia is the Thule of the ancients.

The diſtrict of Stavanger is the moſt temperate, beſt peopled, and cultivated, of any in Norway, though it has no other town of note than Stavanger; which latter lies in lat. 59 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 36 min. E.

STAVELO, an open town of Liege, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the little river Ambleve, which ſomething lower falls into the Recht. Here are about 400 houſes, with a pretty good trade, and a famous Benedictine abbey united with Malmedi under the ſame abbot; but they can never agree in the choice of a regular abbot from amongſt themſelves, and therefore they have a commendatory one. It is ſituated about ſix miles from Malmedi on the E. and nine from Limburg towards the S.

The abbey-church, which is alſo parochial, is a ſtately modern building, having a crypta or ſubterraneous church with five altars in it. The abbot is ſpiritual and temporal Lord of the town and its territory, which is very large, with a yearly income of about 12,000 crowns.

The trade here conſiſts in woollen cloth and other ſtuffs, particularly in currying great quantities of leather. Here are alſo ſome mineral ſprings reckoned very ſalubrious.

STAVENISSE, a village in the diſtrict of Tolen and province of Zealand, one of the ſeven united provinces, in the Netherlands. It is noted, as in its neighbourhood Hollard the Vice-Admiral of Zealand defeated the Spaniſh fleet in 1631, took ſixty of their veſſels, and 4000 men priſoners.

STAVEREN, a town of Weſt Frieſland, one of the ſeven united provinces, on the Zuyder-ſee. It was formerly a conſiderable trading town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choaked up with ſand. Formerly there was a paſſage by land from hence, to Enchuyſen, which is ſixteen miles to the N. but is now a road for ſhipping; and about a quarter of a league into the ſea are the ruins of an old monaſtery, the greateſt part of the old town having been ſwallowed up. At preſent it conſiſts of only two rows of houſes, one on each ſide of a ſmall river, over which are ſeveral wooden bridges. The ſtreets are kept very neat, and the water ſluiced up for occaſional uſes. They have ſtill ſome trade here, eſpecially in fiſhing, and paſſage-boats over the pools. The town is ſurrounded with a ditch and rampart. Lat. 53 deg. 5 min. N. long. 6 deg. 36 min. E.

STAVERIL, one of the villages of Siphanto, being an iſland of the Archipelago, and in European Turkey.

STEELYARD, a conſiderable repoſitory for iron and ſteel, near the ſide of the Thames, in London, being ſome remains of the Steelyard company, in the time of the Eaſterlings or flouriſhing ſtate of the Hans towns in Europe, having had their ſeveral warehouſes or magazines for goods up and down wherever they traded, and here was one for iron; which ſtill continues, though on a different footing from what it was then. See GERMANY, in the article relating to the Hans towns.

STEEN, rather STEIN, ſuppoſed to be built on the ſite of Gannoburgum, the capital of a bailiwic in the Swiſs canton of Zurich, and fortified by a caſtle. It has a pleaſant and convenient ſite on the Rhine, iſſuing here out of the lake of Zell or Conſtance, and keeping the ſame channel till it reaches Holland. It is the firſt town on this ſide of the canton. The country on both ſides of the river down to Schaffhauſen is very agreeable, and the town is joined by a large wooden bridge to the village of Auffburg, in the Thourgaw. It lies about ſeven German leagues and an half N. E. from Zurich.

STEENBUNDER, or STEINBUNDER, a lake in the county of Schaumburg, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It is about five miles long, and two broad.

STEENBURG, or STEINBERG, a ſmall, but fortified city of Dutch Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and confines of Zealand, belonging now to the Prince of Naſſau Orange, the States General having the ſovereignty. It is about ſix miles N. of Bergen-op-zoom. Lat. 51 deg. 40 min. N. long. 4 deg. 20 min. E.

STEENFORT, or STEINFORT, a county of Weſtphalia, in Germany, about fifteen miles long, and ten broad, being encompaſſed with the dioceſe of Munſter. It is moſtly woody.

Its only town of the ſame name, is ſituated on the river Aa; here is a gymnaſium for the liberal arts. It lies about ten miles S. E. of Bentheim. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. E.

STEENHEIM, or STEINHEIM, in Bavaria, in Germany.

many. It is noted as the place where the Confederates under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene halted for ſome few days after the glorious battle of Hochſtet, by the defeat of the French and Bavarians, from which town it ſtands about two miles W.

STEENHUYSE, a principality in the territory of Aloſt, and Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

STEENKERK, or STEINKERKEN, a village of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, famous for a battle fought in its neighbourhood Auguſt 3, 1692, between the allied army commanded by King William III. and Maximilian Emanuel Elector of Bavaria, and between the French under the Duke of Luxemburg. The French loſt more men than the Confederates; and were it not for the conduct and bravery of the Prince of Conti, they would have been entirely defeated, as they were attacked and ſurpriſed in their fortified camp early in the morning, and at firſt put into confuſion.

At this battle, on the ſide of the Allies, was killed the famous General Mackye, who had a little before that had a ſharp ſkirmiſh with the Highlanders under Lord Viſcount Dundee, at the narrow paſs of Killicranky, in Athol, and North of Scotland; and after the loſs of their leader, who fell in the field, were diſcomfited. Steinkirk lies twelve miles N. of Mons, and ſixteen S. W. of Bruſſels.

STEENWYCK, or STEINWYK, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Overiſſel, one of the ſeven united provinces, near the confines of Frieſland. It ſtands on the river Aa.

In 1581 it held out a ſiege of three months, againſt the Spaniards, the Engliſh under Colonel Norris obliging them to raiſe it. They took it afterwards; but in 1592 it was taken by Prince Maurice after a ſharp ſiege. It ſtands about eighteen miles N. of Zwoll. Lat. 52 deg. 54 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

STEEPHOLMS, a ſmall iſland, with another called Flatholms, on the Somerſetſhire coaſt, and in the channel of St. George.

STEFA, a town of Bugia, one of the provinces of Africa; it is ſuppoſed to be Ptolemy's *Apſar*. It ſtands S. of Bugia city, and about forty-two miles from the ſea, in a ſpacious valley, extending as far as Mount Labez. Its walls are of very large ſquare ſtones, with about 300 families in the place.

STEGEBORG, or STEGBURG, a town of Eaſt Gothland, in Sweden. It is ſituated on the Baltic, with a ſmall, but convenient harbour, affording ſome trade. It lies about ten miles E. of Soderkoping, and eighty-three S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

STEGOE, or STEKOE, a conſiderable town in the N. part of Moon, one of the Daniſh iſles. It ſtands on a rivulet, which about a mile lower falls into the ſtreight called Groneſundt. It made a valiant defence againſt the Lubeckers in 1510, and forced them to retreat. The valour of the whole iſlanders was very highly diſtinguiſhed in 1659 againſt the Swedes.

STEIN and its compounds. See under that of STEEN, &c.

STELLENBOSH, as being ſettled under Van der Stell, a colony of the Dutch, to the eaſtward of the cape of Good Hope, and Caffreria, in Africa. It has the ſea-coaſt on the S. and a ridge of mountains on the N. Before that ſettlement, this quarter being almoſt wholly covered with wild ſhrubs and buſhes, the Dutch called it the Wild Foreſt; for, having been abandoned by the Hottentots, it became the haunt of wild beaſts. The ground has been cleared, houſes erected, fields ſown, vineyards and gardens planted with ſuch ſucceſs, that the colony is now very flouriſhing.

The principal village here is of the ſame name, which, from a fire that deſtroyed the houſes, &c. in 1710, has been handſomely rebuilt ſince.

The colony is divided into four quarters; as, 1. That already mentioned. 2. Mottergate. 3. Hottentots Holland. And, 4. Bottelary.

Cape Falſo, with the bay of the ſame name, and Cape Aigullhas, are ſituated in this colony.

STENAY, the ancient SATHENAY, and formerly the capital of Bar. It ſtands on the E. ſide of the Meuſe. Having been ceded to France in 1641, Lewis XIV. demoliſhed its walls and citadel, and afterwards gave it to the Prince of Condé; but its fortifications have been ſince rebuilt. It ſtands fourteen miles W. of Montmedy. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 5 deg. 5 min. E.

STENDEL, the capital of the Old Marck of Brandenburg, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It ſtands in a pleaſant plain by a large foreſt. It is neat, well-built, and ſtrongly fortified, on the river Ucht. The inhabitants have a briſk trade in corn and linen, and make good profits by travellers, it lying in the road from Magdeburg and Erfurt to Hamburgh and Lubeck. It is ſituated thirty-ſix miles N. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52 deg. 47 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E.

STENING, or STEYNING, anciently STEYNINGHAM, a ſmall borough of Suſſex, governed by a conſtable, &c. It ſends two members to parliament. Here is a grammar free-ſchool founded by one Mr. Holland, a tradeſman of the place.

The ſoil about this place is very fruitful, and the Downs are a good ſheep-walk; and within a mile of the place is a four mile courſe for horſe-races, and a plentiful ſpring from a neighbouring hill ſupplies the town with water, and drives two mills. It is a thoroughfare from Lewes, Brightelmſtone, and Shoreham, to Petworth, Midhurſt, &c. Its weekly market is on Wedneſday, and the ſecond Wedneſday of every month for cattle; the other annual fairs are on June 9, for cattle and pedlary; September 19, and October 10, both for horned cattle. It lies forty-ſeven miles S. of London.

STENSA, or STENASA, a town of Oeland, an iſland on the eaſtern coaſt of South Gothland, in Sweden, as one goes from N. to S.

STERNBERG, a town in the New marck of Brandenburg, in Germany.

STERNBERG, a high hill near the city of Cleve, in Weſtphalia, from which Utrecht in Holland, though fifty miles off, and many more cities, &c. may be ſeen from walks cut in the parks here.

STETIN, *Alt*, or OLD STETIN, in contradiſtinction to New Stetin, in Lower Pomerania, the capital of Swediſh or Royal Pomerania, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It ſtands on a ſmall riſing, with a fine caſtle, now a palace, on the W. ſide of the Oder, running from hence through the lake Groſs-haff into the Baltic, by the Iſle of Uſedom. It was formerly a Hans-town; and, though forty miles from the ſea, ſhips of good burthen can come to its walls, the river being navigable a great way above the town by ſmaller veſſels. It is very ſtrongly fortified, has a good trade, and now is very populous.

It held out a memorable ſiege for five months in 1677, againſt Frederick William the Great of Brandenburg; when at laſt, moſt of the city being burnt to the ground by a vaſt conſumption of powder and ball, and the garriſon reduced from 3000 to 700, it had a very honourable capitulation granted, and the Elector loſt 8000 of his men. Ever ſince it has belonged to that houſe.

It exports ſalt and freſh-fiſh, naval ſtores, eſpecially oaken planks, maſts, and other wood for building and fuel, canvas, linen-yarn, honey, wax, roſin, &c. Many ſhips come yearly from thence to London; alſo a great exportation of corn, which comes from Poland and Sileſia, eſpecially to Sweden. In ſhort, it is the center for exchanging the commodities of Poland and Germany with thoſe of the Baltic. Here are large granaries, ſtore-houſes, an arſenal, and a dock for ſhip-building; and at this place the Oder is very broad, and has four iſlands. All veſſels that paſs by Stetin up or down muſt clear here.

At Stetin are three annual fairs, Sunday after the aſſumption, St. Catharine's day, and the firſt Friday after St. Gall's day. In 1710 it was viſited with a plague. It ſtands ſixty-ſix N. of Berlin. Lat. 53 deg. 36 min. N. long. 14 deg. 56 min. E.

STEVENAGE, a market-town of Hartfordſhire, belonging to the Biſhop of London; the church on a hill has

has a ſpire covered with lead, and a ring of ſix bells. Here is a free-ſchool, and an hoſpital called All Chriſtian ſouls-houſe. It weekly market is on Friday, annual fairs nine days before Eaſter, nine days before Whitſunday, St. Swithin, July 15, and the firſt Friday in September; for hawkers, pedlars, and a little cheeſe. It lies about ten miles N. W. from Hartford, and thirty-one from London.

STEVENSWAERT, a ſtrong fortreſs of Guelderland, with ſeven baſtions, in an iſland of the Maeſe, near the confines of Cleves and Liege. By the barrier-treaty in 1715, it was yielded to the States General, who are ſovereigns of it; but the lordſhip of Stevenſwaert, with ſeveral dependant villages, belongs to Count Styrum.

The head of a bridge of boats here is fortified with a half moon. It lies about twenty-three miles N. E. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg. 49 min. E.

STEYER, a neat town of Upper Auſtria, on a hill, and at the confluence of the Steyer and Ens, on the N. ſide of the Danube, the ſuburbs being Steyerdorf and Endorf. Its inhabitants are chiefly workers in iron, whoſe cutlery, &c. are ſent in large quantities by the Danube into the neighbouring parts. Near it is the fine monaſtery of Garſten. It ſtands about eight miles N. W. of Ens. Lat 49 deg. 26 min. N. long. 14 deg. 10 min. E.

STEYNING, a conſiderable place in Suſſex. See STENING.

STIDWAL, iſlands in Cardigan-bay and Cardiganſhire, in South Wales; under which is good and ſecure anchorage from the N. W. and W. winds, but they lie open to the S.

STILTON, formerly STICHILTON, a town or large village of Huntingdonſhire. It is famous for its maggoty, or otherwiſe mitey cheeſe, called the Engliſh Parmeſan, which the inhabitants, &c. are ſaid to ſcoop out, when at table, as a delicacy, by means of a ſpoon. Here a Roman port-way from Dormford and Caſter to Huntington, appears with a very high bank, called Ermin-ſtreet, running through the middle of a ſquare fort, defended by walls on the N. ſide, and ramparts of earth on the other. Near it ſtone-coffins have been dug up. It lies on the N. road, and about ſeventy-four miles from London.

STIRIA, or STYRIA, the German *Steyre*, a duchy of Auſtria, in Germany. It is bounded by Auſtria on the N. by the river Save, alſo by Carinthia and Carniola on the S. by part of Sclavonia and Hungary on the E. and by Saltzburg and part of Carinthia on the W. and S.

It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria; the capital is Gratz, and in the latter diviſion.

STIRLING, or STRIVELING, one of the ſhires in the Weſt of Scotland. It has Lough-Lomond, part of Lenox, and Clydeſdale, on the W. and S. W. part of Clackmannanſhire and the river Forth on the N. E. Monteith on the N. and Lothian on the E. and S. E. It is twenty miles where longeſt, and twelve where broadeſt; but its dimenſions are variouſly reckoned. It abounds in corn, graſs, black cattle, ſheep, and horſes; having good ſtore of ſalmon from the river Forth, &c. The ſouthern part is hilly, but that along the Forth is very fruitful and full of collieries.

Near the foot of Mount Lomond, and not far from the lough of this name, is the ſource of the Forth, the ancient Bodotria, running from W. to E. into the firth of Forth, or Edinburgh-firth, and with the acceſſion of Teich river at Stirling town from Monteithſhire. Its ſheriffdom is in the crown ſince the forfeiture of the Earl of Linlithgow in 1715, and now in an advocate deputed by it, according to a late act of parliament.

STIRLING, the capital of the laſt-mentioned ſhire of the ſame name, by the Highlanders called *Balla Strila*, ſtands on the declivity of a ſteep rock, at the foot of which runs the Forth. Etymologiſts derive the name from the Saxon *ſter* a hill, and *lin* water. Others make its ancient name *Binnbara*, Ptolemy's *Vindovara*, from *binn*, an Erſe word for a mountain, and *vara* a river; but theſe, particularly the former, ſeem little ſatisfactory. It was however one of the boundaries of the Roman empire; thus far, as appears from an inſcription on a ſtone below the caſtle towards the bridge, a wing of their army was ſtationed.

Here is a caſtle, which is very ſtout, ſtanding on an eminence, and has a good garriſon, which General Blakeney defended valiantly againſt the young Pretender in 1745, and it was alſo prevented from falling into the Highlanders hands in 1715 by the Duke of Argyle. Below this is a very handſome ſtone-bridge of four arches, and an iron-gate; but the bridge was broken down at the ſame time, which is now repaired; to it ſhips can come up at full tide, and a little below is a haven. The ſea flows about ſeven or eight miles above the bridge. The caſtle is incloſed with a wall, except towards the N. and has batteries and ramparts on every ſide, with great ordnance for defending the bridge, which is an important paſs between the N. and S. parts of Scotland, and reckoned one of the keys of the Highlands, as Dumbarton is the lock.

The church of Stirling, in the upper part of the town eaſtward, is ſpacious, and has a very high tower. It is in the diſtrict of royal burghs with Inverkeithing, Dumfermling, Culroſs, and Queensferry, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament; it is the ſeat of the ſheriff's court, and of a preſbytery, conſiſting of twelve pariſhes. It has a good weekly market, and a very conſiderable manufacture of ſerges or ſhaloons, which are extremely well dyed, and a great ſupport to the people employed therein. The principal ſtreet is large; and parliaments have been frequently kept here, the caſtle having been a royal and magnificent palace, particularly embelliſhed by King James V. It gives title of Earl, the firſt of whom was Sir William Alexander, Secretary of State to King James VI. a great projector for the American plantations, to whom the Nova Scotia Baronets in that kingdom owe their inſtitution. The market-place is ſpacious, and the town-houſe handſome; and oppoſite to it ſtands the late Earl of Mar's palace, built from the ruins of Cambuſkenneth abbey by one of the predeceſſors of that family, who was prior of it at the reformation.

Near the caſtle is the Duke of Argyle's Lowland houſe; and about a mile off are the ruins of the abovementioned noble abbey of Cambuſkenneth.

In the neighbourhood is Bannockburn; as alſo the town of Crieff, famous for its cattle-fair.

Stirling ſtands about thirty miles N. W. of Edinburgh; and it is the place, where, as Tacitus obſerves, the Clyde and Forth are divided by a narrow neck of land, which was then ſtrengthened by a wall and Roman garriſon.

STIRUM, or STYRUM, a town of Berg duchy, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany, belonging to the Elector Palatine. It ſtands fourteen miles N. of Duſſeldorp. It gives title of Count. See STEVENSWAERT. Lat. 51 deg. 26 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E.

STIVES, the ancient *Thebes*, a city of Achaia or modern Livadia, a province of European Turkey, formerly the capital of Bæotia. It lies about forty miles N. W. of Athens. Lat. 38 deg. 29 min. N. long. 23 deg. 50 min. E.

STOCHEM, a town of Liege, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It ſtands on the Maeſe, twelve miles N. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 47 min. E.

STOCKBRIDGE, the ancient *Brige* or *Brage*, by Antoninus placed nine miles from Sorbiodunum, a borough of Hampſhire, governed by a bailiff, which ſends two members to parliament. They had like to have loſt their charter in 1693, for bribery. It is memorable for a fineſſe which the late famous Sir Richard Steele uſed, in order to carry his election againſt a powerful oppoſition in the reign of Queen Anne; for having an entertainment prepared by his orders for the burgeſſes and their wives, ſtuck a large apple full of guineas; and declared it, in his jollity at table, the prize of that man whoſe wife ſhould be firſt brought to bed that day nine months; the good women all prevailed on their huſ-

bands,

bands to vote for the Knight, and he was accordingly returned. It is ſaid that he is ſtill commemorated; and further, that a ſtrong puſh was once made for a ſtanding order, that none ſhould be received as a candidate who did not offer himſelf upon the ſame terms. Sir Richard not long after complimented the bailiff by inſcribing to him a pamphlet, "on the importance of Dunkirk," then undemoliſhed: for ſome expreſſions in which Harley got him expelled the Houſe; but he bore this diſgrace with a puſillanimity that did him but little honour.

This is a thoroughfare town, with ſome good inns, in the S. W. road from London. Its market has declined; it has annual fairs on Holy-Thurſday, for ſheep; July 10, for ditto and horſes; and October 7, for ſheep. On Houghton downs, in the neighbourhood, are horſe-races. It lies about nine miles from Wincheſter, and ſixty-nine from London.

STOCKBACH, a town of Nellemburg, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It lies about thirteen miles from Conſtance. Lat. 47 deg. 50 min. N. long. 9 deg. 7 min. E.

STOCKHOLM, in Latin *Holmia* or *Stockholmia*, the capital of Sweden, and the royal reſidence. It is built upon piles, in ſeveral little iſlands near one another, and has its name from its ſituation, and the quantity of timber uſed in building it; *Stock* ſignifying timber, and *holm* an iſland. It takes up at preſent about ſix iſles, together with the ſouthern and northern ſuburbs; the one in the peninſula of Toren, and the other in Athundria. It is commonly divided into four parts, namely, South and North Malm, the two ſuburbs; between which ſtands the city in an iſland, and Garceland. The inner iſland, on which is the greateſt part of the city, is incloſed by two arms of a river running with great rapidity out of the Maler-lake, and over each of which is a wooden-bridge.

About three or four centuries ago this place had only a few cottages for fiſhermen; but it now ſurpaſſes the other more ancient cities of the kingdom, and is ſuppoſed to be as populous as Briſtol in England, and containing about 30,000 inhabitants. The caſtle where the court reſides, though covered with copper, has neither ſtrength nor beauty; but the palace of the nobility, where the Swediſh diet meet, is a very ſtately ſtructure, beſides ſome other palaces, and the bank, which are all covered with copper.

The city-government is in the hands of the Great Stadtholder; next to him are four burgomaſters, &c. Moſt of the burghers houſes are built of brick, except in the ſuburbs, where they are of timber, and thereby ſubject to frequent fires; for the prevention of which, the city is divided into twelve wards, with a maſter and four aſſiſtants, &c. to each; beſides a fire-watch by night, and a watch on each church-ſteeple, who toll a bell on the firſt appearance of a fire. The city has a guard of 300 men.

Stockholm is the ſtaple of Sweden, to which moſt of the goods of their own growth, as iron, copper, wire, pitch, tar, maſts, deals, &. are brought for exportation. The greateſt part of foreign commodities are imported into this port, where there is a haven capable of receiving 1000 ſail, with a quay near an Engliſh mile long, to which veſſels of the greateſt burthen may lie with their broadſides: the only inconveniency is its being ten miles from the ſea, the river very crooked, and no tides. It opens into the Baltic, but is of dangerous acceſs, by reaſon of rocks, and its entrance is defended by two forts: within ſhips are ſo ſecure from the wind, as to need neither anchor nor cable to hold them.

Stockholm ſtands about 300 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 250 from Gottenburg, 416 W. of Peterſburg, and 921 N. E. of London. Lat. 59 deg. 20 min. N. long. 19 deg. 30 min. E.

STOCKPORT, a market-town of Cheſhire, on the S. ſide of the river Merſey. It lies about 34 miles from Cheſter, and 160 from London. Its annual fairs are March 4, March 25, May 1, and October 25, for cattle and pedlary.

Near this place (which the Syſtem places in Lancaſhire) are ſtrong chalybeate waters, being impregnated with ſulphur, vitriol, and ocre, mixed with iron, a little lapis ſciſſilis, and ſome marine ſalt, united with a purging ſort.

STOCKTON, a well-built mayor town, in the biſhopric of Durham, on the N. ſide of the river Tees, and two leagues from its mouth, where it is capable of receiving good ſhips; only the current is dangerous. It has abundance of fine ſalmon, and a good trade for lead, butter and bacon, which are continually bringing up in Stockton veſſels to London. Its ale is much admired by the lovers of that liquor.

Upon the decline of Yarum, on the other ſide of the Tees, it has of late years ſo increaſed, that a church has been erected here inſtead of an old chapel; and it has a large market on Saturday for all ſorts of proviſions, and a fair July 18, for toys and plenty of fiſh. It ſtands about 13 miles from Durham, and 160 from London.

STOCKWITH, a place on the Trent, about ſeven miles from Bautree, to which lighters, flat-bottomed veſſels, and ſhips of 200 tons, can come up, and paſs to or from Hull, and by the river Idle for ſeven miles, which is the diſtauce between Stockwith and Bautree.

STOCKZOW, a town of Sileſia, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. It ſtands on the Viſtula, about thirty-ſix miles S. E. of Trappau. Lat. 49 deg. 39 min. N. long. 18 deg. 20 min. E.

STOKEGOMER, or STOGUMBER, a market-town of Somerſetſhire. Its annual fairs are April 25, and Auguſt 1, for bullocks and ſheep. It ſtands about twenty-two miles W. of the city of Wells.

STOKE JUXTA NEYLAND (ſee NEYLAND) a market-town of Suffolk, from which place was Sir William Capel, Lord Mayor of London in 1503, predeceſſor of the preſent Earl of Eſſex. Here is a fair church and ſteeple. In this pariſh are the ſeats of Giffard's-hall and Pendring-hall.

STOKESLEY, a market-town of one ſtreet about half a mile long, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, and in the fruitful tract of Allertonſhire, watered by the Wyſk. It ſtands near the ſource of the Tees, has a good market on Saturday, and an annual fair Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, for horned cattle, horſes, and linen; being particularly noted as the greateſt beaſt-fair in England. It lies about 30 miles from York, and 217 from London.

STOLBERG, rather STAHLBERG, a county of Thuringia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies N. of the lower county of Schwartzburg, E. of Hohenſtein, and W. of Mansfeldt. It is about twenty miles long, and ten broad, and gives name to Counts of an ancient and once very powerful family, whoſe domains lie diſperſed, but moſtly in the circle of the Upper Rhine. They are divided into the two branches of Iſenburg and Gudern, the latter into Stolberg and Ortenberg. They are Lutherans; and beſides their large bailiwicks in the circle above-mentioned, they have the county of Weringerode in the principality of Halberſtadt, near the confines of which, among the mountains, ſtands the caſtle of Stolberg; ſo called from the iron mines met with in laying its foundation, and called Stahlgrub. Alſo a town ſtands near it of the ſame name. It lies about fifty-eight miles N. W. of Leipſick. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 11 deg. 12 min. E.

STOLBERG, rather STAHLBERG, a village of Heſſe-Caſſel, in Germany. It ſtands in the neighbourhood of Smalkald, and is famous for making and tempering of ſteel; whence comes its name.

STOLHOFFEN, a ſmall town of Baden-Baden, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It ſtands about half a mile E. of the Rhine, and is famous for the lines caſt up here in the two laſt general wars, for the defence of the empire againſt France. In 1703 the French were repulſed here; but forced them in 1707. Theſe lines ran E. to the river Murg near Ganſpach or Gerſpach, which falls into the Rhine between fort Lewis and Durlach. Between Stolhoffen and Gerſpach, is the only ready road from Alſace to Suabia, which theſe lines defending, the French were obliged in 1703 and 1704 to go by the difficult paſſes of the Kentingerdahl and the Black Foreſt. Behind theſe lines are Fontbog

and Buhl; the one two miles, and the other six S. E. from Stolhoffen: the latter is also fifteen miles N. E. of Strasburg. Lat. 40 deg. 36 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

STOLPE, a fortified town of Ducal or Brandenburg Pomerania, and the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany, with an old castle, which formerly gave title of Duke. It stands on a river of the same name, formed by several streams, which meeting in Butow on the Polish frontier, runs in one channel from S. E. to N. W. and after watering this town, Wintershagen, Stolpenumde, falls into the Baltic; E. of which sea this town stands about twelve miles, and fifty-two N. E. of Colberg. Lat. 54 deg. 38 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. E.

STONE, a market-town of Staffordshire, on the Trent, with commodious inns, and on the road to Westchester. It has its name, we are told, from a funeral pile of stones erected by the Saxons, to commemorate the murder committed by Ulfere King of Mercia on his two sons, for turning Christians; but he himself turned soon afterwards.

Here is a charity-school. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and annual fairs Tuesday after Midlent, Shrove-Tuesday, Whitsun-Tuesday, and July 25, for cattle. It lies about 6 miles from Stafford, and 140 from London.

STONE, *the Dwarfy*, by way of contraries, an oblong stone in Hoy, one of the Orkneys, in the N. of Scotland. It is thirty-six feet long, eighteen broad, and nine high, being hollowed within, and a large round hole a-top: there is the form of a bed cut at each end; and just by is a clear spring of water.

STONE HENGE, a stupendous structure near the summit of a hill in Wiltshire, or Salisbury-plain, and about six miles N. of Salisbury-city. It has its name from the hanging position of its architraves or rather imposts, pendulous rocks being still in some parts of Yorkshire called Henges. Its ancient name was probably Ambres. It consists of several enormous stones, placed on each other by means of mortaises and tenons: the whole work is circular, and about 108 feet in diameter.

The ingenious Dr. Stukely thinks, that this was the chief among all the temples of the ancient Druids in this island. See his learned dissertation, "Stonehenge, a temple restored to the British Druids."

Stonehenge consists of two circles, namely, an outer and a lesser circle, and of two ovals, respectively concentric. At the upper end of the adytum or cell, is the altar. See SALISBURY-PLAIN.

STONEHIVE, a town of Kincardineshire or Mearns, in the N. of Scotland. This is one of the best harbours in the country, where a stone-pier was erected by Earl Marshal for its greater security. Shipping are safe when in, and only a W. wind can bring them out; but the rocks about it, and near the entrance, render it extremely hazardous. It has a pretty good trade, and a great resort of coasting vessels, which when taken short or with contrary winds, frequently put in here.

The accommodation is very good at this place for strangers, provisions being cheap, and the country round very fruitful; though the town is not large nor elegantly built: and the resort of sailors hither has introduced tobacco, the smoaking of which is very usual here of an evening over their ale; though not so customary further north. Just by, a little to the eastward, stands the once famous castle of Dunnotyr, on a rock close to the sea, formerly the seat of the Keiths, hereditary Earls Marshal of Scotland; but now in ruins.

This place, on account of its strength, was sometimes the depository of the crown-jewels, &c. of the kingdom. The beautiful seat of Fetteresse, belonging to Earl Marshal, now happily returned home, lies about a mile inland above Stonehive. It is about twelve or fourteen miles E. of Aberdeen.

STONE STREET, the great Roman causeway, passing through the church-yard of Darking in Surrey, is easily traced, two miles S. of Okeley. It consists of flints (though not one is to be met within many miles of it) and pebbles; being from seven to ten yards broad, and near a yard and an half deep.

STONEY-HILL, or STONE-HILL, in the parish of Wick, and shire of Cathness, in the N. of Scotland. It has its name, Buchanan tells us, from an execution here in 1199, of Harold Earl of Orkney and Caithness, for cutting out the tongue and putting out the eyes of the Bishop; for after he was hanged, all his male children were emasculated upon this hill.

STONY-STRATFORD, a market-town of Buckinghamshire, much frequented, as lying in the road to Cheshire. It stands on the Ouse, over which is a stone-bridge. It has its name from the stony ford here, near the Watling-street, remains of which are still visible, and is supposed to be the ancient Lactorodum.

Here are two parish-churches. The principal manufacture at this place, and in the neighbourhood, is bone-lace. Queen Eleanor had a stately cross erected here for her by King Edward I. and in May 1742 a dreadful fire burnt down about 150 houses. Its market is on Friday, and annual fairs April 20, August 2, October 10, and November 12, for cattle. It lies fourteen miles from Ailesbury, and fifty-six from London.

STORMAR, or STORMASH, so called from the river Stoer, and either *marck*, a boundary, or from a *marsh*, a bog; the most southern part of all Holstein, and circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany. The river Stoer divides it from Holstein Proper on the N. as the Elbe does on the S. and W. from Bremen and Lunenburg; it has Wagria and the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg on the E. from which the latter is parted by the river Bille.

The soil is fruitful, being like Holland in most places for fertility, manner of improvement, and also in dykes and banks for keeping out the sea, which however overflows the low grounds. In some places are heaths, and in others hills. From its vicinity to Lubeck, Hamburgh, and the Elbe, it has a good trade.

This country is inclosed between these rivers, the Elbe, Stoer, Trave, and Bille. It gives title of principality or duchy, and is one of the principal belonging to the King of Denmark. It is about forty miles in length, between Gluckstadt and Trottow; and near thirty in breadth between Hamburgh and the Stoer.

Besides the rivers already mentioned, it is watered by the Alster, which by the accession of the rivulet Aw above Oldeslo, forms a sort of lake at the entrance of Hamburgh, and then passes through that city into the Elbe.

Most of this province, some few places on its E. side excepted, belongs to the King of Denmark: so that it is subdivided into Royal Stormash, in which are contained Gluckstadt, Altena, Krempe, and Pinnenberg; and into Ducal Stormash, in which are Trittaw, Reinbeck, and Barmstaed or Bramstede.

Hamburgh was the capital of this province, and of all the duchy of Holstein; but it is now a free state of itself.

STORNWAY, or STORNAVAY, the principal, if not the only town or village of Lewis or Lewse, one of the western isles of Scotland. Its bay or harbour, called Lough-Stornway, is well known to mariners, and lies on the E. side, and about the middle of the island. Here was formerly a castle, but the garrison kept here by Oliver destroyed it. After the restoration some few Dutch families settled here; but his Majesty was prevailed on, by the remonstrance of some merchants, to send them away; though they brought the islanders a great deal of money for their sea and land-fowl, and taught them a little of the art of fishing; from which slender insight, the people of this island have ever since excelled all the inhabitants of the continent or isles in the fishery. See LEWIS.

STORTFORD, *Bishop's*, a market-town of Hartfordshire, on the Stort, about thirty miles from London. See BISHOP-STORTFORD.

STOUR, the name of several rivers in England, particularly one in Essex; which, for a course of about fifty miles and upwards, parts this county from Suffolk, and passing through or near Haveril, Clare, Cavendish, Halsted, Sudbury, Buers, Nayland, Stretford, Dedham, and Manningtree, falls into the sea at Harwich.

STOUR-

STOURBRIDGE, a well-built town of Worceſterſhire, with a ſtone-bridge over the river. It has been greatly improved by means of iron and glaſs-works; of the latter there are about a dozen in the neighbourhood, where glaſſes, bottles, and window-glaſs, are made; together with ſtone-pots for melting the kelp or glaſs-metal, alſo crucibles, &c. the clay of which theſe are made being peculiar to this place. Here is a manufacture of fine freeze-cloth, with a good grammar-ſchool well-endowed, and a library given it by King Edward VI.

At this place, or Stoure, as it is called, was formerly a monaſtery. By act of parliament in 1742, a church was built here through a benefaction of 300 l. by Mr. Biggs, and other contributions, and made parochial, being ſeparated from the mother-church which was before at Old Swinford. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs on March 29, for horſes and other cattle, September 8, for cattle of all ſorts, and ſheep. It ſtands about 5 miles from Kidderminſter, 19 from Worceſter, and 128 from London.

STOURBRIDGE, a market-town of Dorſetſhire, and ſeemingly on the river Stour, with a bridge now or once over it. This place and the country round it are employed in the ſtocking-manufacture. Once Stourbridge was famous for making the fineſt and beſt knit-ſtockings in England; but the engine or frame for knitting of ſtockings has deſtroyed the hand-knitting trade here, and through the whole kingdom. It lies W. of Blandford.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBRIDGE, a place near a brook called Sture or Stoure, in Cambridgeſhire, where in a corn-field is kept the moſt famous fair in the kingdom, both for people and wares of all kinds, on the 18th of September, and laſts a fortnight. The place extends about half a mile ſquare from the river Cam, near Caſterton and the city of Cambridge. It has regular rows of booths and tents, one great row being called Cheapſide, for the London traders, coffee-houſes, taverns, eating houſes, &c. In the articles of wool and hops, there are ſaid to have been ſold here 50 or 60,000 l. worth of the former commodity; and, with regard to the latter, the quantity is ſo large as to take up a great part of the field; and the price of hops here is the ſtandard elſewhere. Beſides theſe is an area of 80 or 100 yards ſquare, called the Duddery, for the wholeſale dealers in woollen goods, with room for loading and unloading, their booths being vaſt warehouſes piled up to the top. It is ſaid that 100,000 l. worth of woollen manufactures have been ſold in leſs than a week. At Stourbridge are ſold vaſt quantities of cheeſe, leather, corn, &c. Here are clothiers from Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire, with vaſt quantities of cloths, kerſeys, cottons, penniſtons, Mancheſter goods, upholſtery, and Norwich ſtuffs; beſides ſerges, duroys, druggets; and the like manufactures of Devonſhire, from Exeter, Taunton, Briſtol, and other parts of the Weſt. The wool is principally bought up by the manufacturers of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Eſſex; and the hops by the dealers of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Leiceſter, Rutland, and even Stafford, Warwick, and Worceſter. A great advantage here is, that the river Grant or Cam running cloſe by the N. W. ſide of the fair, in its courſe from Cambridge to Ely, is navigable; by which means heavy goods are brought by water from London, &c. firſt to Lynn in Norfolk, then by barges up the Ouſe, and from the Ouſe up the Cam to the very edge of the fair. In like manner heavy goods are ſent from thence by water to Lynn, and there ſhipped for the Humber, Tyne, North of England, and even Scotland. Here very large commiſſions in every branch of commerce are negotiated for other parts of the kingdom; and here are ſometimes about fifty hackney coaches from London, beſides wherries brought from that metropolis to ply upon the Cam.

The magiſtrates of Cambridge keep a court of juſtice here every day, whoſe proceedings are ſummary; ſo that there is not the leaſt diſorder or confuſion amidſt ſuch a multitude of people. When the wholeſale buſineſs is over, the neighbouring gentry reſort to it, laying out money on toys, drolls, puppet-ſhows, rope-dancings, &c. The horſe-fair is always on the laſt day. This field muſt be cleared of the corn exactly at the commencement of the fair, elſe to be trampled upon; as every thing muſt be carried off at the expiration of the fortnight, otherwiſe to be flung into the dirt.

STOW, a fine ſeat of the late Lord Viſcount Cobham, in a village of Buckinghamſhire, about two miles from Buckingham town. Here are the moſt magnificent gardens in England, adorned with temples, pavilions, obeliſks, &c. deſigned by the beſt architects, particularly Vanbrugh, &c. being ſurrounded with ſtatues and buſts of King Alfred, Edward the Black Prince, Queen Elizabeth, King William III. Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Thomas Greſham, Lord Verulam, Locke, Milton, Hamden, Shakeſpeare, Inigo Jones, Sir Iſaac Newton, Pope, Sir John Barnard, King George II. Queen Caroline, &c. beſides Apollo and the nine muſes, with the ſtatues of the liberal arts and ſciences.

In a ſhady wood is a ſolitary building called the Sleeping-houſe. In another place are the ſtatues of Lycurgus, Epaminondas, Socrates, and Homer; and in another grove and temple are all the Saxon idols, which gave name to the days of the week. At the head of a fine canal is an equeſtrian ſtatue of King George I. To all or moſt of theſe ſtatues and buſts there are ſuitable Latin or Engliſh inſcriptions. A pyramid to Vanbrugh, an obeliſk to Robin Coucher, an urn to Congreve's memory, with a monument to Signior Fido, and an humorous Engliſh inſcription, which at laſt lets you know, that this was an Italian greyhound, &c. In the temple of Friendſhip are the buſtoes of his late Lordſhip, Frederick Prince of Wales, the Earl of Cheſterfield, and Mr. William Pitt, &c. Beſides paintings and other innumerable curioſities in and about the houſe.

STOW *on the Would*, called in records STOW *St. Edward*, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire. Its pariſh is twelve miles in circuit; has a large church on a hill, with a high tower; here alſo is an hoſpital, almshouſe, and free-ſchool, beſides other charities. From its high ſituation this place is commonly ſaid to have but one element, namely, air, having neither wood, common, field, nor water, belonging to it. The Roman foſſe-way paſſes this way. Its market is on Thurſday, and fairs on May 12 for horſes, cows, ſheep, and cheeſe; and October 24, for hops, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and ironmongers wares. Theſe are famous particularly for hops, cheeſe, and ſheep; of which laſt 20,000 head are ſaid to have been ſold in one October fair. It ſtands about 11 miles from Chiltenham, 20 from Glouceſter, and 146 from London.

STOWBOROUGH, a ſmall village of Dorſetſhire, from the ruins of which Wareham is ſaid to have roſe, on the oppoſite ſide of the river Frome. It has a bailiff, and till lately it had a mayor.

STOWEY, a market-town of Somerſetſhire. Here is an annual fair on September 7, for cattle and toys. It ſtands 18 miles from the city of Wells, and 146 from London.

STOW-MARKET, a large town of Suffolk, on the Orwell. Its market on Thurſday is well-ſtored with all ſorts of proviſions: it has ſeveral good inns, with a manufacture of tammies and other Norwich ſtuffs. Its church is beautiful, with a large ſteeple and lofty pinacle. The annual fairs are on July 10, for ſhop-goods and toys, and Auguſt 12, for ſheep and cattle. It ſtands about three miles from Needham, ten from Bury, and ſeventy-three from London.

STRABANE, or STRATHBANE, i. e. the White-Strath or valley, a town in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulſter, in the kingdom of Ireland. It is a large and flouriſhing corporation on the river Foyle, near the confluence of the Fin and Mourn, with a caſtle, giving title of Baron and Viſcount to the Earl of Abercorn in Scotland. It ſtands almoſt oppoſite to Lifford, and twelve miles from Londonderry.

STRADELLA, a town of the Pavieſe, and duchy of Milan,

Milan, in Upper Italy. It ſtands fourteen miles S. E. of Pavia. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5 min. E.

STRALEN, a town of Guelderland, in the United Netherlands, the capital of a ſmall territory. It was formerly fortified, but diſmantled by the French when they took it in 1672, and belongs now to the King of Pruſſia. It ſtands about four miles S. of Gueldre.

STRALSUND, or STRAHLSUNDT, a free city and hans town of Royal or Upper Pomerania, and circle of Upper Saxony. It ſtands on the ſea-ſhore, and on a peninſula formed by the ſea and Lake Frawken, oppoſite to the Iſle of Rugen, and has its name from the narrow ſtreight between them. This is a large, rich, and fortified place; and, though it has ſtood out ſieges at times, the Elector of Brandenburg took it in 1678, after deſtroying 1500 houſes by bombs; as did alſo the Kings of Denmark and Pruſſia in 1715, but after a vigorous ſiege. It belongs to the Swedes, has ſingular privileges, and is now in a flouriſhing condition. The ſtreight to Rugen is about a mile over, and there are ſix gates with as many bridges to them from the city, to which the merchant-ſhips are faſtened. On the land-ſide are bulwarks and fiſh-ponds two muſket-ſhot in breadth, beſides large ditches and marſhes, only paſſable by four cauſeways from four gates, all fortified. It has an excellent haven, where ſhips come up into the very heart of the town: ſo that it has had a conſiderable trade both by ſea and land, as here begins the export of the ſtaple commodities from the Baltic, namely, corn and naval ſtores. The former articles the Dutch trade for. Here are great quantities of honey, wax, tar, pitch, roſin, hides, and tallow; as alſo linen, eſpecially a good ſort of canvas made here.

The ſtreets are broad, and the houſes uniform; but the ſea and lakes cramp the place; ſo that the inhabitants, who are very numerous, live cloſe together; and conſequently the city is thereby rendered unhealthy. It ſtands ſixty-five miles E. of Wiſmar. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 13 deg. 22 min. E.

STANGFORD, or SRONGFORD, a ſmall, but ancient town, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland. It ſtands in Lecale, on the S. W. ſide of a river of the ſame name, ſo called from the great rapidity of the tides both at ebb and flow; ſo that boats cannot make either ſhore without being carried up or down. It belongs to the Earl of Kildare, and gives title of Viſcount to the family of Smyth. It lies nine miles E. from Down.

STRANGFORD *Lake*, more properly than a river, is bounded on the E. by the barony of Ards. It is nearly four miles broad at a medium, and ſeventeen long; the ſea flowing to the N. end of it as far as Newton, properly the port of the whole lough.

This lake abounds with moſt ſorts of excellent fiſh, as baſs, mullet, whiting, large ſea-trout, oyſters, lobſters, ſhrimps, &c. and on the iſlands in the lake, and ſtony flat coaſts, they burn great quantities of kelp. The bar or entrance into this lough is about a league further out than Strangford, with a long rock at the entrance, and in the middle of the paſſage, yet the channel is broad and deep on either ſide, but the ſhores are rocky, only veſſels may lie ſafe on the W. ſide in Croſs-road, Strangford harbour, and Audley-road, as alſo on the E. ſide under Bankmore, Portaferry harbour, and Bally-Henry road, and are in good ſhelter near Bankmore. There is an eddy-tide occaſioned by a rock under-water, and called Ranting-wheel, which is very dangerous for boats when the tides and current are ſtrongeſt; ſo that ſhips are often forced aſtern in this lake, though ſailing with a briſk gale.

STRANRAWER, a royal burgh and market-town of the ſhire of Wigton or Upper Galloway, in the S. W. of Scotland. It is one in the diſtrict of burghs with Wigton, Whitherne, and New Galloway, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament. It is alſo the ſeat of a preſbytery, conſiſting of eleven pariſhes; and has a harbour, being at the bottom of Loughrian, with a river of that name falling into it. Stranrawer ſtands on the ſide of the iſthmus formed by two bays, namely, Loughrian on the N. ſide, and the bay of Glenluce on the S. which latter runs between Whitherne and the Mull of Galloway. Stranrawer is about 7 or 8 miles N. W. of Glenluce, 5 from Port-Patrick, and 105 from Edinburgh. But though there is an excellent road for ſhipping on each ſide the iſthmus, no trade or maritime buſineſs ſeems to be carried on in either. The place is but ſmall, and the houſes of a low conſtruction.

STRASBURG, in Latin *Argentoratum*, as being near the ſite of the ancient place of this name, or *Strateburgum*, as near the highway called Strata by the Latin writers of the middle age. It is in Lower Alſace, and the capital of the whole country, on the river Ill, which runs through the city, forming ſeveral canals with ſix bridges over them, two of ſtone, the reſt timber; and about a league below Lavantz, now falling into the Rhine, though the city be not much above a quarter of a league from the W. bank of the Rhine, over which river is a bridge almoſt an Engliſh mile in length, being divided by iſlands into ſeveral arms.

Straſburg was an Imperial city before the French ſurprized it in 1682. Here is an univerſity, conſiſting of the four faculties, and governed by Lutheran profeſſors, who are entitled Deans and Canons of St. Thomas, the revenues of that church having been annexed to the univerſity; they confer degrees on Catholics or Proteſtants, except in divinity.

The Jeſuits have a noble college here, in which are thirty-two fellowſhips for ſtudents of philoſophy and divinity, twenty-four of which muſt be natives. Its annual income is ſaid to amount to 36,000 livres.

This is a town of vaſt extent, ſurrounded with a double wall and ditch; the inner wall is old, nor is the outer very good. It has a *fauſſe braye* faced with bricks twelve or fourteen feet above the bridge; the counterſcarpe is but in an indifferent condition; and it could make no long reſiſtance, till the French King fortified the place ſtrongly. On the ſide towards the Rhine is a citadel; and on the ſide of the latter towards the bridge, is a large horn-work, running out a great way with the other out-works. At the two principal gates leading into Alſace, there are alſo ſmall forts, by which all communication with the country may be cut off.

By means of a ſluice in the city at the entrance of the rivers Ill and Bruſch, the country between the former river, the Rhine, and the town, may be laid under water to the diſtance of about 10,000 feet. The bridge is alſo well-fortified, but the forts in ſome iſlands of the Rhine, and the redoubts, have been demoliſhed by virtue of the treaties of Ryſwick and Baden.

The city is under the military government of Alſace, and here is a French garriſon, the ſoldiers lodging in caſerns. The ſtreets in general are pretty cloſe, except two or three that are broad, ſtraight, and open. The houſes are four, and ſome even five ſtoreys high; moſt of them being inhabited by three or four families. It is reckoned to contain about 4300 families, and about 28 or 30,000 inhabitants. At preſent the income of the biſhopric is not above 250,000 livres. The canons of the cathedral muſt be Counts of the empire, and prove their nobility by eight deſcents on the father's ſide, and as many on the mother's.

The French King, ſince this city has come into his hands, has eſtabliſhed the Romiſh religion inſtead of the Lutheran, which latter many of the inhabitants do ſtill profeſs.

The principal buildings are of a red free-ſtone, dug chiefly out of the quarries towards Zavern, or thoſe along the Rhine, ſome of the ſtones being twenty-four feet long, and ſix broad.

The public ſtructures are, 1. the town-houſe; 2. the Biſhop's palace; 3. the intendant's manſion; 4. the theatre; 5. the arſenal well-ſtored; 6. the citizens hoſpital, in which there is wine and corn above 100 years old; 7. the French ſoldiers hoſpital; 8. the two fleſh-markets; 9. the cathedral, a moſt beautiful ſtructure, with a pyramid 750 feet high, and a ſtair-caſe to the top of 635 ſteps.

In

In this church was once a curious clock, but moſtly now out of order. The city ſtands fifty-five miles W. of Stutgard, and ſixty two E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 41 min. E.

STRASBURG, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Gurck, in Lower Carinthia, and circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Gurck, where is a fine fountain at the foot of an high hill.

STRASBURG, or rather STRAUSBURG, a bailiwic of Upper Saxony, in Germany.

STRASBURG, ſometimes called *Broderic*, a town of Culm, a palatinate of Royal Pruſſia, in Poland, and ſubject to the republic. It ſtands on the river Debrontz or Dribent, and the confines of Mazovia, and has an old caſtle. It lies about thirty-two miles E. of Culm. Lat. 53 deg. 5 min. N. long. 18 deg. 28 min. E.

STRATFORD, a thoroughfare ſtage in Suffolk from Ipſwich to London. It has a good traffic, and is emp'oyed in the woollen manufactures, with a bridge over the Stour, along which it is ſaid 300 droves of turkeys, about 500 in each drove, paſſed in one ſeaſon towards the London markets; this county and that part of Norfolk contiguous to it furniſhing the metropolis, and all the countries round, with theſe fowls.

STRATFORD, a populous market-town of Warwickſhire, on the Avon, over which is a ſtone-bridge of three large and ſix ſmall arches (ſome ſay fourteen) with a long cauſeway at the W. end walled, and to it the river is navigable by barges. It is governed by a bailiff, &c. having had lands from King Edward VI. called the Gild of the Holy Croſs, for maintaining a grammar-ſchool and alms-houſe.

In Trinity church here, reckoned as old as the conqueſt, are buried the remains of the inimitable poet Mr. William Shakeſpeare, anno 1564, in one of the aiſles on the N. ſide, with his buſt in the wall over a flat grave-ſtone, and four Engliſh lines forbidding to ſtir his bones under a curſe, &c. For this great man a handſome monument, with his ſtatue at full length, &c. has been erected not long ſince in Weſtminſter abbey, near the Poet's quarter, with the inſcription "Publicus amor poſuit," having been the produce of ſeveral nights exhibition at the play-houſes in London.

On the S. ſide of the church is another monument for Richard Hill, with inſcriptions in Greek, Hebrew, and Latin; alſo four Engliſh lines, importing, that having been twice married, he is now releaſed.

Here is a large chapel of eaſe. Its weekly market is on Tueſday, and annual fairs on May 14, September 25, and Thurſday ſevennight after September 25, for cheeſe, hops, and cattle. It lies ſix miles from Warwick, and ninety-ſeven from London.

The navigation of the Avon is of great advantage to this country, particularly the trade of Briſtol in groceries, iron, lead, and all heavy goods, which are conveyed by water almoſt to Warwick; and in return corn, and eſpecially cheeſe, are carried back to Briſtol.

STRATFORD-LONGTHORN, a village of Eſſex, and next to Bow in Middleſex. It is a pretty place, and much increaſed of late in its buildings; ſome of which have rows of trees and benches before their doors, with pretty gardens behind. It has two hamlets added to it on the foreſt-ſide, namely, Maryland-point and Gravel-pits; the one facing the road to Woodford and Epping-foreſt, and the other that to Ilford. And on the other ſide it is almoſt joined to Bow in Middleſex, notwithſtanding the intervention of rivers, canals, marſhy-grounds, &c. It lies about two miles from Wanſted.

STRATHCARRON, an inland tract of Roſs-ſhire, in the North of Scotland, and weſtward of Tayne. It has its name from the river Carron dividing it, and which iſſues from Lough-Carron. The country is woody, eſpecially firs; and it abounds in horſes and black cattle.

STRATHAVIN, a diſtrict of Bamff-ſhire, being the paternal inheritance belonging to the Duke of Gordon's family, in the North of Scotland. It extends itſelf a pretty way along the river Avin or Avon, which ſignifies in the native language a water or river; and is one of the cleareſt ſtreams in all that kingdom, falling into the Spey. This tract, which is mountainous, is more adapted for paſture than corn.

STRATHBOGGY, or STRATHBOLGY, in the Erſe language *Straavalgigh*, as being a valley on the Bolgy or Valgigh. It is a pretty large village or market-town, giving name to one of the ſubdiviſions of Aberdeenſhire, in the North of Scotland, and erected into a lordſhip by King James VI. in favour of the abovementioned family of Gordon, whom he afterwards created Marquiſes of Huntley. It is chiefly inhabited by the Duke's vaſſals, and is mountainous above the town of Strathboggy, and a level corn-country about and below it.

The diſtrict of Strathboggy is bounded by Bamff on the N. and W. Garioch on the E. and Mar on the S. being extremely well-watered by the Diveron and above mentioned Bolgy, &c. abounds in good corn and paſture, black cattle, ſheep, and horſes, both for domeſtic uſes and for exportation. It is remarkable for fine linen-yarn ſpun by the women here, and ſold to the merchants for making of linen-cloth, or whitened for thread.

Here is a bridge over the Diveron near its confluence with the Bolgy, and hard by the town, and the windings in the valley very numerous, which much abate the rapipity of the ſtream. It is alſo the ſeat of a preſbytery, including eleven pariſhes.

A little out of the town is a large and new ſtone-houſe, which was the manſion of the unfortunate Colonel Hamilton, the young Pretender's Governor of Carliſle in 1745, and who upon its ſurrender afterwards ſuffered in that city, and had his head ſtuck up over one of its gates.

It is commonly obſerved, that the ſoil of the valley of Strathboggy, and even all the way N. to Inverneſs, eſpecially the levels of Murrayland, is very rich, and alſo the air much ſofter than in other parts of that kingdom; though in winter and ſpring the circumjacent numerous mountains are often ſeen to be thick clad in ſnow, and the rivers frozen up; yet its harveſt is earlier than in Northumberland or Derbyſhire, and even in ſome parts of the E. of Kent or Suſſex; and its corn is brought to Edinburgh in Auguſt for ſale, before that growing in the vicinity of the laſt-mentioned place has been fit to reap.

Among the mountains of this ſtrath is a recluſe ſeat of the famous Laird of Braco, now Lord Duff and Kilbride or Braco. Here is alſo the large caſtle of Strathboggy; and out of the town to the W. that of Huntley, now going to ruin, with ancient paintings on the cieling of the rooms: likewiſe a large church, and handſome tolbooth.

The ſmall trade of this town is in linen-cloth, and that brought to great perfection, as we are told, by an ingenious mechanic of the kingdom of Ireland ſettled here. The mountains around are very regularly arranged, and the grounds about the town are full of marſhes and bogs, whence its name is derived, the Diveron running round one ſide, and the Boggy the other before their junction, and both of them abounding in excellent trout. Proviſions are very good and cheap in this town.

Before the year 1746, here was an Epiſcopal meeting-houſe and Non-juring clergyman; but is ſince demoliſhed, as was the caſe in all the parts of the country through which the King's forces marched about the æra of the battle of Culloden.

About four miles from Strathboggy is the ſeat of Rothy-mays, cloſe to the Diveron, and belonging to Lord Braco above-mentioned; and about a mile further upon an eminence ſtands the ancient manſion of Abernethy Laird of Main, yielding a very beautiful proſpect of the ſerpentine meanders of the Diveron.

Within its preſbytery are three Society ſchools, namely, in the pariſhes of Huntley, Morlith, and the united ones of Cairney and Botary; in the laſt of which pariſhes, our accounts tell us, are 361 Papiſts, with 2136 catechiſable perſons. Formerly this country, as far as Fochabers, near Gordon caſtle, on the Spey,

abounded with Romaniſts; but the family of the Duke of Gordon being now Proteſtants, their numbers will gradually diminiſh in all probability.

STRATHDON, a valley, and one of the mountainous diſtricts of Aberdeenſhire, in the North of Scotland, extending itſelf along the river Don. It is very fruitful in corn.

A pariſh of the ſame name in the preſbytery of Alford, twelve miles long, and three broad, has a Society-ſchool, with 1308 examinable perſons, of which 542 are Papiſts; alſo thirty-ſeven boys and ſix girls in the ſchool.

STRATHERRICK, a diſtrict in the ſhire of Inverneſs, about eight or nine miles W. of the town of Inverneſs, and on the S. ſide of Loughneſs. Here reſide a conſiderable part of the clan of Fraſers, the vaſſals of the family of Lovat; as another part of them dwell on the Ard, N. W. of the ſame town, along Bewley firth. It is fruitful in corn and cattle. On its confines lies Fort Auguſtus.

STRATHERN, one of the ſubdiviſions of Perthſhire, in the North of Scotland. It is bounded by Monteith and part of Fifeſhire on the S. Broadalbin and Athol on the N. part of Monteith on the W. and Perth Proper on the E. It is upwards of forty miles from E. to W. and above twenty from N. to S. It has its name from a river called in the country the Water of Ern, iſſuing from a lough or lake of the ſame name, on the frontiers of the Weſt Highlands, near Glengyle; and in the road to Edinburgh there is a bridge called the Brigg of Ern, where the channel, not very broad, is extremely deep to appearance, its courſe being very ſtill, and the waters of a remarkably darkiſh hue hereabouts, with low banks, and ſo liable to inundations in ſpeats or freſhes. It runs from its exit out of the lough about thirty-ſix miles through the country, beſides windings, and at laſt falls into the Tay below Perth.

This ſtewarty, as it is called, is a good agreeable country, though the roads in open weather are pretty deep; and it is ſuppoſed to be the Ierne of the Roman writers, there being ſeveral camps of that people in it, particularly at Ardoch, beſides a Roman way towards Perth. Several Roman medals alſo have been found in Strathern, as were not long ago two fibulæ curiouſly enamelled, likewiſe a ſepulchral ſtone.

The Ochil hills run along the S. parts. See OCHIL and GLEN-LYON, or the valley of the Lyons Earls of Strathmore.

On the banks of the waters of Ern are the caſtles of Tullibardin, the ancient ſeat of the Murrays, giving title of Marquis to the Duke of Athol; and alſo Duplin caſtle, the ſeat of the Hays, Earls of Kinnoul, to whom it gives title of Viſcount.

In the S. E. corner of this diviſion of Strathern is Abernethy, formerly the metropolis and royal ſeat of the famous Picts, once maſters of the greateſt and moſt fruitful parts in the Lowlands of Scotland, till utterly extirpated as a people, and their feeble remains incorporated or immerged by degrees into the ſtock of the preſent natives.

STRATHERN, or STRADERN, by the natives called *Straherinn*, is a diſtrict of Inverneſs-ſhire, in the N. of Scotland, and confining on Nairn-ſhire to the E. It is a valley on both ſides of the water of Erinn, which lower down in Murrayland, is called Findorne. It lies S. of Strathnairn, and contiguous to it. In both which diſtricts reſide chiefly the numerous Clan Chattan, or the various tribes and vaſſals of the Laird of Macintoſh, not the country of the Fraſers, nor belonging to Lord Lovat, as the author of the Syſtem repreſents; confounding this with the diſtrict of Stratherrick, a part of that family's eſtate which is contiguous to it on the W. and along the S. ſide of Loughneſs. The Tour makes no mention of Strathern.

In this country the principal corn produced is a kind of black oats, as ſtanding beſt out againſt the ſhaking of the winds in the higher grounds, of which is made very ſweet bread, though of a blackiſh tinge. The female natives of this country, when they come down into the lowlands to the markets, or upon any other neceſſary buſineſs, generally carry along with them, as their proviſions, a large ſtock of remarkably thick cakes, even to three or four inches, called bannocks, conſiſting of a coalition of two or three walded as it were together when in the dough, and toaſted before the fire; being alſo on one ſide, according to a very antique cuſtom of the country, glazed over with the yolk of an egg, much in the form of our twelfth-cakes; theſe the lowlanders are extremely fond of, and their longing deſires are as liberally ſatisfied by the open-hearted proprietors.

In Strathern are no towns nor villages, as the Syſtem tells us, unleſs klumps or farm-houſes may be called ſo; but it has abundance of rivulets. In it is a very good houſe of accommodation at Corrybrough Macqueen's, and commonly the firſt ſhort ſtage from Inverneſs to Edinburgh, and about twelve or fourteen miles from the former town. Here alſo, not far from the river, is the houſe of Moy, the country-ſeat of the Laird of Mackintoſh, in a lough of the ſame name. See MOY.

STRATHGLASS, or STRAGLASS, i. e. *the green valley*, a large tract of Inverneſs-ſhire, on the N. W. ſide of Lochneſs, and ten or twelve miles in the ſame direction from the town of Inverneſs. It lies in the pariſh of Kilmorack. This Strath gives title to Mr. Chiſholm, commonly called Chiſholm of Strathglaſs.

At the village of the ſame name the Society have a ſchool, where are only nine boys, though the pariſh is 22 miles long, and 14 broad, with 2600 examinable perſons, of which 730 are Papiſts; and here is a Roman prieſt, and likewiſe a ſchool.

STRATHMORE, i. e. *the large valley*, is a diſtrict of Perthſhire, lying north-eaſtward from Perth to Brechin. It is looked upon as the moſt fruitful in corn of all that part of the country. Here are ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats, and ſtanding on the N. ſide of the Tay; particularly the noble palace of Glamis, the family-ſeat of the Lyons, to whom this country gives the title of Earl.

STRATHNAIRN, a valley on the water or river of Nairn, extending along both ſides; it is a diſtrict of Inverneſs-ſhire in part, and alſo of Nairnſhire in part, in the N. of Scotland; like that of Stradern above-mentioned, it is moſtly the reſidence of the Mackintoſhes. Its produce is more liberal in grain than the other; but the principal kind, as there, is that of black oats; and here the antique cuſtom with regard to their cakes, is alſo the ſame as afore-mentioned.

The north-weſtern parts are mountainous, and a good deal of this tract is heathy or muiry, alſo moſſy; from which, particularly the moſſes of Mr. Macbean of Failzie, Devie, Farr, Dummoglaſte, &c. the burghers of Inverneſs, lying four miles further N. are ſupplied with fuel, as peat and turf, in which the inhabitants of Strathnairn drive a briſk trade every day in the week except Sunday, by carrying them in drommacks or little kreels, namely, upon their little hobies backs, or in carts, which they drag after them, not much better than ſleds, which not many years ago was the chief method of conveyance, and on horſes backs.

The neighbouring country, and the farmers of the lowlands, have the ſame ſupplies from the moſſes of Strathnairn, as far as the town of Nairn, as alſo ſtore of firr, which is likewiſe dug out of theſe, as is commonly the caſe in all ſuch grounds for fuel, and generally uſed in the poorer houſes in the room of candles.

The water of Nairn, which runs through the middle of the Strath, has excellent ſalmon; but its channel is very rough, with large ſtones and pieces of rocks, and its current at times very rapid and dangerous; carrying theſe down by its force. A circle of ſtones or druidical temple, &c. ſuch as we mentioned to be near Inverneſs (which ſee) is to be ſeen in Strathnairn, near the banks of the river.

The lands of Strathnairn hold generally of the Earl of Murray, or of Mr. Campbell of Calder; and the tenants rents here are moſtly paid the landlords in money, which in other parts of the country are commonly done in the *ipſe corpora*, or that ſort of barley denominated bear.

The

The ancient cuſtom of raiſing men, by conveying a ſimple croſs of wood, burnt at the ends, and beſmeared with blood, which is done from place to place, with the utmoſt expedition, the leaſt refuſal or tardineſs in which is immediate death, was executed in this country a week or two before the battle of Culloden.

STRATHNAVER, or STATHNAVERN, as being a valley through which the water of Navern runs. It is a ſubdiviſion of Sutherlandſhire, in the N. of Scotland, being ſeparated from the reſt of the ſhire by a range of mountains, being bounded on the N. by the Deucaledonian ocean or Pentland firth; on the W. by the Great Weſtern, by ſome called here the Virginian ocean, on the E. by Cathneſs; and on the S. by Aſſynt, a diſtrict of Roſs-ſhire. Its extent from E. to W. is about thirty-four miles, and twelve in ſome places from S. to N. in others not above ſix; though ſome geographers, and we believe with more reaſon, make its breadth about twenty-four miles.

Its mountains are very high, on the tops of which the ſnow lies a good while undiſſolved. Here are ſeveral bays, the country being very much indented thereby, and in theſe commodious roads and harbours; but not much frequented, as ever we heard, by ſhipping.

The country has many large woods, and in ſome places, the Syſtem tells us, there are iron-works; tho' theſe might have been formerly in this country, at preſent little or nothing is ſaid of that kind; ſo that probably the inhabitants have deſiſted for ſome time from working them, if ever they had any ſuch.

The country is extremely well-watered. Here are large herds of black cattle, goats, ſheep, and horſes. Their fat beaſts and colts they carry to the neighbouring fairs of Wyck or Dornock, &c. and they export their ſalt beef, hides, ſkins, tallow, butter, and cheeſe; though we learn nothing of their ſhipping, except this traffic be carried on by birlings, or large open boats, there appearing to be no veſſels of any conſiderable burden in this or the neighbouring parts nigher than Kirkwall, &c. in the Orkneys on one ſide, and Cromartie in the ſhire of its name on the other. Here is plenty of veniſon, particularly rea-deer, &c. and the inhabitants look with contempt, we are told, on ſuch as do not delight in hunting.

The people of this and the adjacent country are ſtrong, well-limbed men, being courageous, frugal, and patient of fatigue; hoſpitable, chearful, and open-hearted: but they have no towns in this country, from its ſituation, we are told, not admitting of any; and they live moſtly in villages or klumps of houſes. It has many lakes, the principal of which are Lough-Navern, Lough-Yol, &c.

This Camden calls the utmoſt coaſt of the main iſland of Great Britain, looking full with its front againſt the N. pole, and the middle of the tail of Urſa Major directly over its head.

On the N. and W. coaſts there are ſeveral iſlands, alſo divers monuments of victories, ſaid to have been obtained againſt the Danes, are diſperſed up and down this country. It gives title of Lord to the Earl of Sutherland; and that part of it belonging to the Mackyes, Lords Rea, and other vaſſals, is commonly denominated my Lord Rea's country; the laſt of whom was a nobleman of literature, and a member of the Royal Society; they have alſo a handſome ſeat and gardens at Tong, in which latter vegetables, &c. are produced almoſt equal to thoſe in a more ſouthern expoſure.

The day here, about the height of ſummer, is computed to be eighteen hours, the ſun continuing ſo long above the horizon; and when it ſets, the arch is ſo ſmall under the horizon, that it is more than twilight all the time to the next day's riſing; but then, as has been obſerved to be the caſe in the Orkneys, the dark nights are altogether as long in winter; which ſeaſon, however, is found to be more temperate than the winters are further to the S. and ſome of the rivers never freeze, the ſalt vapours from the adjacent ſea which fill the air, ſheathing the acute particles of the cold; and for the ſame reaſon it is thought that the ſnow is not ſo deep nor ſo laſting on the ground as in other places, unleſs this contradict what is ſaid above of its ſtanding long on the tops of the hills.

Here, as in many other parts of Scotland, the ſheriffs were formerly bound by act of parliament, to go a hunting thrice a year in their reſpective juriſdictions, accompanied by the *poſſe comitatus*, for deſtroying the wolves and their whelps; but their extirpation long ago over all the iſland, has rendered ſuch a practice needleſs now.

STRATHYLA, a valley on the water of Ylay, being a diſtrict of Bamff-ſhire, in the N. of Scotland. It lies towards the N. E. of Balvenny, and is productive of corn and graſs, with ſuch plenty of lime-ſtone, that the houſes here are generally built with it. The inhabitants are conſiderable gainers by the exchange of their lime for cattle and fine linen-yarn, at the markets of Keith, a village on the Diveron.

STRATONICE, a town of Caria, in Aſia Minor, or Aſiatic Turkey. Here was a famous temple, anciently dedicated to Jupiter, in which the ſtates of Caria hold their public aſſemblies. It lay between Alabanda and Alynda, having been, it is ſuppoſed, a Macedonian colony of the Seleucidæ. From Adrian's rebuilding the place, it was called Adrianopolis.

STRATTON, a ſmall market-town in the hundred of the ſame name in Cornwall. In it ſtood the Earl of Bath's fine ſeat of Stowhouſe, built in the reign of King Charles II. very elegantly finiſhed within, the carvings having been done by Michael Chuke; as the landſcapes, and ſea-pieces, particularly a proſpect of Plymouth, in the great ſtairs, twenty-two feet by twelve, were the work of Vandeiſt. The materials having ſince been ſold, this palace is now totally demoliſhed.

Near this town Sir Ralph Hopton, having defeated the parliament-forces under Major General Chudleigh, who was alſo taken priſoner, he was created Baron Stratton: the field of battle next year produced, it is ſaid, a crop of barley with ten or twelve ears on a ſtalk. Its annual fairs are on May 19, November 8, and December 11, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and ſome few hops. It is ſituated in a nook of the county, running N. 16 miles from Launceſton, and 211 from London.

STRAUBING. or STRAUBINGEN, the ancient *Auguſta*, *Ancilla*, and *Serviodorum*, the capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, and circle of Bavaria, in Germany. It is well-fortified, and ſituated on the S. ſide of the Danube, over which is a bridge. It lies about twenty miles S. E. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 48 deg. 50 min. N. long. 12 deg. 41 min. E.

STREENSHALL, the ancient name of SCARBOROUGH, (which ſee) in the North Riding of Yorkſhire. At this place, in a council holden by Oſwy King of Northumberland, anno 663, the celebration of Eaſter was eſtabliſhed after the Romiſh way, firſt introduced by Auguſtine the monk.

STRENG, or STRENGNESS, a town of Sudermania, in Sweden Proper; though ſmall, it is an epiſcopal ſee under Upſal. From the large ſtones employed in the building of the church, and their Gothic inſcriptions, it appears the heathen idols were worſhipped here; and that the heroes and wreſtlers exerted their ſtrength and courage here. About the cloſe of February an annual fair is kept near the town upon the ice, when the lake is frozen. In the cathedral is buried King Charles IX. of Sweden. It lies on the S. bank of the Maler-lake, thirty-two miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg. 31 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. E.

STRETHAM, a place in Surrey, lying between London and Croydon, about ſix miles from each, and two from Dulwich. It is famous for its medicinal ſprings, firſt diſcovered in 1660, and gives title of Baron to the Duke of Bedford; being a manor in the Howland family. Here twelve poor girls are taught and cloathed.

STRETTON, a place in Lincolnſhire, by which paſſes the Roman road now called the Forty-Feet Way. It gives title of Baron to the Berkeleys.

Of the ſame name is a church in Shropſhire, with fairs on May 14, and September 24, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. If this place does not rather give that Lord his title.

STRIGA, a town of Schweidnitz and Sileſia, in Germany. It ſtands on the Polſnitz, and is noted for excellent beer, and that uſeful mineral called terra ſigillata. It lies about eight miles N. of Schweidnitz.

STROMA, others call it SOWNA, the only iſland in Pentland-firth, belonging to the ſhire of Cathneſs, in the N. of Scotland. It is not above two miles from the continent; being about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, ſaid to abound in corn. By the meeting of ſeveral tides at its N. extremity, the navigation is rendered extremely dangerous, and there is a like dancing colliſion of the waves at its S. end, called by the mariners the Merry Men of May, from one Mr. May's houſe in Cathneſs, oppoſite to this iſle, which is a land-mark of great uſe to ſailors, who in their paſſage between Stroma and the continent fix their eyes on its chimneys, of which if they loſe ſight they are too near Cathneſs, and in danger of running on ſand-banks; but if they get ſight of the houſe, they are too near the iſland, and may be ſplit on the rocks at the S. extremity of Stroma. From an experiment with venomous animals, which were brought thither, having lived and bred, whereas if ſet aſhore at Orkney, they die immediately: the conteſted title to this iſle between the Earls of Cathneſs and Orkne, is popularly ſaid to have been decided in favour of the former Lord.

STROMBOLI, the ancient *Strongylo*, from its roundiſh form, one of the Liparean iſles round Sciliy, and in the Tuſcan ſea of Lower Italy. It is computed to be about twelve miles in circuit, but uninhabited, as being properly a volcano, or burning mountain of great height, ſeen a great way off at ſea. It lies about thirty miles N. E. of Lipari, and fifty N. of Meſſina. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 15 deg. 20 min. E.

Very near it is a ſmall iſland, hence called Strombolletto, or Little Stromboli.

STROMBURG, or rather STROMBERG, a bailiwic of the Palatine electorate, in Germany; with a town of the ſame name.

STROMNESS, a pariſh united with Sandwich, in the preſbytery of Cairſton, and the Orkney-iſles, in the N. of Scotland. It is eight miles long, and half that dimenſion in breadth, having 2183 examinable perſons: but whether the Society have ſettled a ſchool here, the account we have this from does not however mention the numbers of ſcholars in it.

This would ſeem to be a headland, from its name the Naeſe, or Cape of Stroma.

STRONDEN, a place in the prefecture of Drontheim, in Norway. It ſtands on the river Nider, forty miles above the lower town of Drontheim towards the S. E.

STRONGFORD, the name both of a town and lake or bay in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland. See STRANGFORD.

STRONGOLI, *Stongylum*, an epiſcopal ſee of the Hither Calabria, confining on the Further, and in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It ſtands near the gulph of Tarento, not far from the Ionian ſea, upon a mountain, ſurrounded with high and craggy rocks. It lies about eight miles E. of San Severino, and a ſuffragan to it. Lat. 39 deg. 14 min. N. long. 17 deg. 46 min. E.

STRONSA, one of the Orkney-iſles, in the N. of Scotland, ſix miles long, and three broad, towards the S. E of Shaninſha, with two convenient harbours; one at Lingaſound, defended by a holm; the other at Stynie, fenced alſo by a well-inhabited and fruitful iſle to the N. E. of it called Papa-Stronſa, about a mile long, but narrow. Mr. Martin tells us, that, in his time, a gentleman at Stronſa had a ſon living who was 110 years of age. This likewiſe is a fertile and well-peopled iſle, being much reſorted to for the fiſheries.

In the S. E. angle is a peninſula called Rawfin, from which the reſt of the iſland is ſupplied with turf; and in its links were found, not many years ago, the fragments of a Roman urn.

A rock belonging to Stronſa, called Outkerrie, is noted for its excellent fiſhery.

STROUD, a town of Kent, not far from the end of Rocheſter-bridge; which though a diſtinct pariſh, is nearly contiguous to that city and Chatham. It formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, with a manſion here, which ſtill retains the name of the Temple Manor. Here is an annual fair on Auguſt 16, for toys.

STROUD, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire, on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Stroud-water, very conveniently for the woollen manufacture, particularly famous for its quality of dying ſcarlet broad-cloths and all other grain-colours; ſo that many clothiers live near and along its banks for twenty miles, with fulling mills upon it. Some of theſe are ſaid to have made formerly 1000 pieces of cloth a year. Here is a handſome church, having a ſpire ſteeple at the W. end, and a tower in the middle; a free-ſchool, charity-ſchool, and work-houſe. Its market is on Friday; the yearly fairs are on May 12, and Auguſt 21, for cattle, ſheep, and pigs. It lies about nine miles from Glouceſter, and ninety-three from London.

STRYMON, a river of European Turkey, which riſes on Mount Pangæus, in Romania or Thrace, and falls into the gulph of Conteſſa, in the Egæan ſea.

STRYMON, STRYMONA, or STRYMONIUM, a town of Macedon, in European Turkey, on the river of the ſame name. It lies about thirty miles W. of Philippi.

STUBCOPING, a town on the N. coaſt of Falſter, one of the iſles of Denmark. It is a place of ſome trade, as being the uſual paſſage from Seeland into Germany.

STUBNA, a town of Upper Hungary, near the E. ſide of the county of Turocz or Stretzen; ſome place it in Newſol, fourteen miles from Cremnitz. Here are ſeven hot baths in a fine plain, ſurrounded with hills, and much reſorted to.

STUDLEY, a ſeat of Mr. Aiſlabie's, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a fine garden, where is a variety of landſcapes, as plantations, lawns, temples, and grottos, hills of gentle aſcent, and ſteep precipices covered with woods, and ſurmounted by a noble Gothic tower, with a river below gently gliding in one part, and in another pouring down in cataracts. From one eminence is a proſpect of the town and minſter of Rippon juſt by, and far beyond it; and from another many gentlemen's ſeats, and the ſtately ruins of Fountain-abbey.

STULINGEN, a town in the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It ſtands thirty-five miles W. of Conſtance, belonging to the Duke of Furſtenburg. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 19 min. E.

STULWEISSNBURG, or STUHLWEISSENBURG, a county of the lower circle of the Danube, in Hungary. Its inhabitants are Hungarians, and ſome few Germans.

STULWEISSENBURG, a royal free-town in the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name. It ſtands in a moraſs formed by the river Sarwitz, but not ſtrong upon that account; and it had formerly good works, which have been demoliſhed. From the town go three very broad dams, between which are churches, houſes, gardens, and meadows; ſo that theſe parts like ſuburbs are more populous than the town itſelf. It has been taken ſeveral times, ſo as to be now in a declining ſtate. It at laſt fell into the hands of the Imperialiſts. It ſtands near the Platen ſee, about thirty-ſix miles S. W. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 31 min. N. long. 18 deg. 34 min. E.

STURBRIDGE, vulgarly called STURBITCH, a noted fair near Cambridge, &c. See under STOURBRIDGE.

STURMINSTER, a market-town of Dorſetſhire. It ſtands about 18 miles from Dorcheſter, and 122 from London. Two annual fairs are kept here for cattle and toys, on May 12, and October 24.

STURGAT, or STURGARD, the capital of Wirtemberg, and the ducal reſidence in the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It ſtands in a fruitful plain on the Neckar, over which is built a bridge. This city is pretty large, but the houſes are moſtly of timber.

The Duke of Wirtemberg's palace here, to which Prince the town belongs, is a ſtately free-ſtone fabric, being well-fortified, and having fine gardens, beſides a pretty collection of curioſities. It lies forty-two miles E. of Baden, and forty-five N. W. of Ulm. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 8 deg. 54 min. E.

The

The cabinet or muſæum here has a tolerable collection of antiques, buſts, and baſſo relievo's; but the moſt curious piece is the Jupiter Dolichenus brought hither by Patin from Marſeilles, repreſenting that deity in armour, and ſtanding on the crupper of an ox, exactly as the original in Montfaucon's antiquities. The hall is a very ſpacious room. In the arſenal is a ſeries of the Dukes on barbes, all as big as life, with ſtandards, trophies, &c. alſo the ſkin of a favourite horſe killed under the Duke at the battle of Hochſtet, with fine repreſentations of battles painted on the cielings.

STYRIA, the German STEIRMARK, is a duchy of Auſtria, lying between it and the Save, the former being on the N. and the latter with Carinthia and Carniola on the S. part of Sclavonia and Hungary on the E. and Saltzburg with part of Carinthia on the W. Including the county of Cilly, another part of Pannonia Superior, it is reckoned 130 miles E. and W. and 100 S. and N. being ſimply of itſelf 120 in the former direction, in ſome parts 30, and in others 80 from N. to S.

It is divided into Upper and Lower, or the Weſtern and Eaſtern Styria, according to the courſe of the Drave, which river runs through it. The country abounds in wine, fruit, fiſh, veniſon, iron-mines, ſalt, and ſuch plenty of corn that they have no vent for it. The Upper Styria, which is more healthy than the Lower, has abundance of ſheep and black cattle, but has no wine; for which article they barter wool, butter, cheeſe, &c. with Lower Styria.

The air being inſalubrious, peſtilential diſtempers are frequent, alſo the Hungarian fever, &c. but eſpecially that diſorder ſo common among the people who dwell at the foot of the Alps, namely, a ſtrange ſwelling under the chin, to which the poorer ſort are moſt liable, from their drinking ſnow-water that comes down into their rivers and brooks. Theſe ſwellings are ſometimes ſo extraordinary as to deprive them both of voice and ſenſe; for which reaſon there are generally hoſpitals in moſt towns for ſuch patients. The ſwellings ſometimes hang ſo much below their throats, that the poor women who ſuckle are obliged to turn them up before the child can get at the nipple.

The language of Styria in general is Sclavonic; but in their courts of judicature and public acts they uſe the High-Dutch, which is alſo ſpoken in Upper Styria with much more propriety than in the circle of Bavaria.

It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, who govern it by a Captain General, or regency ſettled at Gratz.

Their ordinary drink is a ſorry kind of ſmall beer, though the better ſort have a ſharp thin wine; but why travellers are better pleaſed with their entertainment here than in moſt other parts of the empire, as no reaſon for it is aſſigned, we cannot ſay.

SUABIA, a large circle of Germany. See under SWABIA.

SUALLA, or SWALLEY-HOLE, as our ſailors call it, near the village of the firſt name, in Cambaya, a province of the Mogul dominions, in the Eaſt Indies. The entrance is full of banks, which at low-water are almoſt dry, and near half a mile broad. Here all ſhips bound to Surat formerly anchored; but ſince 1666 none have the privilege except the Engliſh and Dutch, who have each a port here, with yards, warehouſes, gardens, &c. of their own; ſo that they run goods as they pleaſe. While ſhips lie here, which is commonly from September to March, the Indians, Perſians, Armenians, and Turks, pitch their ſtraw-booths along the ſhore like a fair, where they ſell callicoes, china, ſattin, cabinets of mother-of-pearl, ebony, ivory, agate, turquois, heliotropes, plantanes, arrack, &c. Here are numbers of boys who ſerve as interpreters, and go of errands for about two-pence a day; but will not eat nor drink with Chriſtians.

Ships of other nations lie at the bar twelve miles below Surat.

SUANA, a ſmall town of the Sieneſe, and duchy of Tuſcany, and in the middle diviſion of Italy. See SOVANA.

SUBEIT, an old city of Ducala, a province of Africa. It is ſurrounded with walls and towers, and ſituated on the river Ommirabi. It was once rich and populous. The inhabitants both of it and the neighbouring territory at preſent ſubſiſt chiefly by gathering honey and wax out of hollow trees, which amounts to a prodigious quantity, and moſtly ſhipped off for moſt parts of Europe.

SUBIACO, the ancient *Sublacum*, and *Sublaquem* of Pliny, in the Campagna di Roma, and middle diviſion of Italy. It was once a famous city of Old Latium, and ſo called from the river Anco, now Tiverone, which runs through three lakes before reaching this place. It ſtands on a hill, and on the confines of Naples.

There is hardly any thing worth notice in it, the caſtle here excepted, which is built in the antique ſtyle, and the principal church, a handſome ſtructure: but about a mile from the city is a Benedictine abbey, built on a high and fruitful rock, the Abbot of which is Lord ſpiritual and temporal of Subiaco.

SUCHEW-FU, or CHEU-CHEU, a capital city of Nankin, in China, and the next to it in rank. It is a large, populous, and rich place; vaſt multitudes being ſeen conſtantly coming and going upon the water to buy commodities or pay the cuſtoms. The Emperor's fleet of 9999 yonks paſſes annually from this port to that of Peking, in order to carry the tribute of the ſouthern provinces thither. They come in at the mouth of the Kyam, and after ſailing ſome hundred miles up that river, fall into the grand canal, and commonly take up ſix months in performing that voyage.

This city carries on a vaſt trade, not only with moſt cities of China, but alſo with Japan, from which empire it is only ſeparated by a narrow channel, which trading veſſels commonly croſs in two or three days with a good wind.

The brocades and embroideries made here are the moſt in requeſt, being not only the fineſt, but the cheapeſt in proportion. It is the ſeat of a Viceroy, with eight cities; namely, one of the ſecond, and ſeven of the third rank under his juriſdiction, all large and rich. Towards the water-ſide it has ſix ſtately gates, and as many towards the land. The territory about it is well-cultivated, and full of towns, villages, and fine ſeats.

SUCHUEN, or SE-CHEU, a province of China, which is divided into ten diſtricts under the ſame number of capitals. It is bounded on the N. by Kenſi, on the E. by Honiem and Hoguam, on the S. by Quecheu and Yunam, and on the W. by the mountains of India. Its capital is Ching-tu.

SUDBOURNE, a place in Suffolk, where is a fine ſeat of Lord Viſcount Hereford's.

SUDBURY, or CHIPPING-SODBURY, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire governed by bailiffs, in the great road from Oxfordſhire to Briſtol, and therefore is full of good inns. It has alſo a great trade by carrying lime and coals into Coteſwold. The church is ſpacious, though only a chapel of eaſe to Old Sodbury; and it has a good market on Thurſday for corn and other proviſions, eſpecially cheeſe, and reckoned the greateſt in England, except Atherſtone, in Warwickſhire. Here is a free-ſchool, beſides other charities. From hence runs a ſmall brook into the river Frome, which paſſes to the quay of Briſtol. The bailiffs have eighty-eight cow-paſtures in their gift for ſo many of the inhabitants, and eight acres of meadow for their own and their widows lives.

SUDBURY, or the *South Borough*, a mayor, &c. town of Suffolk, which ſends two members to parliament, with a fair bridge over the Stour, which river almoſt ſurrounds it. Here are three large churches, and it carries on a good trade in perpetuana's, ſays, ſerges, &c. The river is navigable as far as Manningtree, in Eſſex, for barges and ſmall craft. The buildings are pretty good; but the ſtreets, being unpaved, are ſometimes very dirty.

This was one of the firſt towns in which King Edward III. ſettled the Flemings, who introduced the woollen manufacture into England. Simon Theobald, Arch-

Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was beheaded in Wat Tyler's rebellion, and ſurnamed of Sudbury, as being a native of this place, is buried in a chapel of St. Gregory's church here.

In eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction the county is divided into the archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs for toys on March 12 and July 10. It lies about fourteen miles from Bury St. Edmund's, and fifty-four from London. It gives title of Baron to the Duke of Grafton.

SUDERKOPING, a town of Eaſt Gothland, in Sweden. It ſtands at the bottom of an arm of the ſea, with a pretty good trade; but is not walled.

Near this place are found cryſtal ſtones, ſome an inch, and others four or five inches thick. It lies about ſixteen miles W. of the Baltic, and ninety S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58 deg. 34 min. N. long. 16 deg. 21 min. E.

SUDERMANNIA, or SUDERMANLAND, a province of Sweden Proper, ſo called as being the reſidence of the aborigines of the country, and, with reſpect to Upſal and Upland, lying to the S. It is about twenty-four miles long, and half that in breadth. This province ſeems to be among the firſt which was inhabited and cultivated. The ſoil is fruitful, and very carefully occupied, having a good deal of arable and meadow land, with good paſtures, fine woods, profitable iron-mines, and ſlatting-mills, as alſo ſeveral lakes abounding with fiſh. Its ſite between the open ſea and the Maler-lake is extremely commodious with regard to trade. Beſides lakes, it has about eleven rivers. The principal lakes are the Maler, the Heilmar being about ſeven miles long, which by means of canals, ſluices, and the river Arboga, is united with the Maler-lake; and laſtly, Bafwen, in which are 100 iſles.

The chief ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants ariſes from agriculture and minery, likewiſe from hunting and the fiſheries; their trade is in grain, iron, and divers timber wares.

On account of the agreeable ſituation and fruitfulneſs of this province, the Queen-dowagers have their annuities or life-rents from it, and the Dukes take their title from this duchy.

It is divided into Sudermanland Proper, Sudertorn, lying between Stockholm and Sudertelge, being ſurrounded by the open ſea and the Maler-lake, and into Rekarna, between Hielmareſund and Strenguas, whoſe inhabitants, with regard to their dialect and dreſs, differ from all the others in the kingdom.

The biſhopric of Sudermanland is the fourth in rank, including fourteen probſties or priories. The province is divided into two landmanſhips or generalities, and theſe are ſubdivided again into fiefs.

SUEZ, the ancient *Arſinoe*, from which the iſthmus joining Africa with Aſia has alſo its name, is a ſmall city with an old caſtle, both now almoſt in ruins. It ſtands on the utmoſt northern verge of the Heropolitan gulph, or Red ſea. Here are about 200 houſes, with a neat little haven; but ſo ſhallow that large veſſels cannot enter into it, nor even galleys, unleſs firſt half-unloaded.

Near the harbour is a timber hutt ſhut up with a portcullis of the ſame materials, in which are nine culverines, all of the Turkiſh caſt, and one of them prodigiouſly long. There are other more modern cannon, but none of them mounted. The place is thin of people, except when any galleys put into it; and thoſe belonging to the Turks frequent this port: but the greateſt inconveniency is, that it has no freſh-water nearer than four or five miles. It ſtands about ſeventy miles E. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 30 deg. 5 min. N. long 34 deg. 36 min. E.

The gulph of Suez was once very famous, under the name of Sinus Heroopolites, and ſuppoſed to be the place where Moſes and the Iſraelites miraculouſly croſſed it on dry land. The iſthmus intercepting it from the Mediterranean ſea is about fifty leagues, though others make it much narrower. It was however formerly a place of conſiderable trade, carried on by th caravans between Cairo and it. But ſince the diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope, and the traffic opened to the Eaſt Indies by that way, this of Suez has ſenſibly decreaſed.

Several of the ancient Kings of Egypt attempted to cut open a way between the Red ſea and the Mediterranean at an immenſe labour and expence; particularly Nechus, or Pharaoh Necho, in whoſe reign a plan was laid for it, but in the execution, Herodote tells us, there periſhed 120,000 men, which diſaſter obliged that Prince to lay it aſide. The Ptolemys reſumed the work, but ſoon after left it off, under pretence that the Red ſea being higher than Egypt, it would infallibly be overflown by that means; or, according to others, for fear the waters of the Nile ſhould be ſpoiled by thoſe of the Red ſea. They however fell upon a much ſafer expedient, namely, to build a canal which ſhould join that river and ſea together, by which means the ports ſtanding on the latter began to become very famous and opulent, and the cities of Coptos and Berenice, both in Higher Egypt, were the center and mart for all the merchandiſe brought from India into this country: but ſince that canal has been neglected and let run to ruin, they are obliged now to carry thoſe merchandiſes by land from Cauna, built on the ruins of Coptos, to Coſſir, which is the port on the Red ſea where the caravans ſet out for Mecca, and is however performed at an eaſier rate from the plenty of camels in theſe countries.

SUFFOLK, or SOUTHFOLK, as the Saxons wrote it, denoting the ſouthern people, in contradiſtinction from Northfolk, or the people in the county N. of it, now Norfolk. This is a maritime ſhire, having the German ocean on the E. bounded by Cambridgeſhire on the W. the river Stour on the S. which divides it from Eſſex; and the rivers Ouſe the Leſs, and Waveney, on the N. ſeparating it from Norfolk. It is about ſixty-two miles long and twenty-eight broad, though theſe two dimenſions are by others computed variouſly, and much leſs. It contains about 40 parks, 22 hundreds, 32 market-towns, 575 pariſhes, and 206,000 inhabitants.

It is generally diſtinguiſhed into two parts, namely, the franchiſe or liberty of St. Edmund, and the Geldable; the former containing the W. part of the county, and the latter the eaſtern; each of which furniſhes a diſtinct grand jury at the aſſizes.

The air of Suffolk is very clear and healthy, even near the ſea-coaſt, the beach being generally ſandy and ſhelly, which either abſorbs or ſhoots off the ſea-water, and keeps it from ſtagnating or forming a noiſome and ſtinking mud; ſo that phyſicians reckon it as good an air as any in England.

Its ſoil is of divers qualities: that near the ſhore is ſandy, and full of heaths; yet abounding in rye, peaſe, and hemp, alſo numerous flocks of ſheep. High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, which is the inland part of the country, though abounding in wood, has a rich deep clay and marle, yielding good paſture-grounds, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part on the confines of Eſſex and Cambridge does alſo afford excellent paſture: and about Bury St. Edmund's, and ſo on to the N. and N. W. it is fruitful in corn, except towards Newmarket, which is moſtly heath, or a green ſward. The feeding of cattle and ſheep on turnips is ſaid to have been an improvement firſt ſet on foot in this county.

Its principal produce is butter and cheeſe, the latter of which is frequently in this county very much the worſe for the ſake of inriching the former, being ſometimes of ſo hard and horny a nature, as to require the force of the hatchet, if even this, without the exertion of the utmoſt ſtrength, can have any impreſſion towards dividing it: yet is ſaid to be much the better ſort for long voyages, by reaſon of its dryneſs, and the ſea in time ſo mellowing it, as to have been ſold for a ſhilling a pound. But how a callous curd ſo devoid of any unctuous quality, and produced from very cloſely-ſkimmed milk, ſhould ever come or grow mellow, as mocking all efforts of the knife, has very much the appearance of a paradox.

This

This county is in the dioceſe of Norwich. It formerly gave title of Marquis and Duke to ſeveral families, as it does at preſent that of Earl to a branch of the Howards; and, beſides two Knights for the ſhire, it ſends the ſame number for each of the following places, viz. Ipſwich, Dunwich, Orford, Aldborough, Sudbury, Eye, and Bury St. Edmund's.

SULLY, a ſmall town of Orleannois, in France. It ſtands on the Loire. It gave title of Duke to the famous Bethune, the favourite and prime miniſter of Henry IV. of France ſurnamed Le Grand; whoſe memoirs we have had lately publiſhed in an Engliſh dreſs, by the ingenious authoreſs of the Female Quixote, &c. It ſtands twenty miles S. of Orleans. Lat. 47 deg. 42 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

SULMONA, or SULMO, the ancient city of the Peligni. It ſtands in the Hither Abruzzo of Naples, in Lower Italy, on a plain ſurrounded with mountains, and between two rivulets which come from the Apenines, beſides the river Sora running by. It is well-built, and full of inhabitants; gives title of principality to the Borgheſe family, and is an Epiſcopal ſee.

This was the birth-place of Ovid, and Silius Italicus ſtiles it *Gelidus*, from the coldneſs of its ſite, and the abundance of its waters. It lies about ſixty-ſeven miles N. of Naples. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 54 min. E.

SULTANIA, once the metropolis of Aiderbeitzan, in Perſia, and a conſiderable city; but now moſtly in ruins. It lies at the foot of a mountain. Here are ſome public buildings remarkable for ſtructure and architecture, and ſaid to have 3000 habitations, built of earth, lime, and clay; with ſome caravanſeras and bazars, but not conſiderable. Here proviſions are very plentiful and cheap. The air is healthy, but the ſeaſons change almoſt every hour. It lies about 135 miles S. E. of Tauris. It had formerly 400 churches, but none of them entire, nor are there any Chriſtians now here.

SULTZBACH, a barren ſtony country of Bavaria, towards Franconia, in Germany. It had formerly conſiderable Counts of its own, who failing in it, came to a branch of the Neuburg family, from whom is deſcended the preſent Elector Palatine, which ſtill reſides in the town of the ſame name.

It is a ſmall place, with a caſtle on the top of a hill, near the river Vils. The Duke of Neuburg's palace here is ſtately, and the church is a fair ſtructure. The ſtreets are uniform, and the town pretty well-built; but ſeveral of the houſes are ruinous. One rivulet ſupplies them with water, from which they brew excellent beer. It lies twenty-nine miles N. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 11 deg. 54 min. E.

SUMATRA, one of the largeſt Indian iſlands, in the ocean of the latter name, in Aſia. It lies between lat. 5 deg. 30 min. N. and lat. 5 deg. 30 min. S. ſo that the equator paſſes through the middle of it, and between long. 93 and 104 deg. E. It is about 200 miles in length from N. W. to S. E. but in general not above 150 in breadth.

This is the firſt of noted iſlands which form the great Eaſt Indian Archipelago, the entrance into which is blocked up by this iſland and that of Java, which are a boundary ſeparating the Indian from the Chineſe ocean, only that in the middle there is an opening called Sunda ſtreights, for the propagation of commerce between the ſeveral parts of the world: it lies on the W. ſide of the peninſula of Malacca, having the ſtreight of this latter name on the N. E. which parts it from the peninſula beyond the Ganges; the great Indian ſea on the S. W. and the ſtreights of Sunda which part it and Java on the S. E.

Beſides the ſtreight between Sumatra and Java, called Sunda (which ſee) there are four other paſſages. 1. That between Sumatra and the peninſula of Malacca, through the ſtreights of Malacca, reaching from Achin to the Malacca ports: this is the ordinary paſſage from Bengal-bay and the Coromandel-coaſt to Borneo or China, and conſequently to the gulph of Siam, the coaſt of Cambodia, Cochinchina, and Tonquin-bay. 2. The paſſage from the bottom of Malacca ſtreights into the ſea of Borneo by the S. end of the Cherſonus Aurea, called the Streights of Sincapore, is a thoroughfare to the ſame parts as the Malacca ſtreights. 3. The ſtreights of Baing, between the E. end of Java and the Iſle of Bailey, is the ordinary paſſage to and from Celebes, or any other of the Spice Iſlands; and likewiſe to the S. E. part of Borneo, without touching at Batavia. And, 4. The ſtreights of Sappy, between Flores and the Iſland of Cambi. This, and ſome other paſſages, are often uſed to and from the Spice Iſlands and the Moluccas.

Sumatra is diverſified by high mountains covered with trees, fruitful valleys and plains, foreſts and rivers: but the air from the marſhes and periodical rains is very unhealthy, at which ſeaſon in moſt evenings are ſudden tempeſts, and ſudden calms. On the W. ſide of the iſland the air is the worſt, but on removing to Sillabar in the S. E. part, any languiſhing diſtemper is cured. The N. parts are very populous, and abounding in all neceſſaries: they have gold in good quantities from the rivers and mountains here, on which commodity depends the trade of Achem, bringing ſhips and merchandiſe from all parts of Aſia, and ſome from Europe. Here are alſo mines of ſilver, tin, iron, braſs, copper, &c. with ſulphur. It has no wheat or rye, but vaſt quantities of barley, honey, wax, ſugar, ginger, pepper, with which many veſſels are loaded yearly; and this and their gold they exchange for rice and opium from Bengal, &c. In their deſerts are elephants, tygers, rhinoceroſes, bears, deer, goats, porcupines, &c. and this is ſaid to be the only Indian iſland in which there are bears. The rivers are infeſted with crocodiles; but they have plenty of freſh and ſalt-water fiſh, buffaloes, horſes, and fowl of all ſorts. They have likewiſe diamonds, ſilk, bezoar, cinnamon, mace, cloves, millet, &c. alſo hyacinths and emeralds; cocoa, camphire, caſſia, and whole woods of wild ſandal, &c. Here are reeds, ſaid to be almoſt 3000 fathoms high, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pomegranates, pumplemuſes, plantains, mangoſteens, ſaid to be the favourite fruit of Sumatra, pine-apples, and all the fruits and roots common in the Eaſt Indies.

Some of the inhabitants are Pagans, but generally barbarous and treacherous Mahometans, which the Engliſh at Bencouli ſadly experienced in 1720, when they deſtroyed all they could lay their hands on. The women are proſtitutes. They cut off hands and feet for the leaſt crimes, and thoſe that are capital are puniſhed very cruelly. Their diet is rice, fiſh, cocoa-nuts, and herbs; their common drink is water. They have pretty good tradeſmen of all ſorts, for arms, &c. and for building bamboo-houſes. Their common language is the Malayan; though they can ſpeak ſeveral others.

In this iſland are many petty principalities, but all tributary to the King of Achem. It was formerly governed by Queens, to one of whom our Queen Elizabeth ſent a preſent of ſome braſs guns, &c. in return of which the Engliſh had ſeveral privileges granted them, who have ſtill ſeveral forts and factories here: and the capital is Achem.

SUMEREIN, a town of Lower Hungary, in the iſland of Schutt. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria; and lies about fifteen miles S. of Preſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 29 min. E.

SUMISCAHAB, a town near the frontiers of Arabia Petræa, in Aſia, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ancient *Saba*, or the country of the old Sabeans, who pillaged Job; and others that of the Magi, who came to adore the infant Saviour. It lies about 150 miles S. W. from Anna, and 270 ſouth-eaſtward of Jeruſalem.

SUNDA, a ſtreight ſo called in the Indian ocean, in Aſia, the S. part of which is the N. part of the Iſle of Java, and called Java-head; and its N. point is the S. part of the Iſle of Sumatra, known by the name of Flat-point. Between theſe two, being about ſix leagues aſunder, the ſhips from Europe paſs directly to Batavia or China, without touching in the Indies. They ſtretch at once E. from the Cape of Good Hope, and making no land till after traverſing the whole Indian ocean, they reach Java-head. This is the ordinary paſſage of Dutch veſſels from the Cape to Batavia, without

out touching at Ceylon or the Coromandel-coaſt. See SUMATRA.

SUNDA, is the name of ſeveral iſlands in and about the laſt-mentioned ſtreights of the ſame name; the principal of which are Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. The Dutch being maſters of theſe ſtreights, as alſo thoſe of Malacca, and having powerful fleets at Batavia, can interrupt the trade of the European nations to China or any other part beyond theſe two ſtreights, whenever they have a mind, and their jealouſy of the Spice-iſlands prompts them to it.

SUNDERBURG, a ſtrong town ſo called, as ſtanding on the S. part of the Iſle of Alſen, in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. It was formerly the reſidence of its Duke, which was in a ſtately caſtle. It ſuſtained the attack of the Swediſh General Wrange, ſo that he was obliged to quit the whole iſland. It lies about 104 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 24 min. N. long. 10 deg. 4 min. E.

SUNDERHAUSEN, a large open town in the lordſhip of the ſame name, and duchy of Swartzburg, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. In its arſenal is a remarkable idol of an unknown metal, which being filled with water by a hole in the crown of the head, then ſtopt up cloſe with a bung, and ſet over a fire, will ſweat very much, force the bung out, and the water afterwards in ſpouts; but whether the water they emitted will ſet wood in flame if it touch it, and cauſe a horrid ſtench, does not ſeem to merit belief in the former part; though Hubner relates it. It lies about eighteen miles S. of Halberſtadt.

SUNDERLAND, a ſea-port of the biſhopric of Durham. Its name denotes its being a particular precinct, with immunities of its own. It is populous and well-built, having a fine church in it. The ſea almoſt ſurrounds it at high-water. It ſtands on the S. bank of the Were, near its influx into the ſea, and has a briſk trade in coals, which in general are ſaid to burn but ſlowly; yet have thereby, it is ſaid, this advantage, that they make three fires: the Lumley coals, however, and others, are excellent.

The port being barred up, an act paſſed for cleaning it, and the ſhips were before obliged to take in their loading in the open road; which was ſometimes very dangerous to the keelmen or lightermen. They are here generally ſmaller than thoſe that load in the Tyne: yet in caſe of a wind at N. E. they can ſail, when thoſe at Newcaſtle cannot get over the bar of Tinmouth.

Sunderland has given title of Earl to ſeveral, particularly the Spencers, the laſt of whom was the famous miniſter in the reign of King George I. whoſe ſon came afterwards to be Duke of Marlborough, in right of his mother, that Duke's third daughter; and it ſtill continues in this family. It lies about 3 miles S. of Shields, 10 from Durham, and 263 from London.

Beſides coals, they trade in ſalt, glaſs, and other merchandiſe, as well to divers places in this realm as to foreign parts, having many rich merchants, tradeſmen, maſters of ſhips, and a great number of ſeamen belonging to the town.

SUNDERLAND, or rather SUNDERMANLAND (ſee SUDERMANIA) the moſt populous diſtrict of all Sweden. It is bounded on the N. by the Maler-lake; on the S. by Eaſt Gothland; on the W. by the Nericia; and it has the Baltic on the E.

SUNDI, an inland country of Congo, in Africa, with the river Zaire, on the N. though the Lords of Sundi have territories beyond it.

The nations here are fierce, and of uncommon courage; never paying their tribute but when compelled by an armed force. It is bounded on the S. E. by the countries of Batta and Pango, and on the N. E. by the kingdom of Makoko, and thoſe rocks of cryſtal at the foot of which Bancaor loſes itſelf in the Zaire.

The government of Sundi belongs of right to the preſumptive heir of Congo.

The province is divided into ſeveral governments, moſt of which being remote from the capital, and amidſt mountains inacceſſible, the people obey as they pleaſe; for being always armed, they keep the country in a continual commotion: ſo that the Chriſtian or Roman Catholic religion has made but little progreſs here.

The ſoil being much watered by rivers, is very fruitful, only it wants better cultivation; and nothing can conquer the lazineſs of the negroes.

The mountains are enriched with precious metals, but the turbulence of the inhabitants will not ſuffer them to be worked, the iron-mines excepted, from which arms and tools for huſbandry are made. To the N. of Zaire are very fine copper-mines, which are alſo worked; and the people of Loando come hither to purchaſe ſome.

The capital of the ſame name with the province laſt-mentioned, and the Governor's reſidence, is about ſix leagues from the great water-fall of the river Zaire.

SUNDIVA, one of the iſlands at the mouth of the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It lies about four leagues from the reſt, and as far from the continent. It is about twenty leagues in circuit, having three fathom water within a mile of the ſhore, which may ſhelter ſmall ſhips from ſtorms or the S. W. monſoons. It is but thinly inhabited, by an honeſt people, who ſell their cloth-manufacture amazingly cheap; as alſo proviſions of meat and fowl, it being a very fruitful iſland. It is divided into two parts by a channel, which is navigable at high-water.

SUNNEBERG, or SONNEBERG, a place of the New Marck of Brandenburg, in Germany. It ſtands on the river Werta. It was formerly the reſidence of the bailifs of Malta. It lies about fifty miles E. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 38 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

SUNNING, a village of Berkſhire, ſtanding on a fine riſe of ground, having the Thames in a valley below. It was formerly the ſeat of eight Biſhops, till tranſlated to Sherburn, and at laſt to Saliſbury; to whoſe Biſhop it has belonged ever ſince. It lies about a mile from Twyford, two from Reading, and four from Henley upon Thames.

SUNSWALD, or SUNDSWALD, the capital of Medelpadia, in Sweden Proper. It ſtands at the mouth of a river between two others, with a pretty good harbour. The coaſt hereabouts is very rocky for forty miles, and on the S. of this place.

SUNTGAW, a territory of the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, belonging now to France. It is bounded on the N. by Alſace; on the E. by the Rhine, which parts it from the Briſons; on the S. by Switzerland; and on the W. by the Franche-Comté.

SUPERIOR, or *Upper Lake*, the moſt conſiderable inland collection of waters among thoſe in Canada, in North America. It is above 100 leagues in length, and 70 where broadeſt, lying the furtheſt N. of all the lakes in that country. See CANADA.

SURAM, a ſmall city of Carthuel, in the eaſtern part of Georgia, and Aſiatic Turkey. Near it is a large fortreſs, and very regular, with a garriſon of 100 Perſians. Not far off is the country called by the Georgians Semachi, or the three caſtles, pretended to have been built by Noah's three ſons.

SURAT, the capital of Cambaya, a province of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It is a ſea-port, and the greateſt town for trade in all the Mogul's dominions. It ſtands on the river Tapta or Tapee, being as broad here as the Thames at Windſor, with the defence of a ſlight wall, and ſome antique forts; alſo a caſtle at the S. end of the town, and a garriſon, and independent of the governor of the town, who lives in great ſtate.

The number of inhabitants in this place is computed at 200,000; many of whom are very rich merchants, both Mahometans and Pagans; but conceal their wealth for fear of the avarice of the Mogul and his Governors. Here the Moors, Banians, Armenians, Arabs, and Jews, carry on a much greater trade than the Europeans. The Engliſh, Dutch and French have factories at Surat; but the Engliſh have the greateſt ſhare of the commerce, their Eaſt India company's affairs being managed in the new factory by a preſident and council; under theſe are all the little detached factories of this nation ſettled within the country on the coaſt, and that of Malabar, as far

far as Ceylon, are directed; the factory of Surat being the head ſettlement on this ſide, as fort St. George is on the other. The preſident lives in great ſplendor, with the ſtate of a little Prince; and out of his council, conſiſting of five members, are elected the Deputy-governor of Bombay, and the agent for Perſia.

When the Engliſh firſt ſettled here, about the beginning of the 10th century, the Portugueſe very much diſturbed their commerce; till by an entire victory obtained by the former, in which above 1500 Portugueſe were killed, with an inconſiderable loſs on their ſide, Sir George Oxendon, the preſident in 1660, ſo well defended the merchants from the ravages of the rebel Rajah Sevagee, that the Mogul preſented him with a robe of honour, granting the Engliſh other privileges at the ſame time; which though afterwards revoked, they have ſtill the preference of all foreigners.

The ſtreets of Surat are lined with ſhops for all ſorts of goods. Their artiſts are very ingenious, particularly in marquetry, or inlaying and working in ivory.

The Dutch of all the Europeans pay the leaſt cuſtoms here for their goods, ſince, by the advantage of their men of war in India, they can block up the Mogul's ports, and oblige the government to ſubmit to their terms.

The revenues of the province are kept at Surat, which, with the cuſtoms, are ſaid to amount annually to 162,500 l.

Mahometaniſm, according to Ali's ſect, is the religion ſettled by law. Their chief feſtival is at the new moon. At their Ramadan or Lent, which is the new moon in November, the Governor has a grand proceſſion.

The moſt numerous ſect are the Banians, and another numerous ſect are Perſees, ſometimes called Gaures, or worſhippers of fire; concerning whom, ſee an excellent account publiſhed in 1630, by Mr. Lord, one of the company's chaplains: the French have a little church here, with a few capuchins; and though there are above an hundred different ſects at Surat, they never quarrel.

The Moors or Mahometans having the law in their own hands, as is the caſe over all India, diſtribute juſtice to thoſe who pay the moſt for it.

The fields hereabout are all plain, and the ſoil fruitful on the land-ſide, but ſandy and barren lands towards the ſea. Proviſions are plentiful and cheap here. The city is very naſty, with a dunghill almoſt at every door; yet they are ſeldom troubled with the plague, the exceſſive heat evaporating the noiſome ſmells, and the rains waſhing away the filth.

There are no fine houſes, except ſome belonging to the Banians and Mooriſh merchants, terraſſed a-top, and the Engliſh, Dutch, and French: thoſe of the meaner ſort being of cane, covered with palm-leaves. The ſtreets are wide and commodious, though paved for their haekneys, which are a ſort of coaches drawn by oxen.

The Engliſh or Eaſt India company's houſe is ſpacious and well-fortified, having terrace-walks, with a neat oratory, refectory, warehouſes, &c. though the old and new company's ſervants, notwithſtanding their union, have coaleſced in amity.

Here are Engliſh merchants, who live independent of the Eaſt India company, under the protection of the government, notwithſtanding all the repreſentations of the company to the contrary.

Surat is the propereſt place in all India for a virtuoſo, here being an aſſemblage of the curioſities from the coaſts of Africa, Malabar, Arabia, Perſia, Indoſtan, &c. beſides a great collection of agats, cornelians, and other precious ſtones of Cambaya, which are to be met with in its bazar or market-place.

Beſides ſeveral articles imported hither from England, as wine, beer, fine hats, worſted ſtockings, &c. are coarſe cloth, and ſeveral other woollen manufactures; ſome of the latter being exported from thence to Bantam. There is a commerce carried on here in numerous articles from Perſia, China, &c. At the Dutch factory are ſold ſpices from Batavia. The European factories here are obliged to refund the Moors, if any of their veſſels ſhould be taken by pirates.

The Surat gold is ſaid to fetch twelve or fourteen per cent. in Europe; and its ſilver ſurpaſſes that of Mexico.

Here, travellers tell us, are ſeveral hermaphrodites, who are obliged to wear a man's turban, with womens apparel. Many of the common people maintain themſelves by cleanſing of lacque, and making it into ſticks for ſealing-wax; of which the Engliſh and Dutch export great quantities. The Banians are very magnificent at their weddings. The floors of the upper and lower rooms, are of terras, and their windows of iſinglaſs and oyſter-ſhells. There are no public-houſes, either in the city or country; but the caravan ſerves travellers to ſleep and dreſs their victuals in.

Moſt nations have their diſtinct burying-grounds out of town. The Perſians expoſe their dead to vultures; but in that belonging to the Dutch is a monument, with three capacious punch-bowls, where thoſe of that nation, according to the requeſt of the tippling commander buried there, often make merry: without the town are pagods, where the Muſſelmen are buried with their heels uppermoſt. And at Pulpara, two miles off, there is a ſeminary of Brachmans.

Surat lies 10 miles E. of the Indian ocean, 30 S. of the harbour called Swalley-hole, 160 N. of Bombay, and as many S. of Cambaya. Lat. 21 deg. 10 min. N. long. 72 deg. 25 min. E.

SURDIN, or TZERDIN, one of the principal towns in Permia or Permeſky, a province of Eaſtern Muſcovy: and this is all the account we find of it.

SURE, SEWER, or SWIRE, a noble river of Munſter, a province of Ireland; which riſing from Bladin-hill, runs through the county of Limeric, and ſo through Lower Oſſory, then through Thurles (where was a barrack formerly for horſe); from whence it paſſes through Holy croſs, and then by Caſſil, Cahir-caſtle, and Clomell; where quitting this county, it becomes a boundary to thoſe of Waterford and Kilkenny.

SURGERES, a town of Aunis, in France. It gives title of Marquis to a branch of the Rochefoucaud family. Here are kept ſeveral markets, in which is carried on a conſiderable trade in horſes. It lies about four leagues from Tonnay Boutonne, and ſix from Rochelle to the E.

SURGUT, a poor, thinly inhabited, and worſe-built town of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia. It ſtands on the N. E. ſide of the great river Oby. The people in the whole territory are ſo miſerably poor, as not to be able to furniſh themſelves with cloaths. They cultivate but little land, and that very indifferently; their ſubſiſtence ariſes entirely from their hunting of ſables, ermines, black foxes, beavers, &c. with which theſe parts abound. Some of them they catch in traps, and others they hunt with dogs; trafficking for their ſkins. Here the ermines are the fineſt and largeſt in all Siberia; and the black foxes ſkins fetch 2 or 300 rubles, ſo high is the value put upon them. Hyenas and beavers are in great numbers here. The former animal is ſo nimble and rapacious, as often to throw itſelf from a tree, upon a hart, deer or elk, fixing its claws and teeth ſo faſt, that they ſhall not be able to ſhake them off with all their ſpeed; but at laſt ſink down dead under the pain of fatigue. The ingenuity of the beavers in gnawing large trees with their teeth, and other particulars of that kind, &c. which the Siberians are full of, we will not dwell upon, as they might exceed all belief; unleſs the like accounts of caſtors and other creatures in different countries, related by authors of credit, might ſeem in ſome meaſure to countenance the fact; though ſtill perhaps with a ſtrong admixture of the fabulous.

SURINAM, the principal ſettlement of the Dutch, in Guiana (which ſee) a province of South America. The French and Engliſh were ſucceſſively maſters of it, the former quitting it as unhealthy, and the latter making no great account of it, did readily ſurrender it to the Dutch, who under the protection of the ſtates of Zealand began to ſettle here in 1674. This colony is now pretty powerful and flouriſhing; and its chief trade conſiſts in the produce of the country, as ſugars, cotton, gum, tabacco, dying-wood, &c. They have ſeveral forts belonging to it, and the ſettlement extends itſelf about thirty leagues above the river Surinam. Lat 6. deg. 32. min. N. long. 56 deg. 21 min. W.

SUROY, an iſle of Norway, a little more ſouthward than the famous Northcape, the uttermoſt headland of Europe this way; where are ſome churches for Chriſtian worſhip, though the people on the continent are ſtupid idolators.

SURREY, one of the counties of England. It is contiguous on the W. to Berkſhire and Hampſhire; on the S. to Suſſex; on the E. it joins Kent; and the river Thames parts it from Middleſex on the N. It is about 34 miles long from Rotherhithe in the E. part of the borough of Southwark, to Trenſham in the W. 21 in breadth from the Thames on the N. to Awfold on the S. containing in that ſpace 13 hundreds, 140 pariſhes, 10 of which are in Southwark and the parts adjacent; alſo 11 market-towns, 35 vicarages, 450 villages and hamlets, with 171,000 inhabitants.

This is a healthy county, having in it ſeveral royal palaces, with numberleſs ſeats of nobility, gentry and merchants, more eſpecially in the parts W. of London, and along the Thames that way. Yet the air, as well as the ſoil of the middle and extreme parts, differs greatly; for the climate of the latter is mild, very fruitful in corn, and hay, with a fine intermixture of woods, fields, and meadows, eſpecially on the S. part about Holmſdale, and on the N. towards the Thames: but the air is bleak in the heart of the county, which, a delightful ſpot here and there excepted, is open ſandy ground or barren heath: for which reaſon this county has not been improperly compared to coarſe cloth, with a fine liſt or border. In ſome places are long ridges of hills or downs; with warrens for rabbits, ſhelter for hares, and parks for deer.

Its principal rivers, beſides the noble Thames on its N. ſkirts, are the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle, which abound in fiſh; the laſt of theſe excells particularly in fine trout.

The chief produce of this county, beſides corn, are box-wood, walnuts, and fullers-earth; which laſt article, ſo ſerviceable in the cloathing trade, is ſold at a groat a buſhel from the pits near Ryegate.

It gave formerly title to the Earl, who in the abſence of King Henry VIII. at the ſiege of Tournay, fought the bloody battle of Floddenfield in Northumberland, againſt the Scots under James IV. in which that King fell, fighting valiantly at the head of his nobles, and thereupon his men were routed. At preſent it gives title of Earl to the Duke of Norfolk, and ſends to parliament, beſides two Knights of the ſhire, two members for each of the boroughs of Southwark (the largeſt place in the whole county, and an appendant to London) Blechingly, Ryegate, Guildford, Gatton, and Haſlemere.

SURUGA, or SURUNGA, a maritime city, and capital of the province of the ſame name, and iſland of Niphon, in Japan, an empire of Aſia. It was particularly noted as the reſidence either of the Emperor's eldeſt ſon or brother, who were Governors in a large and ſtrong caſtle, with high walls, towers, &c. The place has run to decay ſince one of theſe unfortunate Princes was ordered to diſpatch himſelf for rebellion, which he did by ripping open his belly.

Saris tells us, that in his time it was as large as London and Southwark; and that the Emperor ſometimes reſided here. The Engliſh were once allowed to trade thither, the ſuburbs being chiefly inhabited by merchants and tradeſpeople, then very numerous and wealthy; whilſt the city was filled with quality and gentry. In the road between this city and that of Jeddo, is the idol Dabi, made in gilt copper, in the form of a man kneeling, and about twenty-two feet high.

Suruga ſtands on the ſouthern coaſt; and coins money from the coupans downwards. Lat. 35 deg. 23 min. N. long. 142 deg. 30 min. E.

SUS, SUZ, or SOUSE, a province of Morocco, in Africa, which, with the province of Darah, and the Further Sus, includes the greateſt part of that kingdom. It is bounded on the N. by Mount Atlas, which divides it from the province of Hea; on the E. by the great river Suz, which parts it from Gezula; on the S. by the Numidian ſands or deſert; and has the Atlantic ocean on the W.

Several branches of Mount Atlas ſpread themſelves into this province, by which means it is mountainous on the N. ſide; but moſt part of it towards the W. and S. is a flat and fertile country, being well watered by the rivers Sus and Magarib, from which are cut ſeveral canals: along the banks of theſe are ſome of the moſt delightful gardens, orchards, &c. abounding in all ſorts of fruit-trees, eſpecially the palm, though the dates are inferior to thoſe of Numidia.

The inhabitants are moſtly Barabars, and much richer and noble than thoſe of Hea, eſpecially ſuch as live in towns and in the lowlands, where they cultivate great quantities of ſugar-canes, rice, corn, and have fine paſtures.

The overflowing of the Suz, like the Nile, greatly enriches the territories through which it runs; and their harveſt is ſeldom later than May. Here they make large quantities of indigo from a plant growing ſpontaneouſly, which is of a very vivid colour. They have mines of alum and copper, beſides the gold-mines of Tibar, called by the natives Nacknacki, the produce of which is carried off annually by the caravans, who alſo deal in ſlaves and other merchandiſes, particularly ambergris, often found along the coaſt.

Upon the Sheriffs ſubduing of Tingitania, Suz was given by the eldeſt to his younger brother, upon paying him homage for the ſame; but the latter ſoon made himſelf King of Morocco, Fez, and other provinces of Numidia and Libya, at the ſame time annexing Sus to his empire.

On the W. ſide of the river Sus is Cape Aguer, thought to be Ptolemey's *Uſagium*, where the Portugueſe built Santa Cruz; but they were driven out by that Prince before the dethroning of his brother, and built Tarudant at ſome diſtance from it; where he reſided, till he made himſelf maſter of Morocco. To the ſouthward of this cape is that called Nan or Non, this being thought by them to be the *ne plus ultra* with regard to ſailing.

The principal mountains in this province are only ſo many branches of the great Atlas, diſtinguiſhed by particular names, on which are bred numbers of horſes; the valleys and plains ſupplying camels and dromedaries. The inhabitants of ſome of theſe are ſtout and warlike, being often at war with each other.

Moſt of the inhabitants of Sus are wealthy, and have every thing neceſſary for life, wool and woollen cloth excepted; with which the Chriſtians ſupply them. They are all Mahometans, but have a high veneration for St. Auguſtine, born, as they believe, at Tagoaſt, a city in the province. They are generally more warlike and polite than the other provinces of Morocco.

Its capital is Meſſa, the ancient *Temeſt*, at the foot of Mount Atlas.

SUSA, a marquiſate of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It is a very mountainous country, which opens ſtill more and more as one comes from the frontiers of Savoy towards Turin. It lies along the foot of the Alps, with Piedmont on the E. and Dauphiny on the W.

This was anciently a country of conſiderable ſtrength and extent, and inhabited by the Seguſiani; but now ſubject to the Duke of Savoy. At preſent it is hardly above twenty-three miles long, and eight broad. It is ſo dry and barren on the N. ſide, from the inacceſſible height and cold of Mounts Genevre and Senis, that a great part of it is uninhabited; and there are but three paſſes between the long valley of Pragelas and that of Suſa, and theſe impaſſable in winter by reaſon of ſnow, which covers the country above half the year.

The above-mentioned famous Mount Senis, which begins towards the W. in Savoy, lies moſtly in this marquiſate, and the river of the ſame name, or Semar, which iſſues from a lake on its top, runs through very narrow valleys to quite below Suſa. The other principal river here is the Doria.

The Waldenſes, who formerly dwelt in a large valley of Suſa, to which belonged thoſe of Meane and Mathias, were driven out in 1603.

It gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Savoy, now King of Sardinia.

SUSA, the ancient *Seguſium*, the capital of the laſt-mentioned marquiſate, and valley of the ſame name, on the Doria.

Doria. It is now a ſmall place, and only fortified with a wall; but here is a ſtrong garriſon, being reckoned one of the keys of Italy: but the citadel on a rock near the town has been diſmantled. It has for three centuries paſt been the bone of contention between the houſes of Bourbon and Savoy, which has not a little contributed to its preſent decay. It is ſurrounded with high mountains, which command it every way.

Among the ſeveral remains of antiquity here, is a triumphal arch of marble, built by King Cottus, in honour of Auguſtus. The lowlands about the town are well-watered, and fertile. The city hath ſome fine churches, monaſteries, and nunneries; and hath been taken and retaken ſeveral times. It ſtands about a quarter of an hour's walk from Fort Brunette, between three and four miles from the confines of Dauphiny, and eighteen from Turin. Lat. 45 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. E.

SUSA, called in Scripture SUSHAN, its modern name is *Suſter* or *Tuſter*, the capital of Chuſiſtan, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. This was formerly the winter-reſidence of the Perſian monarchs, as Ecbatana was their ſummer one. It is large, and ſituated near the mountains on the Zeymare, which falls into the Tirtiri. Here Alexander the Great found 50,000 talents of gold, beſides ſilver and ineſtimable jewels. It lies about 122 miles S. W. of Iſpahan.

SUSA, or SOUSA, a province of Africa, where was an ancient Roman city, built on a rock near the ſhore, oppoſite to Penteleria, and one of the neareſt to Sicily of any of the African cities. Its haven is large and commodious, where the pyrates revel at will. The inhabitants, though moſtly mariners, are reckoned a civil trading people. Some about the city follow weaving, others make earthen-ware and feed cattle. The territory round it produces barley, figs, olives, dates, with paſtures.

Suſa is well-walled, and defended by a ſtout caſtle and garriſon, with a Governor in it. Here is a pretty good trade in oil, honey, wax, and eſpecially the tunny-fiſh, which they catch and pickle at this place, being in great requeſt. It is however much decayed from its ancient opulence.

SUSDAL, a duchy or circle of the Moſcow government, in European Ruſſia. It is bounded on the N. by the Wolga, which ſeparates it from the principality of Golitz; on the S. and E. by Wolodimer; and on the W. by the duchies of Roſtow and Jeroſlaw. It is very narrow from N. to S. but extends itſelf from E. to W. about forty-five leagues. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, which fertilize the flatlands; but abounds in large foreſts well ſtocked with fallow and other game; alſo wild-beaſt, the furs of which fetch a good price.

SUSDAL, the capital of the laſt-mentioned circle of the ſame name, ſtands in its ſouthern part, on the river Cleſma. It is an inland town, moſtly built of wood, and the ſee of a Biſhop (formerly of an Archbiſhop, and the metropolis of Ruſſia); but has fallen into decay. Here is a ſtately nunnery of St. Braſil, in which Eudoxia Teodorowna, the firſt conſort of the Czar Peter I. was ſhut up after her divorce. It lies about 100 miles N. E. of Moſcow. Lat. 57 deg. 5 min. N. long. 41 deg. 58 min. E.

SUSIANA, the ancient name of Chuſiſtan, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. See SUSA and CHUSISTAN.

SUSSEX, a county of England, during the heptarchy called the country of the South Saxons. It is bounded on the W. by Hampſhire; on the S. by the Britiſh channel; on the N. by Surrey; and on the E. by Kent. Its extent along the channel is ſixty-five miles, and twenty-nine in breadth. It is divided into 6 rapes, with a caſtle, river, and foreſt to each; and it is further ſubdivided into 65 hundreds, in which are reckoned 312 pariſhes, 123 vicarages, 1 city, 18 market-towns, 1060 villages, hamlets, and chapelries, with about 129,000 inhabitants.

In this county are few good ports, by reaſon of its rocky ſhore, ſhelves or ſand-banks; which the S. W. winds, ſo common on our coaſts in winter, are continually accumulating.

Its principal rivers are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouſe, and the Rother: but none of theſe will admit a veſſel of 500 tons, by reaſon of the ſand and beach thrown up by the ſea into their mouths. Beſides theſe, there are likewiſe the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Aſhburn, and Aſten, which have all, as well as the former rivers, their ſource and exit in this county.

The air along the coaſt is aguiſh; but is ſweet and healthy on the Downs. The ſoil differs, for the hilly parts are leſs fruitful, and the valleys deep and dirty, but fertile withal; eſpecially the Weald, which produces plenty of oats and hops. The air here, though foggy, and not reckoned unwholeſome by the natives, cannot, one would think, be ſaid to be eligible or altogether proper to breathe in. The roads in this part are the worſt in England at bottom; for the huge trees, many of which are carried in ſummer through the Weald upon a tug-carriage, which is commonly drawn by a ſcore of oxen, and left for other tugs to fetch up, make ſo little way to the Medway, that ſometimes one of them is two or three years in getting to the King's yard at Chatham, eſpecially if the rains ſet in; the whole ſummer not being ſometimes dry enough to render the roads paſſable.

On the coaſt are very high green hills, called the South Downs, and well-known, eſpecially to the dealers in wool or ſheep; there being great numbers of the latter bred here, whoſe wool, which is very fine, has been too often clandeſtinely exported to France, &c. by farmers and jobbers, commonly called owlers or woollers; either probably from this illicit traffic being generally carried on at night, in alluſion to the well-known practice of that nocturnal bird of prey at the ſame ſeaſon; or from a vulgar corruption of wool, the article in which theſe ſecret enemies to their country traffic.

Smuggling, or running of brandies, teas, &c. in return from France and Holland, uſed alſo to be much carried on in theſe parts; but the juſt ſeverity of our laws has quite cruſhed that pernicious commerce within theſe few years; moſt of thoſe unhappy dealers having either ſuffered a capital puniſhment, or been ſentenced to tranſportation beyond the ſeas.

Many parts of the Downs, being a fat and chalky ſoil, are very fruitful both in corn and graſs. The middle part of the county is delightfully intermixed with meadows, paſture-grounds, groves, and corn-fields; the laſt of which produce wheat and barley. The north quarter is covered moſtly with woods, from which abundance of charcoal is made, the royal docks ſupplied with timber, and the iron-works with fuel, there being not only plenty of ore on the E. ſide towards Kent, but ſeveral large furnaces, forges, and water-mills for both worked and caſt-iron; and though reckoned more brittle than that metal which comes from Spain, yet cannon are founded with it; and the beſt gunpowder in the world is made in this county, particularly at Battle. A good deal of its meadow-grounds is turned into ponds and pools for the driving of hammer-mills by the flaſhes.

Suſſex is particularly famous for that delicious bird the wheat-ear, which is ſo highly prized, and is fatteſt when the wheat is ripe. They are of the magnitude of a lark, and taken by digging a hole in the ground, in which is laid a horſe-hair gin, and then neatly covered with the graſſy ſide of the turf downwards; this bird being ſo very timorous, that even the ſhadow of a cloud paſſing by will frighten them into theſe fatal cavities. They are ſo fat, that they cannot be carried far without tainting, and even in plucking they muſt be handled but very tenderly, and as little as poſſible.

The Andradſwald, in Latin *Anderida Sylva*, from an adjacent city of the former name once here. The Britons called the foreſt Coid Andred; and we term it at preſent the Weald of Suſſex. It was anciently 120 miles long and 30 broad, including ſome parts both of Kent and Surrey, and was then only a deſert or ſhelter for deer and wild hogs. Here is found talc, a white and tranſparent mineral like cryſtal, full of ſtreaks and veins, which after calcination and various other chemical proceſſes, is ſaid to make a curious white-waſh, and in phyſic is a great aſtringent.

This county has given title of Earl to ſeveral fa-

miles;

milies; but now to that of Yelverton, Talbot Lord Viſcount Longueville having been ſo created by King George I. It ſends to parliament two Knights of the ſhire, and the ſame number of members for each of the following boroughs of Horſham, Midhurſt, Lewes, Shoreham, Bramber, Steyning, Eaſt Grinſted, and Arundel.

The vaſt numbers of ſheep fed every year in Romney Marſh in this county, and ſent up to the London markets, are rather larger than thoſe of the ſhires of Leiceſter and Lincoln. The ſtalled or houſe-fed oxen, as being kept within the farmer's ſheds or yards, towards the latter ſeaſon of the year, and for the winter-markets of the above-mentioned metropolis, are generally reckoned the largeſt beef in England.

In the ſame marſh are found large trees lying horizontally under-ground, as black as ebony, and fit for uſe, when dried in the ſun and air; of which great numbers are found in the like marſhy or moſſy grounds throughout the iſlands.

SUSTER, or SCHOUSTER, alſo TUSTER, the ancient *Suſa*, in Chuſiſtan, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. See SUSA.

SUSTEREN, a town of Juliers, a diſtrict in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. It belongs to the Elector Palatine. It lies twelve miles S. of Roermunde. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 58 min. E.

SUTERA, a town in the Val di Mazara, and iſland of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It ſtands between the rivers Platani and Salſo, a conſiderable way inland, and not far from the confluence of the aforeſaid rivers. This town is thought to ſtand on the ſite of the ancient Sutrina.

SUTERA-HILLS, a remarkable eminence in the vicinity of Edinburgh, the capital of the kingdom of Scotland.

SUTHERLAND, ſometimes called *Dornoch*, from its principal place; the natives call it *Chattow*, evidently from the Catti, or original Cattanachs, a ſhire in the North of Scotland, including Strathnavern, or Lord Rea's country, on the N. W. It is bounded by Caithneſs on the E. and N. E. the diſtrict of Aſſynt in Roſs-ſhire on the W. the reſt of Roſs and the German ocean or branches of it from the Murray-firth on the E. and S. E. Its extent from E. to W. is about ſixty miles, and from S. to N. thirty. But Templeman makes the former dimenſions eighty-eight, and the latter forty-two, with an area of about 2310 ſquare miles.

This country is very hilly, but not ſo mountainous as Roſs-ſhire. It is fitter for breeding of cattle than bearing of corn, of which it ſeems to have leſs than Roſs-ſhire, yet has a ſufficient quantity for domeſtic conſumption, though Roſs exports large quantities into its neighbouring parts. Between Dornoch, and even the Mickle-ferry, quite to the Little-ferry, and the caſtle of Dunrobin, there is nothing but a ſandy down for a conſiderable tract, only ſtocked with rabbits, and the ſoil in general looks thin. Below Dunrobin caſtle are moſt delightful and ſpacious links along the ſtrand. A gradual diminution of corn, both in quantity, largeneſs of body, and prolific quality, is perceptible to a tranſient view from Murrayland, Roſs-ſhire, Sutherland, Caithneſs, and the Orkneys, till the laſt and loweſt gradation of it in Shetland, and the utter want of it under the Pole. It ſeems chiefly adapted for paſturage, and their grazings or ſheallings among the hills are of no inconſiderable account for breeding of cattle, and their produce of butter and cheeſe. It abounds in fiſh, particularly on the coaſt, the white, teſtaceous, and cruſtaceous ſorts; it has wild-fowl, ſheep, black cattle, as already hinted, and deer: but whether thoſe in the Arkhill mountain have forked tails, is a part of natural hiſtory we cannot aſcertain. It has ſeveral foreſts, three in particular, beſides numbers of leſſer woods, yielding hawks and ſtore of game; which the inhabitants now or formerly were very fond of hunting. Here is plenty of iron-ſtone, and ſome pearls, we are told; alſo free-ſtone, lime-ſtone, and good ſlate in abundance. It is ſaid likewiſe, that here is found ſome ſilver; and it is alſo ſuppoſed, that in Duirneſs, a pariſh in Lord Rea's country, and preſbytery of Tong, there is gold; but no attempts yet known have been made to work either.

Here are alſo hills of white marble, a thing uncommon, according to Camden, in ſo cold a climate; and as a proof of the moderate temperature of the climate and ſoil, though ſo far north, ſaffron grows in it very well, namely, in the gardens of Dunrobin; beſides this, wall-fruit, and other vegetables of a more ſouthern production, thrive extremely in Lord Rea's gardens near his ſeat, the only thing of the kind in that diſtrict towards the Pentland-firth before the time of the late Lord, who, with his other extraordinary qualities, was a curious virtuoſo, and great philoſopher.

In ſeveral parts of Sutherland there is much ſalmon-fiſhing, beſides plenty of other inland fiſh. The valleys are very pleaſant and well-inhabited: it is ſaid that no rats will live in this ſhire, a fact which we cannot vouch, though they ſwarm in Caithneſs, a ſhire adjacent to it.

Peculiar to this country is a bird, called by the inhabitants Knag or Knack, much reſembling a parrot, and has its name from the digging its neſt with the beak into the trunk of oaks.

The weſtern and S. weſtern parts are more mountainous and woody than the others. It produces excellent bear (not beer, though made from it) called Bigg, a ſpecies of barley. It has numbers of rivers, which, though ſmall, are full of fiſh, and render the adjacent valleys very fruitful. Here are above ſixty inland lakes, which abound in fiſh, wild ducks, and wild-geeſe, with ſeveral other fowls: the largeſt lake is Lough-Slinn, through miſtake called Lough-Fynn, which is about fourteen miles long. In many of theſe are iſlands, which in ſummer are very pleaſant habitations or ſhealls. In ſhort, the country is full of bays, rivers, or lakes, and ſcarcely any part (for towns they have none, except Dornoch) but what is waſhed by freſh or ſalt water. Theſe bays, and its ſea-coaſts, abound with ſeals or ſea-calves (ſometimes whales, which generally accompany the herring-ſhoals on which they feed) with ſalmon and ſhell-fiſh. It has conſequently commodious havens or roads for exportation of their produce, namely, barley, ſalt, coals (of both theſe latter they have little or none, at leaſt not made nor worked) alſo ſalmon, beef, wool, ſkins, hides, butter, cheeſe, tallow, &c. with great numbers of good fat cattle ſold at their annual fairs in Dornoch about Martinmas, yet but ſmall-ſized.

This ſhire gives title of Earl to the Sutherlands, more latterly the Gordon family, by matrying the heireſs of Sutherland, from which the preſent Earl is a deſcendent; but he has reſumed the ancient name. They were hereditary Sheriffs and Admirals of the county, till, if we miſtake not, ceded to the crown by a late act of Parliament for a valuable conſideration.

The Earl of Sutherland was at the head of the well-affected clans, &c. in the year 1715.

Beſides the Earl's ſeat of Dunrobin, on the eaſtern coaſt, is a houſe belonging to him in the iſle Brora, which he makes uſe of when he comes to hunt deer, theſe abounding in it.

The whole gentlemen of the country hold their eſtates of the Earl; and as there are no free Barons here which hold their lands of the crown to entitle them to a royal barony, as is generally the caſe in the reſt of the kingdom, theſe have the chuſing of the Knight for the ſhire: the Sutherland and Rea families have ſometimes conteſts on this head; but by compromiſe they generally make it up, and Mr. Mackye, one of Lord Rea's ſons, is the preſent member.

With regard to Strathnavern, the N. W. part of Sutherlandſhire, ſee STRATHNAVERN.

SUTRI, or SUTRIUM, once a famous Roman colony. It ſtands among rocks on the Pazzuolo, in St. Peter's Patrimony, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. Its Epiſcopal ſee has been annexed or tranſlated to Nepi, and is now very much on the decline. It lies about three miles S. E. of Ronciglione, and eighteen N. W. from Rome.

SUTTON,

SUTTON, a parish of Bedfordshire, the first ecclesiastical preferment of the learned Stillingfleet, once a Dissenter, and afterwards Bishop of Worcester, who wrote his Origines Sacræ at his first coming here.

In this parish is the capital mansion of the Bourgognes; Sir Roger of this name having presented the abovementioned Stillingfleet to the living. It lies about two miles S. of Potton.

SUTTON-COLEFIELD, a market-town of Warwickshire, in a fine air, and among woods, but the soil barren. Here are annual fairs on Trinity-Monday, and November 8, for sheep and cattle. It lies about 20 miles from Warwick, and 105 from London.

SUTTON-WALLS, a vast Roman camp in Herefordshire, on a hill over-looking a beautiful valley, not far from Hereford. It stands on the Lug, and was formerly the residence of King Offa, who treacherously murdered King Ethelbert here. The latter was buried in the neighbouring church of Marden, in a marsh by the river-side, but afterwards removed to Hereford city and enshrined; but his monnment has been destroyed, and no trace remains of it now.

SUZ, a province and river of Morocco, in Africa. See Sus.

SUZANNE, *St.* formerly a considerable place of Mayne, in France; having now only about 1000 inhabitants, with a royal court of justice. It stands high on the little river Ernée, and is about ten leagues from Le Mans.

SUZE, or SUSA, *La*, a town of Mayne, in France, on the Sarte. It has a castle, and gives title of county, its jurisdiction extending over thirty parishes; and sixteen fiefs hold of it. It lies about four leagues from Le Mans.

SWABACH, or SCHWABACH, one of the four bailiwics into which the Marquisate of Anspach, in the circle of Franconia, in Germany, is subdivided.

SWABIA, or SUABIA, once *Allemannia*, the Germans call it *Schwaben*, and the French *Souabe*, in Latin *Suevia*, from some tribes of the Suevi that came from its N. parts; but afterwards appropriated to the Hermunduri, the most considerable among them inhabiting that now called Swabia. It is a circle of Germany, divided between several Princes, Bishops, and free-cities; as the house of Austria, the Dukes of Wirtemberg, the elector of Bavaria, and the Princes of Baden; besides the Imperial cities of Augsburg, Ulm, &c.

The modern Swabians retain the courage of their ancestors, and are capable of all military fatigues; but both sexes are addicted too much to venery, and are not extraordinary civil, hating all strangers, and almost as superstitious as the Italians; for though the religion which they profess in general is the Lutheran, there are Papists, Calvinists, and Jews among them.

In this country, particularly Wirtemberg, the hangman is company for the best, every fresh execution giving him a title of honour; and after performing a certain number, he is complimented with the degree of Doctor of Physic: but at the same time a pastoral life is not only despised, but abhorred by the Swabians, the meanest peasants excluding shepherds from their company. Men, women, and children, like the ancient Suevi, plait and tie their hair.

Swabia is bounded on the N. by the Palatinate and Franconia, on the S. by Tyrol and Switzerland, on the W. by Alsace, and on the E. by Bavaria. Its extent from N. to S. is about 110 miles, and from E. to W. 130.

The air is healthy, and the soil in general fruitful; and though some parts are mountainous and woody, yet the hills afford mines of silver, copper, and other metals, and the forests a great deal of pine or fir timber; besides great store of game, and good breeds of horses, with black cattle and sheep. The other parts yield considerable quantities of corn, wine, and flax. The inhabitants chief employment is in the manufacture of linen-cloth, of which large quantities are exported abroad.

Its principal rivers are the Danube and Neckar, the sources both being near each other in the principality of Furstenburg: but a great part of Swabia is also watered by the Rhine.

It is commonly divided into the Upper or Austrian Swabia, and the Lower or Imperial Swabia; but with regard to this distinction geographers are not agreed. It is further subdivided, taking it in the course of the map, 1. Into the marquisate of Baden, and this between two Princes of the same family; namely, Baden-Hochberg or Baden-Baden, sometimes simply Baden, who is a Roman Catholic; and Baden-Dourlach, who is Lutheran; but it tolerates Calvinists and Roman Catholics. See BADEN. 2. Ortnaw or Mornaw, separated by the Rhine on the W. from Alsace. 3. Brisgaw, on the E. side of the Rhine. 4. Suntgaw and Montbeliard, with the bishopric of Basil; though the two former are in Alsace, and the latter in the Franche-Comté; yet they lie in the circle of the Upper Rhine. 5. The countries of Furstenberg and Nellenburg, with the bishopric of Constance. 6. The marquisate of Burgaw, belonging to the house of Austria. 7. The county of Walbourg. 8. The principality of Hohenzollern, in the two branches of Hechingen and Sigmaring. 9. The imperial cities of Augsburg, the capital of all Swabia, Ulm, Dunkelspiel, Gingen, &c. 10. The duchy of Wirtemberg, in Lower Swabia; with several other imperial cities and forest towns, the latter belonging to the house of Austria. All these see under their proper words.

SWAFFHAM, a market-town of Norfolk. It stands about twenty-three miles from Norwich, and ninety-four from London.

SWAKEN, or SUAQUEN, in the province of Danfila, and coasts of Abex, in a town on a small island of the same name, opposite to, and not far from the bay of Suakin. This is one of the best sea-ports on the coast, the entrance into which is through a narrow streight reaching to a lake, in which is an island, on which stands the town. The houses are of stone and mortar. It was formerly the residence of a Caffre Prince, now of a Turkish Governor, under the Basha of Cairo. The inhabitants are Turks and Arabs. But relators clash with regard to the dimensions of the town and the island.

SWALBACH (see SCHWALBACH) a town in the lower part of Catzenellebogen, and Upper Hesse, in Germany.

SWALDALE, a subdivision of the North Riding of Yorkshire; so called from a valley through which the river Swale runs. Here Paulinus Archbishop of York, is said to have baptized 10,000 Saxons in a day. This is a pretty broad pleasant dale, with grass enough, but bare of wood; though hard by is Swaledale forest, in which are hardly now any trees.

SWALE, a small river of Yorkshire, which rising on the confines of Westmoreland, and running S. E. through the last mentioned Swalesdale, passing by Richmond, where it forms a water-fall, and at length falls into the Ouse.

It gave name to an ancient family, the last of whom was Sir Solomon Swale, of Swale-hill, in Swaledale, by the river Swale. A clerk of the Exchequer, observing that this family held their estate from the crown, and that they had omitted renewing the tenure for many years, procured a grant of it for himself from the crown; upon which several law-suits ensued, but only to the increase of Sir Solomon's misfortunes, who died a prisoner in the Fleet; yet, it is said, not till the knavish clerk had first made away with himself.

SWALE, *East* and *West*, the two mouths of the river Medway, the former of which falls into the sea, and the latter into the Thames. See MEDWAY.

SWALLEN, a port of India, in the province of Cambaya, and East Indies, in Asia. It lies on the Indian ocean, where ships load and unload merchandise for Surat; and is about twelve miles N. W. of that city. Lat. 21 deg. 34 min. N. long. 72 deg. 20 min. E.

SWALLOWFIELD, once the seat of the Earl of Clarendon, in Windsor-forest, in Berkshire, and about twenty miles W. from London.

SWANDEN, or SCHWANDEN, a parish in the canton of Glaris, in Switzerland, which is entirely Protestant, and where those of that communion hold their general diet. It stands near the confluence of the Lint and

Sarneff. Next to the parish of Glaris, this is the largest in the whole canton.

SWANPOOL, a place near the city of LINCOLN, which see.

SWANSCOMB, a place in Kent, so called, it is said, from a camp of Swain or Sueno here. It is memorable among the Kentishmen, as a large body of their ancestors, after having in a manner surprised William the Conqueror, by covering their approach to his army with green boughs, valiantly offered him battle, unless he agreed to confirm to them their ancient privileges: and this latter alternative he wisely consented to; for the turn of a battle in their favour, might have quite ruined him and his whole enterprise of invation.

SWANSEY, a well-built town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales. It is governed by a Portreve. Here is a very good harbour and considerable trade, especially for coals and culm, which are exported to Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and even to Ireland, 100 sail of ships being often seen here at a time loading of coals.

It holds a great correspondence with Bristol; and stands on the river Twye or Taw, and on the Bristol channel. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, which are well furnished with necessaries, and therefore well frequented from the neighbouring places. The annual fairs are July 13, August 26, October 19, and the two following Saturdays, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It lies about thirty-two miles W. of Caerdiff. Lat. 51 deg. 40 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. W.

SWANSNEST, or CARY's SWANSNEST, a point of land in New North Wales, and northern countries of America, to the eastward of Cape Southampton, between the Welcome and Baffin's-bay.

SWART-FORT, or SWARTE-SLUYS, i. e. *the Black Sluice*, in Latin *Clausulæ Nigræ:* a strong fort in Overyssel, one of the seven united provinces; it stands on the Vecht, where it falls into the Swarte-water, two miles above Genemuyden to the E. The Bishop of Munster took it in 1672, and enlarged its works, so as to be in a condition to repel the Dutch, after three attempts; but it surrendered at last.

SWARTZBURG, or SCHWARTZBURG (which see) a county or duchy of Upper Saxony, in Germany. There are two of this name; the one on the S. side of the bishopric of Erfurt, and the other on the N. The former in some maps is placed between the duchy of Saxe-Weymar on the N. and Saxe-Altenburg on the S. The Swartzburg on the N. lies between the counties of Hohenstein and Stolberg on the N. and Saxe-Halle, Saxe-Naumberg, and Saxe-Mersberg on the S. and W. being about forty miles long, and twenty-five broad.

Here is a castle of the same name, on the river Schwartza, and in the upper part of the country. It gives title to an ancient family divided into the three branches of Sunderhausen, Rudelstadt, and Arnstadt, the last of whom was extinct in 1716.

SWARTZ, a fort of Upper Hungary, within a mile of Newhausel, where are boats hollowed out of a single piece of wood like canoes, with which they cross the largest rivers.

SWARTZENBURG (see SCHWARTZENBURG) a county in the circle of Franconia, in Germany, between the margravate of Anspach and bishopric of Bamberg. It gives title to a Prince, who has other considerable estates in Westphalia and Swabia. He is hereditary master of the horse to the Emperor, and judge of the sovereign tribunal at Rotweil.

SWATZ, SCHWATZ, or SCHWAS, a town of Tirol, and circle of Austria, in Germany. It is well-built, and has a fair and large parish-church, covered with copper. The houses in general are of brick; and in the neighbourhood are mines of silver. It lies about three leagues from Inspruck.

SWEDEN, in Latin *Suecia*, one of the northern kingdoms of Europe, comprehending the greatest part of Scandinavia. It is bounded on the S. by the Baltic sea, the Sound, and the Categate or Skagerack; on the W. by the unpassable mountains of Norway; on the N. by Norwegian or Danish Lapland; and on the E. by Muscovy. It lies between lat. 56 and 69 deg. N. and between long. 10 and 30 deg. E. being upwards of 800 miles long from N. to S. and 50 broad from E. to W. including the Bothnic and Finnic gulphs; besides, great part of this country is covered with several large lakes, some of which are above eighty English miles in length, and twenty in breadth; also with rocks, mountains, forests, woods, heaths, and marshes; so that the habitable part has a very small proportion, comparatively speaking, to the extent of the whole. It is in general a wretched cold country, with few navigable rivers in it, but abundance of cataracts.

The soil, in those places which are capable of cultivation, is tolerably fruitful, though seldom above half a foot deep, and frequently for that reason plowed with ease by a maid and an ox: the best parts are the little spaces between the rocks. Sometimes the seed only raked among the ashes of burnt trees, produce a plentiful crop; but this custom of destroying the woods, has, on account of the danger arising from it, been limited in some measure. The valleys, were the inhabitants industrious beyond what necessity obliges them, would produce at least corn sufficient for their own consumption; but as matters now go, they cannot subsist without great importations of all sorts of grain from Livonia; out of which, and other provinces, the Russians drove them about the beginning of this century; as also from the parts of Germany adjacent to the Baltic: notwithstanding which supplies, the poorer sort of people in parts remote from traffic, are obliged to grind the bark of birch and fir trees, as also mix their corn with it, and chaff or chopped straw, in order to make bread; and even of this they have not always plenty. The more northerly parts of Sweden and Lapland hardly produce any vegetables.

The cattle are generally very small, nor can the breed be bettered by introducing larger from other countries, as in summer the grass is poor, and in winter they are half-starved for want of fodder; the people being sometimes forced to unthatch their houses in order to keep part of their cattle alive. Their sheep bear a very coarse wool, fit only for cloathing the peasants. Their horses, especially those of Finland, are hardy, strong, sure-footed trotters, and for that reason fit for sleds, their only method of carriage in winter.

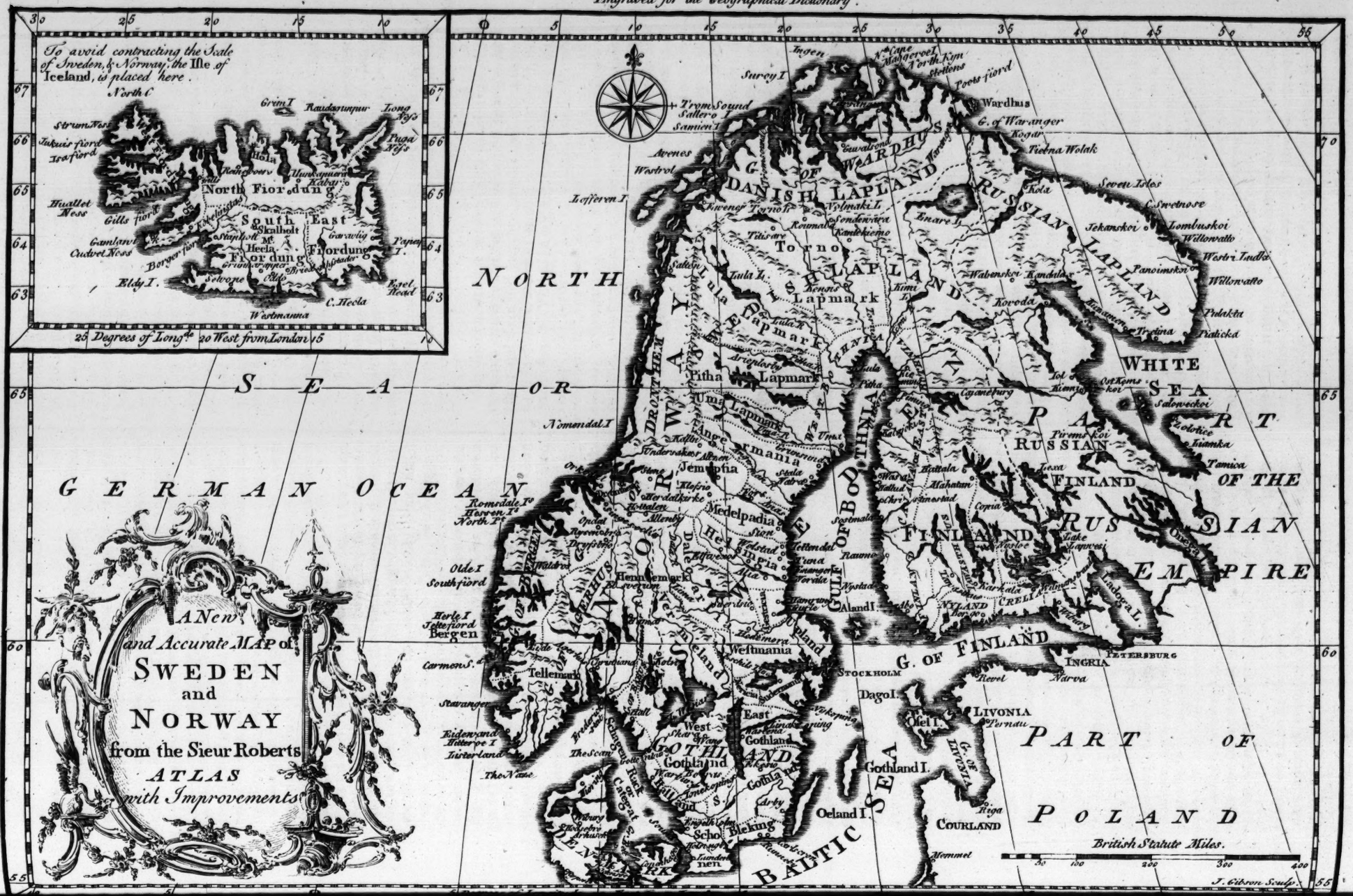
Bears, elks, deer, and hares, which are very plentiful, are hunted in these parts for their flesh; as are wolves, foxes, wild-cats, &c. for their furs and hides. They are generally very dexterous marksmen in shooting at game. Here are few parks, and those meanly stocked, on account of the charge of feeding the deer all winter. There are no rabbits in these countries, but what are brought in and kept tame. In winter foxes and squirrels turn greyish, but hares grow white as snow.

Fowl, both tame and wild, are very plentiful, and good in their kind, except some sea-fowl, which taste fishy. The most common are orras and keders, the former are as big as a hen, and the latter of the size of a turkey: as also partridges, and a bird something like them called yerpers; with great numbers of small birds, as thrushes, blackbirds, and sydensewans, the last of the magnitude of a fieldfare; having some of their feathers tipped with scarlet, being denominated from their beauty on that account. Pigeons they have; but those of the woods are few, by reason of the hawks, which with eagles, and other rapacious fowls, abound mostly in the northern and desert parts

The principal lakes of Sweden are the Vetter, the Wenner, and the Maeler: the first lies in East Gothland, the second in West Gothland, and the last empties itself at Stockholm. These, and many others, numbers of which have no outlet, are not ill-stored with salmon, pike, perch, tench, trout, eels, &c. also great plenty of streamlings, which is a fish less than a pilchard, and being salted, vast quantities of them are distributed all over the country. And in some parts the poorer sort eat the seals flesh.

The gulph of Finland, which separates Sweden from that province, abounds with seals or sea-calves, from which a considerable quantity of train oil is made and exported;

Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary.



BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

exported; and in the lakes of Finland are great numbers of pikes, which, ſalted and dried, ſell very cheap. Among the lakes, and on the coaſt, are innumerable iſlands, of which in all Sweden above 6000 are inhabited, the reſt being either bare rocks or covered with wood.

Their vaſt foreſts and woods cover much of the country: theſe are moſtly pine, fir, beech, birch, alder, juniper, and ſome oak. The Dutch begin now to export from thence boards and maſts.

In Sweden there is a mine of ſilver, and another of copper, beſides innumerable mines of iron and forges, from which, beſides naval ſtores and wooden-ware, ariſe the chief commodities of the country: in return for which they receive from abroad, ſalt, wines, brandy, cloths, ſtuffs, tobacco, ſugar, ſpices, linen, and ſeveral other ſorts of goods, which commonly balance their exports, and ſometimes exceed them.

The management of the trade in Sweden has always been chiefly in the hands of ſtrangers, many of the natives wanting either capacity, induſtry, or application, and all of them ſtock, to carry it on.

As the winter in Sweden commonly begins very ſoon, there being about nine months of it; ſo the ſummer immediately ſucceeds it, the heat of which is ſo intenſe, the ſun almoſt continually ſhining, that it often ſets the woods, it is ſaid, on fire, which hardly ſtops till it comes to ſome lake or very large plain. In this ſeaſon the fields are covered with a variety of flowers, and the whole country overſpread with ſtrawberries, currants, &c. growing on every rock. Wall-fruits are as ſcarce as oranges. They have cherries of ſeveral ſorts, and ſome tolerably good, which cannot be ſaid of their apples, pears, or plumbs, which are neither common nor well-taſted. All kinds of roots are in great plenty, and theſe eſpecially are a great ſupport to the poorer inhabitants.

The ſun at the higheſt is above the horizon of Stockholm eighteen hours and a half, and for ſome weeks makes continual day: in winter it is but five hours and a half; but the moon, whiteneſs of the ſnow, and clearneſs of the night, ſo well ſupply the defect, that travelling by night is as uſual as by day. They have ſtoves within doors, and warm furs abroad, the meaner ſort uſing ſheep-ſkins and the like; a neglect or failure in which occaſions the loſs of noſes, &c. and ſometimes of life, unleſs the part affected or nipped by the keen froſt be carefully rubbed with ſnow till the blood returns to it.

The ſame in the main may be applied to Finland, only no mines have yet been diſcovered here, and the Finlanders are more hardy and laborious; alſo more clowniſh and ſuperſtitious than the Swedes.

The crown of Sweden was anciently elective; but in the reign of Guſtavus I. who aſcended the throne in 1523, it was made hereditary in his male iſſue in a direct line of ſucceſſion, with this reſervation, that in default of ſuch iſſue, the right of election ſhould return to the ſtates. But Queen Chriſtiana, the laſt of Guſtavus's deſcendants, abdicating the crown, ſhe perſuaded the ſtates to confirm the right of ſucceſſion on the deſcendants of her couſin Charles Guſtavus, Count Palatine of the Rhine. In 1682 the ſtates agreed that the daughters ſhould ſucceed, in caſe the male heirs failed. Thus the crown became hereditary, and ſoon after Charles XI. made it an abſolute monarchy; whoſe ſon, the famous Charles XII. carried his authority to the higheſt pitch of deſpotiſm. Upon his death at Frederickſhal, and the execution of Baron Gortz his prime miniſter, his ſiſter Ulrica Eleonora renounced for ever all abſolute power for herſelf and her ſucceſſors, determining to hold the government in the ancient form which it happily enjoyed in former times. Upon her recommendation, her conſort the hereditary Prince of Heſſe was elected King, and it has hitherto continued in the ſame manner, with very little interruption; ſo that it is now in the ſame form, under Adolphus Frederick, Duke Adminiſtrator of Holſtein Eutin, and Biſhop of Lubeck, the preſent King, who married one of the ſiſters of the King of Pruſſia; in whoſe time ſome little ſtir has been made to alter the form of government; when Dr. Blackwell, a gentleman of Aberdeen, loſt his head, but all to no purpoſe.

The ſtates of Sweden are compoſed of deputies from the nobility, clergy, burghers, and peaſants, who meet once in three years, or oftener, in the general diet at Stockholm. The nobility conſtitute a body of 1000, the clergy 200, the burghers 150, and the peaſants 250. They ſeparate into four houſes, and chuſe a ſecret committee, compoſed of an equal number from each body. Matters in each houſe are concluded by a majority; and if any of theſe bodies differ from the reſt, the point remains unconcluded.

Next to the ſtates is the ſenate; and in all matters tranſacted by the King, he muſt have the conſent of the former, or at leaſt of the latter.

The five great officers of the crown, who reſide each in a tribunal with ſome ſenators, are the Drotſer or chief juſtice, the Conſtable or preſident of the council of war, the Admiral, the Chancellor, and the Lord High Treaſurer.

The revenues of the King of Sweden are reckoned at a million ſterling.

The forces of Sweden, before the loſs of Livonia and their German dominions of Bremen, Verdun, &c. amounted to about, 60,000 men, which Charles XII. augmented to double that number.

Sweden has at preſent no other dominions in the empire than that part of Pomerania lying N. W. of the river Pene, with the iſland of Rugen, and town of Wiſmar.

Chriſtianity was not received into Sweden till about the ninth century, and not in Finland till near 300 years after; and if not firſt preached, was at leaſt eſtabliſhed by Engliſh divines, the chief among whom was St. Sigifrid Archbiſhop of York: he and three nephews were martyred by the heathen Goths; as was St. Eſkill, with other Engliſh, by the Swedes. St. Henry, an Engliſh Biſhop, accompanying St. Erick in his expedition to Finland, converted it to Chriſtianity; but he was martyred by the Infidels, and is buried at Abo.

The Reformation here, as well as in Denmark and Norway, begun ſoon after the neighbouring parts of Germany had embraced Luther's tenets: and now Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion, and is never diſturbed by non-conformity, no other ſects, nor the Romaniſts, being tolerated. The church is governed by an Archbiſhop, namely, Upſal, with a revenue not above 400 l. and by ten Biſhops; under the latter are ſeven or eight ſuperintendants. Over every ten churches is a Provoſt or rural Dean.

The number of churches in Sweden and Finland is ſhort of 2000, to which the addition of chaplains and curates will increaſe the clergy to about 4000; who are all ſaid to be the ſons of peaſants or meaner burghers, their dues ariſing from glebe-lands and one-third of the tythes, the other two-thirds being annexed to the crown for pious uſes. The clergy, however, have generally wherewithal to exerciſe hoſpitality, and are the conſtant refuge of poor travellers or ſtrangers. Many of their churches are adorned with ſculpture, gilding, painting, &c. and all of them are kept neat, being furniſhed with rich altar-cloths, copes, and other veſtments; and, as in all Lutheran countries, they have a crucifix on the altar, though not for adoration.

Learning can plead no great antiquity in this country, the univerſity of Upſal not having been founded quite 400 years; and there are few monuments extant of an earlier date, but only funeral inſcriptions cut on rocks and rude ſtones, but generally without any date, in the ancient Gothic language and Runic characters. The moſt curious piece of learning among them is the original tranſlation of the Evangeliſts into the Gothic, done above 12 or 1300 years ago by Upſala, a Biſhop of the Goths in Thrace. Guſtavus Adolphus was a great patron of learning, as was alſo his daughter Queen Chriſtiana, who was a pretty ſcholar herſelf. Beſides the univerſity of Upſal, there is only that of Abo, another in Lunden in Schonen having been diſcontinued. In each dioceſe is a free-ſchool to fit boys for the univerſity; alſo a trivial ſchool, as it is called, to teach reading, writing, and pſalmody. But there are not

above

above five or ſix hoſpitals in the whole kingdom, with a little alms-houſe in each pariſh, ſupported by the charity of the inhabitants.

Marriages in Sweden are totally governed by the will of their parents, and founded upon intereſt. In their wedding-entertainments they have ever affected pomp and ſuperfluity; as alſo in their funeral ſolemnities.

The general diviſion of Sweden is, 1. into the Gothic kingdom, including Eaſt Gothland, Weſt Gothland, and South Gothland; 2. Sweden Proper; 3. Nordland; 4. Lapland; and 5. Finland.

SWEDT, or SCHWEDT, a town of the New Marck and Brandenburg, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It ſtands on the Oder. It is an appenage of a ſon of the Brandenburg family, giving him title, with a palace here. It lies about forty-ſeven miles N. E. of Berlin.

SWEIDNITZ (ſee SCHWEIDNITZ) a duchy and town of Sileſia, in Germany.

SWEINFURT (ſee SCHWEINFURT) a town of Franconia, in Germany.

SWERIN, the capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg, in Germany. It ſtands on the lake of the ſame name. It was an epiſcopal ſee under Bremen, but ſeculariſed as an equivalent for Wiſmar. The Duke has a caſtle here, in which he impriſoned the burgomaſters of Roſtock in 1716, and did not ſet them at liberty till they renounced their privileges upon oath. It lies about twenty-three miles S. of the Baltic, and fifteen of Wiſmar. Lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 27 min. E.

SWERNICK, or ZWORNICK, a town of Boſnia, in European Turkey. It ſtands on the Drino, and on the confines of the province of Servia; and lies eighty miles W. of Belgrade. Lat. 44 deg. 36 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

SWILLY, or LOUGH-SWILLY, a ſalt-water lake in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, into which runs a river of the ſame name, near the little market-town of Letterkenny It runs inland above twenty miles S. is about five miles broad at its entrance, has an iſland called Inch, and abounds with fiſh. On its ſides are ſeveral villages and gentlemen's ſeats, and 1000 ſail may ride ſecurely here for twenty miles in length, and a mile in breadth. But here is no trade, and only a few fiſhing-boats for herring and ſalmon; of which there is here vaſt plenty.

SWINESHEAD, or SWINSHEAD, in the diviſion of Holland, in Lincolnſhire, has a ſmall weekly market on Thurſday, and two fairs annually, viz. on the ſecond Thurſday in June, for horſes, flax, hemp, &c. and on the ſecond and third of October, for drapery, pedlary, &c. It lies 29 miles N. E. of Lincoln, 6 almoſt W. of Boſton, and 110 N. of London.

This is the place (and not Swinſtead, as has been falſely inſinuated) where King John was poiſoned by one Simon a monk; and though the abbey has for forty years paſt been rebuilt out of the ruins of the old one, ſtill the effigy of this monk is to be ſeen in the wall, cut in baſſo relievo on ſtone, with the repreſentation of a cup in his hand, very perceptible; though the figure has ſuffered much by time and bad uſage.

At this town is a large church, with a ring of ſix good bells; and the living is a vicarage.

For the above account we are obliged to an ingenious correſpondent, a native of the place, and a very candid encourager of our work. He adds, all hiſtorians that he has read, have blundered in their account of Swineſhead. And he goes on,

There is a village near Bourne, in Lincolnſhire, named Swinſtead, that has a yearly fair for ſheep, &c. on or about the 20th of October; but this could never be the place above-mentioned, for one very good reaſon, becauſe the King came to Swineſhead abbey ſoon after he croſſed the waſhes from Lynn in Norfolk; which Swineſhead lies almoſt contiguous to the waſhes: it was in theſe waſhes the King loſt his baggage, carriages, and part of his men.

SWINNA, one of the Orkney iſlands, in the N. of Scotland, a little W. of South Ronalſa. It is ſmall, but produces ſome corn; with a good fiſhery on its coaſts, and a ſlate-quarry upon it. The whirlpools near it are called the Wells of Swinna.

SWINTHAM, a bottom of Surry, beyond Croydon, which is entirely filled with water, guſhing out of the chalky hills, about eight miles from the town, and on the road to Ryegate, forming a large river at the town-end, and then turning to the left, runs into the river, which riſes in Croydon. This the natives here, as thoſe do about Burlington in Yorkſhire, concerning the Vipſies, imagine that this water never guſhes out but againſt a famine; and this at Swintham has not happened above thoſe eighty years.

SWISSEVERNESS, or rather SIFFIVERNESS, a place in Codecote pariſh, in Hertfordſhire, where, in 1627, is ſaid to have been a moſt prodigious walnut-tree, covering ſeventy-ſix poles, the weight of the boughs at laſt cleaving the trunk, for which tree the proprietor had been offered 50l. Out of it were got nineteen loads of plank, thirty of roots and branches; alſo a gunſtock maker of London had as much as coſt 10l. carriage.

SWITZ, or SCHWITZ, *Pagus Suitenſis*, one of the thirteen Swiſs Cantons; and though only the ſecond in the rank of the petty cantons, gives name to the whole country, as here probably the firſt confederacy began. See SWITZERLAND. It has the lake of the four cantons on the W. the canton of Uri on the S. that of Glaris on the E. and thoſe of Zurich and Zug on the N. on which ſide it alſo abutts on the lakes of theſe two cantons. Its extent from N. to S. is about twenty-eight miles, and from E. to W. twenty-three.

The ſoil and government here are the ſame as in that of Uri. Its principal revenue is from the cattle. Among its mountains are only three valleys, yielding little corn, and no wine.

The inhabitants are very brave, and good huntſmen; but their land is moſtly paſture. They have few traders, except taylors, ſhoemakers, and carpenters; many of which are very poor. The men make the cheeſe, which makes it the more valued at market; and they have hardly any trade abroad.

A very level and fruitful part of this canton is La Marck, on the frontier, between the Helvetians and Rhetians, or Griſons, ſeparated by the Lint or Livement.

Its capital of the ſame name, and the Latin *Siurtia*, is large, with handſome ſtructures, as a pariſh-church, two Capuchin convents, a nunnery, town-houſe, hoſpital, arſenal, &c. It ſtands on the Muſe or Mutta, and in a valley between hills, generally covered with ſnow. It lies about two miles from the Lucern-lake, and ten from the town of that name. This is the ſeat of the regency.

SWITZERLAND, the country of the thirteen Swiſs Cantons, their allies and ſubjects, was that of the ancient *Helvetii*. It is bounded by the Suntgow, the Hircynian foreſt, and other parts of Swabia, on the N. by the lake of Conſtance, alſo Tyrol and Trent, on the E. by Savoy, Milan, and other provinces of Italy, on the S. and by Burgundy and the Franche-Comté on the W. It is about 260 miles long, and upwards of 100 broad; ſome parts of Italy and France being now included in it, which did not belong to the antient *Helvetii*.

Though Switzerland lies between Lat. 45 and 41 deg. N. yet lying among the Alps, the higheſt mountains of Europe, whoſe tops are moſt part of the year covered with ſnow, the air is much ſharper than in more northerly latitudes. As the whole country is thus ſequeſtered by high mountains from the neighbouring parts, hardly any one canton but is divided from the reſt by a ridge of hills, which yield good paſture; and on ſome are corn-fields, particularly Berne, two thirds of which is a level country, abounding in grain: but the ſoil in general does not produce it in any great quantity, ſtorms of cold rains frequently deſtroying the fruits of the earth; for which reaſon, in plentiful ſeaſons, they lay up corn in granaries; and to retrench all ſuperfluity, they prohibit the wearing of gold, ſilver, ſilk, thread-lace or jewels, with public ſhows. The three ſmall cantons of Uri, Switz, and Underwald, in order to free themſelves from the tyranny of the Emperor's Vicars

Vicars or Judges, whoſe oppreſſions and inſolence were become intolerable, entered into the confederacy, and took up arms January 1, 1308; to which the famous Tell did very much contribute. In 1315, Leopold, Archduke of Auſtria, brought againſt them an army of 20,000 men; but was defeated by them near Morgarten, in Switz: after which victory they ſolemnly renewed their confederacy. and all the other cantons ſucceſſively acceded to it; which in time formed the thirteen confederated cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Ury, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Glaris, Baſil, Friburg, Solothurn, Schaffhauſen, and Appenzel. They have alſo other allies, as the Abbey of St. Gaul, the Griſons, Valeſians, the cities of Geneva, Mulhauſen, biſhopric of Baſil, &c. beſides ſeveral cities and counties, either ſubject to the whole Swiſs league, or ſome common-wealth among them.

In the general diet the Helvetic body is repreſented by deputies from all the cantons, who meet at Baden on Midſummer-day, and ſit for about a month. Here they principally concert meaſures for the good of the whole; but all other matters are treated of at the particular diets of the reſpective religions; as that of the Proteſtants is holden at Auras, and that of the Roman Catholics at Lucerne; ſo that in fact the thirteen cantons, though generally reputed one common-wealth, are ſo many independent republics.

The conſtitution of government in the ſeven cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Baſil, Friburg, Solothurn, and Schaffhauſen, is ariſtocratical, or in the gentry; and that of the other ſix democratical, or in the body of the people.

The Proteſtant or Calviniſtical cantons are Zurich, Berne, Baſil, and Schaffhauſen, two-thirds of Glaris, and more than half Appenzel: all the reſt are Roman Catholics; but the Proteſtants are much the largeſt, and their territories more fruitful than thoſe of the other.

The legiſlative power in the canton of Berne is in the great council of 299 perſons, and the executive in the ſenate of 27, choſen out of that body. The government is much the ſame in the other ariſtocracies; but in the democracies every pariſh is a diſtinct ſtate, and the legiſlative authority is lodged in the collective body of the people; every male of ſixteen years of age, and every ſervant as well as his maſter, having an equal ſhare in the government.

The cantons never have any troops in pay, but in time of war; and theſe have gained the reputation of being the beſt ſoldiers in Europe; hence the *Fides Helvetica* in general has been proverbial, even as early as Cæſar's time; ſo that when they happened to be employed on different ſides, they have been known to charge one another with great fury: but as they ſerve any Prince for pay, a deficiency in which would induce a defalcation or failure of their ſervice, according to another well-known adage.

All the inhabitants of Switzerland are regularly enrolled in a body of militia, from ſixteen to ſixty years of age, one-third of which is regimented for foreign ſervices, under the ſtile of fuzileers; and the other two-thirds, who ſtay at home, ſerve as recruits for them. Though neither horſe nor foot receive any pay while at home, yet this is ſettled immediately upon their taking the field.

In order to raiſe the militia, in caſe of any ſudden alarm, ſignals are made by a fire in the night, or ſmoke in the day time, from the moſt conſpicuous places in the country; upon which occaſion the whole body of militia take up arms and fly to the general rendezvous: another great advantage ariſing from the militia is, that the youth of this country always ſerve three or four years in Swiſs corps abroad; after the expiration of which term, their Captains are obliged to give them leave, if deſired, to return home And ſeveral inſtances have been known of the inhabitants of this country, particularly thoſe of Berne, being ſeized with a noſtalgia or home-ach, which is a ſort of paſſionate longing and inquietude after their native country: ſo that upon the Swiſs recruits either ſinging or piping the cow-brawl, a tune well-known among the Alpine boors, the veterans of that country have been immediately ſeized with it to an utter ſinking of their ſpirits, palpitations of the heart, ſlow fever, &c. inſomuch that the riſing of this tune has been prohibited among the Swiſs corps abroad; and in Piedmont a treſpaſs of this kind is always puniſhed by running the gantlope. But to return, one-third of the Swiſs militia may be reckoned diſciplined ſoldiers.

In the war of 1712, between the cantons of Zurich and Berne on the one part, and the five Catholic cantons on the other, in behalf of St. Gaul, about 80,000 men were in arms; though only the regimented or enrolled troops were raiſed.

In the mountains of Switzerland many large rivers have their ſource; particularly the Adda, Ticino, Lintz, Aar, Ruſs, Inn, Ill, Rhone, and Rhine; alſo the Danube riſes but a few leagues off Schaffhauſen.

In this country there are near thirty lakes, ſome of which, particularly thoſe of Conſtance and Geneva, are upwards of ſixty miles long: beſides, there is hardly a mountain but has a lake on its top well-ſtored with fiſh. In almoſt every part of this country, both on the mountains and in the plains, are whole foreſts of firs and pines, with ſome of oak and elm.

The peaſants are robuſt and laborious; and the country is extremely populous; the women being reckoned the moſt prolific of any in Europe, and no where does marriage obtain ſo univerſally.

Among them are few wholeſale merchants, and thoſe only in the cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Schaffhauſen; the others are rather ſhop-keepers.

The Swiſs eaſily aſſume the language and manners of the countries in which they ſerve; and there are not wanting learned men among them, eſpecially in the univerſities of Baſil, Berne, Lauſanne, and Zurich.

The people of Switzerland, who live near the mountains, are ſubject to ſwelled throats, and wens upon them, which is owing to ſnow-water.

Beſides the cantons, the allies of the Swiſs are, the Griſons, Valeſians, the republic of Geneva, biſhopric of Baſil, Mulhauſen, ſovereignties of Neufchatel and Valengin, the abbey and republic of St. Gaul, and the towns of Biena and Rotweil.

The ſubjects of the Swiſs are the following bailiwics; out of Switzerland, as Rheinthal or Val Magia, Poleſe or Riviera, Val Brenna, Lugano, Mandrino, Locarno and Bellizone: alſo bailiwics in Switzerland, as Baden town, the bailiwics of Bremgarten, Mellingen, Thurgaw, &c. Theſe belong jointly to ſeveral cantons, as mere ſubjects. The countries belonging to the Griſons are Bormio, Chiavenna, and Valteline.

SWOLL, or ZWOLL, a regularly fortified city of Overyſſel, one of the ſeven united provinces; it has double ditches, filled with water from the Aa. In Mount Agnes, a monaſtery belonging to the juriſdiction of this place, the celebrated Thomas à Kempis was prior. It lies about ſeventeen miles N. of Deventer. Lat. 52 deg. 38 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

SWORDS, a market-town in the county of Dublin, and province of Leinſter, in Ireland. Here the rebels in 1641 rendezvouſed. It gives title of Viſcount to Lord Moleſworth; and lies five miles from Luſh, and eight from Dublin.

SWYNBORG, or SCHWYNBORG, a pleaſant town on the S.E. corner of Funen, and iſland of Denmark, with a commodious and large harbour. From this place Charles Guſtavus, in February 1658, croſſed the ice with his forces to the iſlands of Langeland, Falſter, and Seeland. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Odenſee. Lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20 min. E.

SYBIL's CAVE, a grotto in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples, and Lower Italy, celebrated by Virgil, Juſtin Martyr, &c. and lies eaſtward from the Averno-lake.

SYFER, a noted ſpring iſſuing from under the caſtle-walls of Burleigh-houſe, near Stamford in Northamptonſhire. It has four fluxes of water from between the joints of large ſtones.

SYLT, an iſland adjacent to the duchy of Sleſwick, in Denmark. It is about fourteen miles long, and of a triangular figure, being moſtly ſand and heath, with ſome paſtures on the E. and W. Great part of the men and

b[illegible] is annually employed in the whale-fiſhery on the co[illegible] of Iceland, Groenland, and Spitzbergen. Having no wood here, their fuel is fetched from the continent. Its inhabitants may be about 17 or 1800. On the hills here are found urns of black earth, full of aſhes and men's bones.

SYN, LOUGH SYN or SLIN. See SUTHERLANDSHIRE, in Scotland.

SYN, a kingdom of Guiney and Negroeland, in Africa. It extends about eleven leagues along the coaſt, being bounded by the river Barſally to the S. Here is a very conſiderable village called Joally, with very good anchorage and an eaſy landing-place. It is large, and well-peopled, with a French factory; where they trade, or uſed to trade, for ſlaves, ivory, and yellow wax. It has plenty of proviſions, either for Goree or their ſhipping; but this traffick ſeems to be now at an end. It lies about twenty leagues S. of Rufiſco.

SYNBORG (ſee SWYNBORG) in Funen, an iſland of Denmark.

SYNNADA, a ſmall city of Phrygia Major, in Aſia Minor, famous for its fine marble, of a beautiful white colour, with red and purple ſpots. It ſtood in the neighbourhood of Docimeum.

SYRACUSE, a famous ancient city and port of the Val di Noto, in the iſland of Sicily, and Lower Italy. It was formerly the capital of a flouriſhing ſtate, but now very much declined, by war, earthquakes, &c. from its priſtine ſplendor, though ſtill conſiderable for its large harbour, and the height and ſtrength of its walls. At the entrance into the port is a ſtout but irregular caſtle, communicating with the city by a wooden bridge. It is the famous fountain of Arethuſa, ſtill ſupplying plenty of water; and about ſixty feet off in the ſea is ſeen a large ebullition called the river Alpheus. The beſt anchoring-place is towards the S. ſide of the bay, within a muſket-ſhot of the walls. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Mount Real; and lies about ſixty-five miles S. of Meſſina. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

SYRIA, a conſiderable province of Aſiatic Turkey, in Aſia Minor, the Aram of Hebrews, and Paden-Aram, i. e. the Plains of Aram. The Turks call it *Sourie* or *Souriſtan*. It is bounded on the W. by the Mediterranean; on the N. by Mount Armanus, and a branch of Mount Taurus, which parts it from Armenia Minor and Cilicia; on the E. by the river Euphrates, which ſeparates it from Meſopotamia, Diarbecker, or Arabia Deſerta; and on the S. by Arabia Petræa.

Syria in general is bleſſed with a ſerene, temperate, and healthy air; having a rich level, and fertile ſoil, producing every thing that can be deſired. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, figs, lemons, oranges, melons, dates, cotton, pomegranates, aromatic and medicinal herbs; with all kinds of pulſe and garden vegetables. It hath rich paſtures, on which feed vaſt herds of cattle, fine ſheep and goats; beſides buffaloes, camels, dromedaries, wild-boars, deer, with a variety of game and wild-foul.

It has a good trade in ſilks, camblets, and Turkey leather; exporting alſo vaſt quantities of ſalt.

Its moſt famous rivers are the Euphrates, Jordan, Caſimeer, Orontis, Adonis, Cherſeus, &c. The moſt remarkable mountains are the Libanus, Antilibanus, Gilead, Tabor, Carmel, Caſſius, Ananus, and Alſadamus; beſides Hermon, Sion, Samaria, Hebal, Gerizzim, Moriah, Olivet, Calvary, &c. in Judea. The Libanus was always famous for its lofty cedars: but theſe are now reduced to a ſmall number.

In the neighbourhood of Damaſcus, and near the ſpring head of the Jordan, is ſhewed the famous ſpot where ſtood the garden of Eden.

The artificial rarities of this country conſiſt chiefly in noble ruins of cities, as Tyre, temples, palaces, churches, &c. the ancient *ciſterus* near Roſelayn, a ſtately cauſeway in the plain of Antioch.

In the hands of the Jacobite Patriarch of Aleppo, are a couple of MSS. of the goſpel, written on large parchments in Syriac characters, and in gold and ſilver, with curious miniatures, from which the Greek clergy throughout Turkey, who were in extreme want of theſe ſacred books, were ſupplied with a conſiderable number of copies in the late Queen Anne's reign, by our Society for propagating the Goſpel.

Though the greater part of the inhabitants of Syria are Mahometans, here are alſo Chriſtians of ſeveral denominations, as Greeks, Latins, Armenians, Melchites, Maronites, Jacobites, &c. The Jews ſwarm in moſt of the Turkiſh dominions, being the chief brokers between the Turks and Chriſtians in the mercantile, as their wives are in the intriguing way, getting admittance not only into all Turkiſh houſes, but even into the ſeraglio, under colour of dealing in jewels, laces, and other trinkets.

The language ſpoken by the preſent Syrians is a corrupt Arabic or Moreſco; beſides, in the trading cities is a mixed Italian, very barbarous.

Syria is divided by the Turks into three Beglerbegats or viceroyalties under Baſhaws; and theſe are, Aleppo, Tripoli, and Damaſcus, and the ſeats of their reſpective Viceroys. That of Aleppo contains the N. of Syria or Syria Proper; Tripoli includes Phænice, or the middle part of Syria; and Damaſcus the S. part of Syria and Paleſtine. Under theſe Viceroys are Sangiacs, Ziamets, and Timars; alſo a number of Cadis or Judges, who are very mercenary.

SYRIAM, whoſe bar is the only port now open in the kingdom of Pegu and India, beyond the Ganges, in Aſia. It ſtands near the mouth of the river Menan or Ava, others near that of Pegu, and ſome again nearer their confluence. It drives a good trade with Armenians, Portugueſe (who had this port given them, but were obliged to quit it in 1614) alſo Moors, Gentaws, and ſome Engliſh. Their imports are Indian goods, as bettellas, mulmuls, tanjebs, &c. European hats, and ſilver.

Here are two large temples; in one of which, ſtanding high, is an image called Kiakiack, twenty yards long, and in a ſleeping attitude, with the doors and windows always open; the other is called Dagun, which ſtands in a low plain, with the doors and windows alway ſhut. Near theſe are annual fairs, when free-will offerings are made their deities.

SYRINAKER, a city of Caſſimeer, one of the northern provinces of Indoſtan, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It is three miles is circuit, and ſtands on the ſouthern confines towards Penjah, being watered by the river Behat or Phat, which riſes from Mount Caucaſus, and runs into the Indus.

SYRTIS MAGNA, the modern gulph of Sidra, in Africa. See SIDRA.

Habit of a Lady of Quality in Syria.

This Lady's Head-dress is a high Bonnet covered with Velvet, and adorned with a Gold Thread put on in Squares; from the Top of this Bonnet hangs a thin Veil curiously wrought with Needle-work, which falls over the Shoulders. The under Garment is close; the Sleeves long and narrow: Over this Garment is worn another of Armesine, and over that another with an embroidered Edge: They wear Chains of Gold and Jewells hung loose round their Necks, and paint themselves immoderately with white & red.

BRITISH
15 JU 67
MUSEUM

T.

TAAFFE, a river running through a very agreeable valley of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales; under the N. bank of which is a famous hot ſpring, called Taaffe-well, riſing out of a dry ſhoal.

TABAGO, an iſland of the American ocean, 20 miles N. of Trinidad, and 120 S. of Barbados; about fifty-two miles long, and twelve broad. The Engliſh formerly planted it; but being often ravaged by the Caribbee Indians from the Main near the mouth of the river Oroonoko, they deſerted the iſland, and it is ſtill uninhabited, though remarkably delicate and fruitful. Lat. 11 deg. 36 min. N. long. 59 deg. 10 min. W.

TABAGO, an iſland about ſix leagues S. of Panama; it is three miles long, and two broad, with high mountains; on the N. ſide it declines gently to the ſea, and looks like a garden; its chief fruits are plantains and bananas: cloſe by the ſea are cocoa-nut-trees, and many manumee-trees. Here is a brook of freſh-water. Oppoſite to the town by the ſea, but moſtly deſtroyed by pirates, is good anchorage about a mile from the ſhore. Cloſe by the N. W. end is the Iſle of Tabogilla, with a ſmall channel between them.

TABASCO, a province of the audience of Mexico, in North America. It is bounded on the W. by that of Guaxaca; on the E. by Jucatan; on the S. by part of the audience of Guatimala; and on the N. by the gulph of Mexico; along which its extent is about forty leagues from E. to W.

Here are good farms well-ſtocked with cattle; alſo plenty of wheat and cocoa, ſent by the mules to Vera Cruz.

The country is moſtly flat, with lakes and marſhes; in which are manates and tortugas. It rains for nine months, which renders the air moiſt, and it is no leſs hot in February, March, and April. From September to March tempeſtuous northerly winds blow on the coaſt.

The Spaniards have brought hither vines, figs, lemons and oranges, which thrive well. Here are mangroves, bamboos, cedars, braſil, &c. with lions, wild-hogs, deer, &c. and they have all the fruits common in the Indies.

It has a river of the ſame name, on which, Dampier ſays, is pleaſant ſailing. By the river Grijalva is a conſiderable trade carried on with Vera Cruz, and by that of Port Royal with Jucatan.

TABASCO, or *Neuſtra Sennora de la Vitorria*, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name; it ſtands on an iſland at the mouth of the river Grijalva. This iſland is twelve miles long, and two and a half broad. It lies 90 miles E. of Spirito Santo, and 160 S. E. of Mexico. Lat. 18 deg. 10 min. N. long. 95 deg. 5 min. W.

TABERCA, an iſland lying oppoſite to a ſmall town of the ſame name, which divides the maritime coaſt of Tunis and Algiers, in Africa. It is about two miles from the land, and in the poſſeſſion of the noble family of Lamellini in Genoa, who keep here a Governor and a garriſon of 200 men, for protecting the coral fiſhery, and the trade with Africa. Lat. 36 deg. 36 min. N. long. 8 deg. 10 min. E.

TABLE HILL, by the Portugueſe called *Tavoa de Cabo*, the moſt remarkable of three hills in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, in Africa. It is the moſt S. headland of that country, forming a bay called Table bay. On the top are ſeveral fine ſprings. The hill is adorned with ſtately trees, and a variety of fragrant flowers. In the dry ſeaſon, from September to March, and frequently in other months, there is a white cloud hovering over it, ſuppoſed to occaſion the terrible S. E. winds felt at the Cape.

TABOR, or THABOR, a ſmall town of Bohemia, with a caſtle fortified by General Ziſca, with a double wall, towers, and baſtions; where the Huſſites had their head-quarters, and hence called Taborites. It ſtands on a hill between Budweis and Prague, and lies forty-five miles S. of the latter. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 14 deg. 36 min. E.

TABRISTAN, or MAZANDERAN, a province of Perſia, in Aſia. It is bounded by the Caſpian ſea on the N. by Ghilan on the W. Perſian Irack on the S. and Coraſan on the E. It abounds with plants, fruit, and wood; and is watered with ſeveral ſprings and rivers. But in winter it is very cold, and the roads very bad; and in ſummer the air is malignant, with vaſt numbers of ſerpents and other inſects, which dying of drought, occaſion an infection.

TACUNGA, a town of Quito, in Peru, in South America, about twenty miles S. of Quito-city. It is very populous, and the inhabitants weave woollen-cloth, in which they carry on a great trade.

Here are the ruins of a palace of the Yncas, and a temple dedicated to the Sun, &c. Ulloa has it not, unleſs it be Tabacundo in the juriſdiction of Otablo in this province.

TADCASTER, a market-town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. Here are good inns. It ſtands near the meeting of the roads from Cheſter and Cambridge to York. Many Roman coins have been dug up here; and a Roman cauſeway is alſo viſible at this place. Out of the ruins of an old caſtle a fine ſtone-bridge has been built over the river Wherf, which not far off falls into the Ouſe; and ſometimes its ſtream is dried up. It is noted for lime-ſtones, and gives title of Viſcount to Earl Thomond of Ireland. Dr. Oglethorp, Biſhop of Carliſle, who crowned Queen Elizabeth, but was afterwards deprived, founded a free-ſchool and hoſpital here. It lies 10 miles from York, and 182 from London.

TADMOR (ſee PALMYRA) in Syria, where are very magnificent ruins.

TADOUSAC, a town in the province of Saguenay and Canada, in North America. It ſtands on the river St. Lawrence, and near the mouth of the river Saguenay, where is the pierced iſland to defend it. The wild natives bring hither their furs, which they exchange for linen and woollen cloths, iron and braſs work, ribbons, and other trinkets. It is now in the hands of the Engliſh.

TAFALISCA, a pretty populous village of Guiney, and Negroeland, in Africa, with a moſque built of earth, after the model of that at Mecca. Near the place is a mountain of red marble, with white veins. It lies twelve miles above Tuabo.

TAFALA, a city of Navarre, in Spain, on the river Vidazo, in a very plentiful country. Here is an old caſtle and royal palace. It lies twenty-two miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42 deg. 47 min. N. long. 1 deg. 38 min. W.

TAFILET, a province of Biledulgerid, in Africa, ſubject to Morocco. It is bounded on the N. by Fez and Tremecen; on the E. by Segelmeſſa; on the S. by Sara or the Deſert; and on the W. by Morocco and Sus. Its extent, including Itata, is about 300 miles long, and between 80 and 90 where broadeſt, running moſtly N. W. and S. E. The country is mountainous, yet bears ſome corn and fruits, as dates, &c. Their chief commerce is fine leather and indigo, with ſtriped ſilks and linen; they export alſo dates, &c. The ſubdiviſions on the S. part are Dras, Sara, and Towath. The northern part has various diſtricts.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands near the river Tafilet, with walls and a good caſtle. Here are about 200 houſes, and conſiderable manufactures, particularly fine caſſocks, carpets, &c. Here is the great rendezvous for the European and Barbary merchants. It lies 200 miles S. E. of Morocco. Lat. 29 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 54 min. W.

TAGLIACOZZO, a ſmall city of the Further Abruzzo, and kingdom of Naples, in Italy.

TAGUS, or TAJO, the largeſt river of Spain and Portugal. It riſes on the confines of Arragon, whence it decends from the Molina mountains, and running S. W. through New Caſtile and Eſtremadura, paſſes by Aranjuez, Toledo, and Alcantara; when croſſing Portugal in the ſame direction, it forms the harbour of Liſbon, where it is about three miles wide, falling into the Atlantic ocean at Caſcaes, eight or ten miles below the capital.

TAILLEBOURG, a town of Lower Saintonge, in France, on the Charente. It is defended by a caſtle, and lies thirty-two miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45 deg. 54 min. N. long. 36 min. W.

TAINE, or TAYNE, in the native language called *Ballachuigh*, from a large handſome church here, dedicated to St. Duthes, couched in that Erſe name, to which pilgrimages uſed formerly to be made. It is a market-town and royal burgh of Roſs-ſhire in the N. of Scotland, and in the diſtrict with Dingwall, Dornoch, Weick, and Kirkwall, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament. It is one of the ſeats of the provincial or ſheriff and commiſſary courts, or eaſtern diviſion of Roſs, where the Baron-court for chuſing the Knight of the ſhire is holden; as Dingwall and Fortroſe are the other two for the weſtern diviſion; and it gives name to a preſbytery, which with thoſe of Dingwall and Chanery conſtitute the provincial ſynod of Roſs.

Taine ſtands on the firth or bay of the ſame name, or Dornoch, a branch of the Murray-firth, which divides Roſs-ſhire from that of Sutherland. It is the beſt built and largeſt town in the ſhire, being pretty populous, and governed by a provoſt and baillies, with very good inns, which are well-ſtored with proviſions; alſo claret, &c. and all very cheap. Here is plenty of corn and white fiſh, as cod, haddocks, ſkait, herring, &c. with excellent muſſels, cockles, clams or ſcallops, wilks or perriwinkles, crabs, lobſters, &c.

The bay is not ſecure for ſhipping, on account of its ſhallows, and above Taine it may be eaſily waded over at low-water; it runs up a great way inland from Tarbat, which is its moſt eaſterly point.

The trade of Taine ſeems to be principally at its annual fairs for the vent of home commodities and manufactures; and its port is only for fiſhing-boats or ſmall barks. Here is a good grammar-ſchool.

About three miles S. W. of this place, are the remains of a grand monaſtery, the church of which unhappily fell in, ſome few years ago, while divine ſervice was performing, of which we have given ſome account in another place, and either deſtroyed or maimed great numbers of the people.

The town of Taine is about eight miles S. of Dornoch on the oppoſite ſide of the firth, and about twelve W. of Cromartie. The inhabitants of this town are noted for a kind of wit, which may be properly ſtiled burgherly, ſuch inhabitants of any country not being in general over and above polite: and here, as at Inverneſs, &c. they diſtinguiſh each other by characteriſtical appellations, which have rather a mixture of low than genuine humour.

The author of the Tour regrets the ignorance of the people of this country, "So as not to diſtinguiſh Sunday from a common day of work, or the worſhip of God from an ordinary meeting for converſation;" which is ſo far from being true, that no part of the kingdom ſurpaſſes Roſs-ſhire for the ſtrict obſervance of the Sabbath, and the regular performance of public and even domeſtic worſhip evening and morning.

TAITCHEN, a city and port of China, in Aſia. It ſtands 260 miles S. E. of Nanking. Lat. 29 deg. 10 min. N. long. 121 deg. 21 min. E.

TAIVEN, the capital of Xanſi, a province of China, in Aſia; it is well-walled and peopled, and has ſtately public buildings, particularly a royal palace. The territory produces the famous ginſeng-root, muſk, and lapis lazuli, &c. Lat. 38 deg. N. and long. 4 deg. W. of Peking.

TALAMANCA, or THALAMANCA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain, and in the neighbourhood of Alcala de Henerez, to the N. of it with high walls and ſtately towers. The roads and lanes to it are ſhaded with lofty trees, &c.

TALAMONE, a ſea-port town of Degli Preſidii, in Tuſcany, and middle diviſion of Italy. It lies about fifteen miles N. of Orbitello. Lat. 42 deg. 33. min. N. long. 11. deg. 48 min. E.

TALAVERA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, on the Guadiana. It lies ſixteen miles E. of Badajos. Lat. 38 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 21 min. W.

Of the ſame name, or *Talavera de la Reyne*, Moll has a city in New Caſtile, the ancient *Zalabrica*, with 3000 inhabitants, beſides monaſteries, &c. It ſtands on the Tagus; here are manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, and very fine earthen ware. It lies about thirty-ſix miles W. from Toledo.

TALCAGUANA, the principal port in Conception-bay, in South America. It is the moſt frequented of any on that coaſt, ſhips in general anchor here, and they are ſheltered from the N. winds. Two rivers empty themſelves into the bay. Talcaguana bears S. S. W. from the S. point of Quiriquina.

TALCHARN, a place of Caermarthenſhire, in South Wales, below which ſtood Tay Gwyn ar Dau, or the white houſe on the Tave, where Howel Dha, or Howel the Good Prince of Wales, in an aſſembly of 140 eccleſiaſtics, beſides laymen, gave a body of laws, the ſame as publiſhed by Dr. Wotton, both in Latin and Welch.

TALLAGH, or TALLOUGH, a town in the county of Waterford, and province of Munſter, in Ireland. It ſtands in a fine valley near the Bride, which being navigable to Youghall, renders this a place of good trade. It lies five miles from Liſmore.

TALLARD, a town of Dauphiny, in France, on the Durance, lying about forty-ſeven miles S. of Grenoble. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min. N. long. 5 deg. 48 min. E.

TALLEMONT, a town of Upper Saintonge, in France, near the mouth of the Garonne, about forty miles S. of Rochelle.

TAMAR, a river which running from N. to S. divides Devonſhire from Cornwall. This river abounds with ſalmon very fat and good, being in vaſt quantity, from its mouth being very large, and the water deep for two leagues before its large opening into Plymouth-ſound.

TAMARIC, or ITAMARICA, a captainſhip of Brazil, in South America. The iſland of the ſame name conſtitutes the chief part of its diſtrict, though the territory extends

extends inland between thirty and forty leagues, being bounded by Parayba on the N. Pernambuco on the S. by the ocean on the E. and the unconquered Tapuyes on the W.

The iſland of the ſame name is parted from the continent by a narrow channel, into which runs the river Itamarica. It lies under lat. 7 deg. 54 min. S. and long. 35 deg. 5 min. W. It is fertile, producing plenty of Brazil, cotton, cocoa, ſugar, wood, &c. It is about three leagues long, and one broad. On the S. ſide is a commodious harbour, with good ſprings and rivers. The entrance into the port is between fifteen and ſixteen feet water, being commanded by a caſtle. The other mouth of the channel, called Catwama, is much ſhallower, and only fit for flat-bottomed veſſels. On the entrance into the river ſtands the capital Noſtra Segnora da Conceizao, or Da Itamarica, over which is the ſmall caſtle aforeſaid, and a redoubt to command the avenues.

About a league and a half N. of the mouth of the river, is the famous point called Ponta Pedra.

TAMAROAS, a large iſland of Florida, in North America, with a nation oppoſite to it of the ſame name; alſo another called Cahokia, on the banks of the Chepuſſo.

TAMBACORE, the capital of a country of the ſame name, in Bambouc, a part of Guiney, in Negroland, in Africa. It lies about thirty-ſix miles due S. of the rock Felu, in Senegal river, near the ſource of Sanon Colez, or the Gold river, which by ſeveral windings runs N. W. and falls into that of Faleme, two or three leagues below Fort St. Peter.

TAME, or THAME, a large market-town of Oxfordſhire, where the river of the ſame name enters the county from Buckinghamſhire, watering the place on the N. ſide, and almoſt encompaſſed with rivulets. Here is a fine church, and one great ſtreet, with the market-place in the middle, well-furniſhed on Tueſdays with live cattle and all other proviſions, the river being navigable by barges. It gave title of Lord to Sir Jo. Williams, of Burfield, in Berkſhire, who founded here a free-ſchool and alms-houſe. It lies about twelve miles from Oxford, and forty-five from London.

The Thame joins the other branch called Thames at Dorcheſter, in this county.

TAME, a river, which after paſſing through Birmingham and Tamworth in Warwickſhire and Staffordſhire, falls into the Trent.

TAMWORTH, a borough governed by two bailiffs. It is parted in the middle by the Tame; ſo that one half is in Warwickſhire, and the other in Staffordſhire; each ſending a member to parliament. Its collegiate church on the Staffordſhire ſide is large. Here is a grammar-ſchool founded by Queen Elizabeth, and a fine charity of the famous Mr. Guy, bookſeller.

The trade of this place is conſiderable in narrow cloth and other manufactures, and is noted for its ale. The market is kept on Saturday, and fairs annually on May 4, for cattle and ſheep; July 26, for cattle and wool; and October 24, for all ſorts of cattle.

The Mercian Kings had a palace here. It lies about 20 miles from Stafford, and 107 from London.

TANAIS, a river of Ruſſia. See DON.

TANARO, a river of Italy. It riſes between the Appennine mountains and the Ligurian Alps, in the S. of Piedmont; whence it runs N. E. through that principality of Upper Italy, and paſſing by Alba, Aſti, and Aleſſandri, falls into the Po at Baſignano, below Volza.

TANASSERIM, a city of the Further India, in Aſia, and the capital of a province of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Siam. It lies 220 miles S. W. of that city. Lat. 12 deg. 15 min. N. long. 98 deg. 26. min. E.

TANCOS, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, on the Tagus. It lies about ſixty-two miles to the N. E. of Liſbon. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 35 min. W.

TANCROWALL, a large town on the river Gambia, in Negroland, in Africa, with an Engliſh factory. The town is divided into two parts for the Portugueſe and Mundingoes reſpectively. It is a place of great reſort, and the richeſt on this whole river. It lies about thirty-five miles above Fort James.

TANDA, a city in the continent of Bengal, and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, once the capital of a kingdom. It ſtands on the E. ſide of the Ganges, and a little above where that river parts into branches. Here is a conſiderable trade in cotton and callicoes; the neighbourhood abounds in buffaloes, tygers, and wild game. The natives are Pagans.

TANDAY, or TANDAYA, one of the moſt eaſterly of the Philippine iſlands, in Aſia; and, as being the firſt diſcovered, it is called Philippina. It is about 130 leagues in circuit, between let. 12 deg. 27 min. and 14 deg. 30 min. N. long. 1 deg. 24 min. E. It belongs to Spain.

TANGERMUNDE, or ANGERMUNDE, a town of the Old Marck of Brandenburg, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Elbe and mouth of the Tanger or Anger. It has a pretty good trade in corn and other commodities to Hamburg, &c. by the Elbe. Here is a palace of the Elector's. It lies fifty-four miles W. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 46 min. N. long. 12 deg. 31 min. E.

TANGIER, the ancient TINGIS, and capital of Mauritania Tingitana, a port of Morocco, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa. It was once a conſiderable city, which Alphonſo King of Portugal took in 1471, fortifying it with walls and other works.

In 1662 it was given to King Charles II. of England, as part of the dower with his conſort Catharine, Infanta of that kingdom. But he growing weary of the charges of defending it againſt the attempts of the Moors, and many gallant actions being performed by its Governors, particularly Sir Palmer Fairborne, who was mortally wounded here by a ſhot from the Moors in 1680, and whoſe epitaph Dryden wrote, he cauſed it to be blown up in 1684: ſo that now it is only a poor fiſhing-town, repeopled by the Moors. It ſtands at the entrance of the Streights of Gibraltar. Lat. 35 deg. 49 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. W.

TANGOR, or TANGOWAR, a principality of Coromandel, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, bounded on the N. by Gingi, on W. by the mountains of Gate, on the S. by Madura and the Fiſhing-coaſt, with the ſea on E. It lies from lat. 10 to 12 deg. N. very hot and unhealthy, being 139 miles from E. to W. and about 70 along the coaſt. This is the ſeat of the Daniſh miſſion.

Here is a conſiderable trade with the Europeans in rice, painted callico, dye-wood, &c. in exchange for bars of ſilver.

It is divided into four provinces, in which are four tribes, who never intermarry, and is parted from Ceylon by a narrow ſtreight.

TANGUT, a province of Chineſe Tartary, in Aſia. It lies N. W. of the famous wall.

TANNING, a place of Faucigny, in Savoy, in Upper Italy.

TANNORE, the capital of a free ſtate, in Calicut, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It is fruitful and healthy. Here is a Portugueſe Governor, and the Engliſh have a factory for pepper, &c.

TANTALLON, a caſtle on the N. ſide of the Forth, in Scotland; it was the ſeat of rebellion in the reign of King James V. The Earl of Angus holding it out againſt him, his ſoldiers imagined their march on the drum as they went to attack it beat *Ding down Tan-tallon.* It is entirely in ruins.

TAORMINA, the ancient *Tauromínum*, a town of the Val di Demona, in Sicily, and Lower Italy. It ſtands on a rocky mountain, famous for its coſtly marble and good wine. Sometimes the ſea makes a hideous roaring under the rocks: and hence it is imagined that the water ſwallowed by Charybdis is diſgorged here. It lies eighteen miles S. of Meſſina. Lat. 38 deg. 31 min. N. long. 15 deg. 32 min. E.

TAPANATEPEQUE, a town of Guaxaca, and audience of Mexico, in North America, abounding with

proviſions, near the ſea and a river. It ſtands at the foot of the Quelenos mountains. Here are walks of lemon, orange, &c. trees.

TAPTE, a river of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, which running from E. to W. through Guzurate or Cambaya, falls into the Indian ocean a little way below Surat.

TARA, a ſmall town of Tobolſkoi circle and Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia, on the Irtiſch. It is a place for trade, and defended with that view.

Of the ſame name is alſo a river of Italy, diſcharging itſelf into the ſea at Tarento, in Naples.

TARACON, the ancient *Tyrcaſona*, a city of Aragon, in Spain, and on the frontiers of Old Caſtile and Navarre, at the foot of Mount Moncayo, on the Chiles. Here is a conſiderable trade, and the houſes are well-built; alſo the ſee of a Biſhop. It lies fifty miles N. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 41 deg. 54 min. N. long. 2 deg. 8 min. E.

TARAGONA, the ancient *Tarraco*, a city and port of Catalonia, in Spain, on the Mediterranean. It was once a well-fortified Roman colony againſt the Carthaginians; but the Moors and Goths waſted it. The harbour between the rivers Gaya and Francoli is ſafe for ſmall veſſels. Here is an univerſity and Archiepiſcopal ſee, with an income of 16,000 ducats, and about 3000 inhabitants, in a pleaſant country. It lies forty-five miles S. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 8 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. E.

TARANSAY, one of the ſmall Harries iſles, in the W. of Scotland, a league N. of Sellay, about three miles in circuit. It has corn and paſture, with plenty of yellow talc.

TARASCON, a place in the dioceſe of Pamiers, and Foix, in France. It ſtands on the Auriege, three miles above Foix, with numbers of forges. Others place it in Provence, on the Rhone. It lies ſeven miles N. of Arles. Lat. 43 deg. 38 min. N. long. 4 deg. 57 min. E.

TARBE, a town of Bigorré, and Guyenne, in France, on the Adour. It is divided into four or five parts, and defended by Bigorre caſtle. It is the ſee of a Biſhop under Auch, and the dioceſe has eighty-four pariſhes or chapels of eaſe. It is under the juriſdiction of the parliament of Toulouſe. It lies about ſix leagues E. of Pau, and about twelve S. of Auch. Lat. 53 deg. 21 min. N. long. 5 min. W.

TARBAT, or TARBATNESS, the moſt eaſtern promontory of Roſs-ſhire, in the North of Scotland. In Ireland and the Weſtern iſles are alſo places of the ſame name.

This may be *Tyr nan baatt*, as it is a good road, and ſtill a ſhelter and landing-place for boats and other like craft for fiſhing, &c. from the neighbouring parts, and well known in that country. It gave title of Viſcount to the Cromartie family, and the adjacent land is called the pariſh of Tarbat.

TARCOLAN, a town mentioned by the Jeſuits, though not in the maps, and placed by them in Biſnagar, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It was a magnificent place before the time that the Moors took it from the King of Golconda.

TARENTAISE, a duchy of Savoy, and its S. ſubdiviſion. It is bounded on the E. by the duchy of Auſte and the Alps, on the N. by Faucigny, on the W. by Savoy Proper, and on the S. by Maurienne. It belongs to the King of Sardinia. This diſtrict extends between the village of St. Germain along the foot of Mount St. Bernard, to thoſe of Sapey and Rognez, about thirty miles long, and between ten and fifteen broad.

TARENTO, or TARENTUM, once the capital of a famous republic. It is now a ſmall Archiepiſcopal city of Otranto and Naples, in lower Italy. It has a harbour on the gulph of Otranto, near the mouth of the Tara. There are ſtill ruins of its ancient grandeur to be ſeen, and only its cathedral remaining.

As far as to this place, Horace ſays, he could ride on his docked mule, when he had a mind, which he could not ſo well do, were he a great man. It lies forty-five miles W. of Otranto. Lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N. long. 18 deg. 18 min. E.

TARGAROD, or TARGROD, a conſiderable fortified town of Moldavia, in European Turkey, at the confluence of the Moldaw and Sereth, fifty-five miles S. of Sochowa. Lat. 46 deg. 52 min. N. long. 26 deg. 36 min. E.

TARGOWISK, or TARWIS, the capital of Walachia, in European Turkey, on the Jalonitz, ſituated among marſhes, and unhealthy. Here is a fine palace of the Waywode. It lies about ſixty miles N. of the Danube, and ſeventy-five S. E. of Hermanſtadt, in Tranſylvania.

TARIFFA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, with a harbour at the mouth of the Streights, eighteen miles W. of Gibraltar. It has about 800 families, and alſo ſome trade. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6. deg. 16 min. W.

TARIJA, or CHICAS, a juriſdiction in the dioceſe of Plata and audience of Charcas, in South America. Its greateſt extent is about thirty-five leagues, being thirty S. of Plata city. Its temperature is various, with corn, fruits, and cattle. It every where abounds in gold and ſilver mines, eſpecially Chocayas.

Between this province and the country of the wild Indians runs the river Tipuanys, the ſands of which are mixed with gold, and on that account waſhed, in order to extract it.

TARKU, a city of Georgia, in Aſiatic Turkey, and the capital of Dagheſtan, with a harbour on the W. coaſt of the Caſpian ſea. It ſtands on a hill between craggy rocks. Here are about 1000 wooden houſes. The male inhabitants are fierce, but the female civil. It lies 300 miles N. E. of Tauris. Lat. 42 deg. 5 min. N. long 51 deg. 5 min. E.

TARO, a river of Italy, riſing in the mountains which terminate the Genoeſe dominions, whence it runs N. E. through Parma, and falls into the Po below Cremona.

TARODANT, or TARUDANT, a town of Suz, a province of Morocco, in Africa, near the Atlantic ocean. It lies 120 miles S. of the metropolis of Morocco. Lat. 30 deg. 15 min. N. long. 10 deg. 6 min. W.

TARSUS, once a conſiderable city, and the capital of Cilicia, in Aſia Minor; alſo a Roman colony, and the native place of St. Paul, which privilege, as a Roman citizen, he claimed. It ſtands on the Cydnus, ſix miles above its mouth, and on the N. ſide of the Levant ſea. Its walls were twelve miles in circuit. At preſent it is a mere heap of ruins, though an Archiepiſcopal ſee. It lies 100 miles N. of Nicoſia, in Cyprus. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 35 deg. 16 min. E.

TARTARY *the Leſs*, a large country of European Turkey, in alliance with the Porte, and in ſome meaſure ſubject to that empire, as being obliged to take up arms when the Turks require it, though they pay no tribute. It lies on the S. of Ruſſia, between the frontiers of that empire, the ſea of Aſoph, and the Euxine or Black ſea. The mouth of the Don is its eaſtern boundary and the Neiſter the weſtern limit; ſo that it is about 390 miles from E. to W. but not proportionably broad. The inhabitants are fierce, living in tents, which they ſhift occaſionally. The only town is Aſoph. They are ſubdivided into ſeveral hords or clans, each governed by a ruler called Murſe. They can raiſe 20,000 men, which fight only on horſeback.

Another part of Tartary is called Crim or Precop Tartary, being a peninſula between the Euxine ſea and the Palus Mæotis; the former ſurrounds it on the W. and S. and partly on the E. where it has alſo the ſtreights of Caffa, which divides it from Circaſſia, on the N. is the Palus Mæotis or ſea of Aſoph, and on the N. W. it is joined to the Leſſer Tartary by a narrow iſthmus. Its greateſt extent from N. to S. is about 145 miles, and its greateſt breadth much the ſame; but in general not above 80.

This peninſula has a very fruitful ſoil, but the Tartars are not at great pains to cultivate it. They dwell in towns and villages, the houſes in which are moſt wretched cottages.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Habit of a Tartarian Princess.

Engraved by the Kings Authority for the New Geographical Dictionary
Printed for J. Coote at the Kings Arms in Pater-noster Row

Jo. Fougeron Sculp.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Habit of a Tartarian Prince.

Engraved by the King's Authority for the New Geographical Dictionary. Printed for T. Coote at the King's Arms in Pater-noster Row.

J. Fougeron Sculp.

TARTARY *the Great*, anciently *Scythia*, and *Serica*. It lies between lat. 40 and 80 deg. and between long. 53 and 138 deg. E. being about 4000 miles in length, and 2400 in breadth. Their wealth conſiſt in cattle, and their employment is grazing. They have no trade nor manufactures, except their traffic in ſlaves and horſes; in which commerce their innate barbarity extends to their own children, and thoſe of their neighbours which they can ſteal. They rove about in hords. The Emperor of Ruſſia is ſupreme Lord of the weſtern part of Tartary, eſpecially ſince the time of the late Czar Peter, who extended his conqueſts to the N. coaſt of the Caſpian ſea. The Chineſe are maſters of the S. and E. parts, from which came, a few centuries ago, moſtly the preſent occupiers, and royal family of China. Several clans among the Tartars maintain their independency, eſpecially towards the N. of Perſia and the Indies. The principal nations are the Tartars, properly ſo called, the Calmucks, and the Mungales: and theſe three are ſubdivided into ſeveral branches, the moſt conſiderable of which are the Uſbeck Tartars to the N. of Perſia, between the Caſpian ſea and the dominions of the Great Mogul. When their forces are not divided, they can bring into the field about 50,000 horſe. On the N. E. of Uſbeck and other ſide of the river Gihon dwell the Tartars of Bockara.

The Mungale Tartars inhabit that part of Great Tartary which has the Eaſtern ocean on the E. China on the S. the country of the Calmucks on the W. and Siberia on the N. They are governed by a Kan; but ſince the eaſtern inhabitants have invaded China, his power is very much confined. He however can bring into the field about 60,000 horſe.

Cathay, though a part of Great Tartary, is generally reckoned a northern province of China.

Northern Tartary is a barren, cold, and deſolate country; and the ſouthern parts, though enjoying a temperate climate and rich ſoil, are entirely neglected from the indolence, but chiefly the migratory manner of life among the inhabitants.

TARVA, a town of Oman, in Arabia Felix, and Aſiatic Turkey. The name is all we learn of it.

TASSO, or THASSUS, an iſland of the Ægean ſea, about forty miles in circuit, near the coaſt of Romania, in European Turkey.

Its capital of the ſame name has a good harbour, with ſeveral caſtles for its defence. Lat. 40 deg. 36 min. N. long. 27 deg. 10 min. E.

TASSO, a ſmall flat iſland of Sierra Leone river, and Melli, a province of Negroland, in Africa, belonging to the Engliſh, where their ſlaves have a good plantation; the reſt is covered with wood. Here are ſilk cotton trees, with other cotton; alſo abundance of indigo, &c.

TATTA, or SINDA, a province of the Eaſt Indies in Aſia. It is bounded on the W. by Perſia, on the N. by Buckore, on the E. by part of Jeſſelmere and Soret, and on the S. by the gulph of India, which parts it from Guzurat. The late Kouli Khan, then Sophi of Perſia, reduced it.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands on the river Indus. It lies 218 miles N. W. of Guzurat. Lat. 25 deg. 46 min. N. long. 68 deg. 15 min. E.

TATTAS, a town of Borneo, one of the Indian iſlands, in Aſia. To it the China river is navigable, and beyond it, oppoſite to the place where the Engliſh factory once ſtood, at Tattas little river.

TATTERSHALL, a pretty neat market-town of Lincolnſhire. It ſtands about 18 miles from Lincoln, and 118 from London.

TAVASTIA, or TAWASTLAND, a diſtrict of Finland, in Sweden. It lies in the middle of the country, being thirty miles long, and twenty broad. It is a fruitful level country, interſected by rivers and lakes, abounding in fiſh. Here are woods, fine corn-land, and meadows, with ſtore of cattle and game. Its northern part is more hilly and woody than the ſouthern. In the S. part of the town of

TAVASTEHUS, or KRONEBORG, on a river which a little below falls into the Wana lake. It is ſtrong from its ſituation, and lies eighty-ſix miles N. E. of Abo. Lat. 61 deg. 24 min. N. long. 23 deg. 56 min. E.

TAUBER, a river of Germany, has its ſource in Anſpach, and circle of Franconia, whence running N. W. by Mergentheim, it falls into the Mayne at Wertheim.

TAVERNA, or TABERNA, a ſmall town of the Further Calabria, and Naples, in Lower Italy. It ſtands at the foot of the Appenine mountains, near the ruins of the antient Friſchene. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies ſixty-eight miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 39 deg. 21. min. N. long. 17 deg. 15 min. E.

TAVIRA, ſaid to be the ancient *Balſa*, a city of Algarve, in Portugal. It ſtands on the S. coaſt, with a harbour, and on the little river Gilaon (Buſching's *Sequa*). Here are two ſconces and a caſtle, with 4700 inhabitants, and two pariſh-churches. It has a ſtately bridge, and is walled. It lies twenty-five miles E. of Faro. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 28 min. W.

TAVISTOCK, a large and well-built borough of Devonſhire, on the river Tave or Tavy. It gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Bedford, ſends two members to parliament, and is a ſtannery town. Here was formerly a ſtately abbey, where books in old Saxon were printed, and a ſchool for teaching that language. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and fairs annually for cattle on January 17, May 6, September 9, October 10, and December 11: if any of thoſe fall on a Saturday, the fair is kept the Friday before, and if on a Sunday or Monday, upon the Tueſday following. It lies about 32 miles from Exeter, and 201 from London.

TAUMACO, an iſle in the land of the Holy Ghoſt, in the ſouthern countries of America, which De Quiros ſays is 1250 leagues from Mexico.

TAUNTON, a borough in Somerſetſhire, and one of the largeſt in the kingdom, its inhabitants being computed at 2000, moſtly employed in the woollen manufactures, as ſerges, duroys, ſagathees, ſhalloons, &c. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament; in the choice of which, pot-wallowers, i. e. lodgers, who dreſs victuals here, have a right. It ſtands on the Thone, over which is a bridge of ſix arches, and navigable to Bridgewater. In Monmouth's rebellion this town ſuffered much through the cruelty of Judge Jefferies; but upon the revolution they flocked in to the Prince of Orange.

Here are two or three meeting-houſes, one pretty large, and a ſeminary for young Diſſenting miniſters; alſo two pariſh-churches. One Gray, a poor boy of this town, afterwards becoming rich at London, founded an hoſpital here; under whoſe effigies are very pious and ſuitable Engliſh lines. It lies 20 miles from the city of Wells, and 147 from London.

TAUNTON-DEAN, the rich tract of ground near Taunton laſt mentioned, in Somerſetſhire.

TAURICA CHERSONESUS, the modern Crim Tartary, in European Turkey. See CRIM and TARTARY.

TAURIS, the ancient *Ecbatana*, capital of Media, now a very large city of Perſia, in Aſia. It ſtands at the end of a plain and foot of a mountain, without walls or fortifications. The Stringſcha runs through it, and ſometimes by innundations ſweeps away the houſes on its banks. The preſent city is only five miles in circuit, tho' anciently it was fifteen; and its walls were ſeventy cubits high. It now contains, they ſay, 550,000 inhabitants; carrying on a conſiderable trade. It lies 300 miles S. E. of Erzerum, and 396 N. of Iſpahan. Lat. 38 deg. 26 min. N. long. 46 deg. 36 min. E.

TAURUS, and ANTITAURUS, a prodigious ridge of mountains in Turcomania, and Aſia Minor: they run quite through it from W. to E. quite to the Mediterranean.

TAW, a river of Devonſhire, which with the Towbridge empties itſelf at one mouth on the E. end of Barnſtaple-bay.

TAY, a very conſiderable, if not the largeſt river in all Scotland, dividing this kingdom into S. and N. Its ſource is in the mountains of Breadalbin, when, after expanding

expanding itſelf into a lake called Lough-Tay, about fifteen miles long, and almoſt ſix in breadth, runs E. through Athol, then turning S. E. in a courſe of above forty miles, excluſive of windings, and by an acceſſion of a great number of other rivers and large ſtreams all along on both ſides, particularly the Almond, Ern, &c. at laſt acquires a very conſiderable and rapid volume of water. It divides the ſhires of Perth and Angus from thoſe of Strathern and Fife, and below Perth (ſhips coming up to that town with the tide) falls into the firth of Tay. There is a fine bridge on it at Aberfeldy, and the only one in all its courſe, being a great conveniency for that military road into Lochabar, conſtructed during the governorſhip of General Wade in Scotland.

TAYEF, or THAIF, a city of Arabia Felix. The territory about it abounds with freſh-water ſprings, and is very fertile. Lat. 21 deg. 20 min. N. long. 77 deg. 30 min E. according to the Arabian geographers, and about a day's journey from Mecca.

TAYIREN, a city of Xanſi, one of the provinces of China, in Aſia. It lies 240 miles S. W. from Peking. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min. N. long. 108 deg. 15 min. E.

TAYES, a city of Moca, and Arabia Felix, in Aſiatic Turkey, with mud-walls, and guarded by a ſtout caſtle on a hill.

TAYNE (ſee TAINE) a burgh of Roſs-ſhire, and N. of Scotland.

TEBESSA, an inland province of Africa, at beſt but dry and barren.

Its capital of the ſame name, the ancient *Thabuna*, built by the Romans, had high walls of large ſquare ſtones, with inſcriptions, &c. It is watered by a river which runs through part of the city, and has two excellent ſprings. It is ſurrounded with walnut and mulberry trees: but has been often deſtroyed and rebuilt, eſpecially in 1057, Mully Mahmed having razed the town and hanged the inhabitants; and it is now peopled by the poorer ſort. It lies about forty miles from the ſea, and near the Algerine frontiers next to Biledulgerid.

TEBUZAN, or TEBUACAN, a large ſtrong city of Segelmeſſa, a province of Africa, with a good commerce, and a great number of artiſts.

TECENT, an ancient town of Suz, in Africa, and watered by the river Suz. Here is a ſtately moſque, with 4000 houſes in the place; the inhabitants being rich, and the country very fruitful, with ſeveral ſugar-mills. Large quantities of the fineſt Morocco leather is dreſſed here and exported. It lies about a league from Meſſa.

TECKLENBURG, a county of Weſtphalia, in Germany, lying E. from Lingen, and W. from Oſnabrug, about thirty miles long and ten broad. It belongs to Count Benthem.

Its capital of the ſame name has a caſtle and fort. It lies thirteen miles S. W. of the city of Oſnabrug. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min E.

TECOANTEPEQUE, a large well-built place of Guaxaca, and audience of Mexico, in North America, at the bottom of a bay in the South ſeas. It is divided from four ſuburbs by a rapid river. Here are rich merchants trading to Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, and by land to Guatimala. Near it is a volcano with two heads. It lies about 100 miles E. of Guatulco. In croſſing the bay here, ſhips ſhould keep cloſe under the land.

TEDIBURG, or TŒDTIBERG, a mountain at the end of Linthal, a valley of Glaris canton, and the higheſt in all Switzerland, the only road from the Diſentis to the Griſons league. On its N. ſide is a cryſtal-mine, and Limmeren near it yields iſinglaſs.

TEDLEZ, a town of Algier Proper, in Africa. It ſtands near the ſea, with high walls; but the houſes are mean. Here are 1000 familes, moſtly dyers or fiſhermen, and very fond of the lute and guitar. The Governor appointed by the Baſhaw of Algiers reſides in a caſtle commanding the whole place. It lies about forty miles E. of Algiers.

TEDNEST, the capital of Hea, a province of Africa, with ſtrong wooden walls, and almoſt ſurrounded by a river. The inhabitants are about 3000, but have no inns, &c. ſo that ſtrangers have billets given them on ſome rich citizen, who entertains them gratis. Since the Portugueſe have been driven out, it is ſubject to the ſheriffs. Here is a ſtately moſque, &c. The Jews have a ſeparate quarter of 200 houſes, for which they pay a ducat per head. The inhabitants are moſtly employed in gardening, tillage, or feeding of numerous flocks.

TEDSI, a town of Sus, in Africa. It has old walls and towers, in a fertile plain. The river Sus within two miles of it is lined on both ſides with corn and ſugar mills. Here are merchants from Barbary and Negroland, beſides many rich Jews reſiding in it; alſo a great reſort of Arabs, Negroes, &c. to their Monday market, to trade in cattle, leather, ſugar, butter, linen and woollen cloth, horſes, iron-tools, &c. The inhabitants are remarkable for their courteſey. Here is a ſtately moſque, with learned Alfaquis; and the ſheriff has a Governor in the place, with 400 horſe. It lies about ſeven leagues off Atlas, twenty from the ſea, and twelve W. of Tarodant.

TEES, a river partly in Yorkſhire, and partly in Durham. It riſes from that ſtony point in Cumberland called Stanemore, flowing through rocks, out of which at Eggleſtone in Richmondſhire they hew marble. Into it run the Laden, Hude, Lune, a rivulet from the foreſt of this name, Bauder, Skern, &c. It becomes part of the North Riding of Yorkſhire at Rokeby, where the Geta falls into it, and divides this ſhire from the biſhopric; after a long courſe, and various windings, it falls into the German ocean below Stockton. It ſupplies the numerous villages on its banks with plenty of ſalmon and other fiſh. It is a rapid river, and ſometimes has ſudden and very great ſwells or freſhes in it.

TEESCA, a ſmall territory of Eaſtern Ruſſia. It lies N. of Condora, and on the Northern ſea, with the ſtreights of Candenois and its iſland on the W. and Samojedia on the E. Its capital and only town is Gorodiſche; which ſee.

TEFLIS, the capital of Carthuel, in Georgia, in Aſiatic Turkey, near the confines of the Kur and Iberus; the former running along its walls on the E. ſide, which are ſtout, except where the ground is a ſolid rock from N. to S. It is defended by a large caſtle or fortreſs, on the road to Perſia, with a Governor.

It is very populous, and a place of great trade, with ſeveral bazars, caravanſeras, &c. Here the Viceroy has a ſtately palace and gardens. In this city are no leſs than fourteen churches; one half belonging to the Georgians, and the other to the Armenians. The cathedral of the former is a noble ſtructure, alſo the Biſhop's palace near it. Here are no moſques ſuffered. Swine's fleſh they expoſe in all the ſhambles, and they have wine-houſes without moleſtation. Its inhabitants are nearly 20,000.

The principal commerce of Teflis is in furs, conveyed thence to Conſtantinople by the way to Erzerum: to which laſt place, for the uſe of Diarbecker, and to Indoſtan, are ſent ſeveral camel-loads of the root boya for the linning-dyers. It lies 300 miles N. of Tauris. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 47 deg. 26 min. E.

TEFZA, the capital of Tedla, a province of Africa. It ſtands on the ſide of Mount Atlas, with a ſtout marble wall about two miles from the plain. It is populous and rich, having manufactures of fine light woollen cloth, woven into caſſocks and other garments. Between it and Fitzela runs the Derna, which greatly fertilizes the plain. Lat. 31 deg. 38 min. N. long. 4 deg. 58 min. W.

TEFZARA, a large town of Tremecen, a province of Africa, thought to be Ptolemey's *Aſtaciticis*. The inhabitants are moſtly employed in the iron-mines or manufactures from it, carried to Tremecen, &c. The town has high walls, and the territory about it is very fertile.

TEGAPATAN, a town of the Hither India, in Aſia, with a harbour near Cape Comorin. Here the Dutch have a factory and ſmall fort. It lies about eighty miles S. of Cochin. Lat. 8 deg. 5 min. N. 76 deg. 5. min. E.

TEGE-

TEGERNSEE, ſo called from the *Lacus Tigurinus*, on which it ſtands, near the foot of the Alps, in Bavaria, in Germany. It is noted for a famous monaſtery between the Iſer and Inn, the Abbot taking precedency of all others in the country; well fortified with a wall and ditch. It lies about thirty miles S. E. of Munich.

TEGORARIN, or TEGORIN, a province of Africa, bounded on the E. by Biledulgerid and Zeb; on the W. by Segelmeſſa; on the N. by Algiers; and on the S. by Zara, or the Great Deſert.

This is a vaſt tract, with 50 caſtles, and above 100 villages, along the palm-trees. They trade with the Blacks; and here the caravans are formed which croſs the deſerts of Libya. The land is dry and barren, yielding hardly any thing but dates, which indeed abound here. Fleſh is ſcarce; they have ſome few goats, and they feed on their milk; horſe and camel fleſh they eat, buying them when old of the Arabs; but their greateſt dainty is a ſalted ſuet from Fez and Tremecen.

TEGUALO, or TIQUAS, a province of New Mexico, in North America, about lat. 37 deg. N. where were found to be ſixteen villages. And this is all that is ſaid of it.

TEHAMA, a ſubdiviſion of Arabia Felix, in Aſia, on the Red ſea, between the provinces of Mecca and Hadrumut.

TEISSE, or THEISS, a river of Hungary. It riſes in the Carpathian mountains, whence it runs W. by Tockay, and then winding S. waſhes Zolnock and Segedin, and after uniting its ſtream with the river Meriſh, diſcharges itſelf into the Danube oppoſite to Salanken.

TELAMONE, the ancient *Telamon*, or *Portus Telamonis*, in the ſtate Delli Preſidii of Tuſcany, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It ſtands on the Tuſcan coaſt, with a ſmall harbour, at the mouth of the Oſa. Here is a good fortreſs. The Formigue de Telamone, three high and flat rocks, are about 4 or 500 fathoms aſunder on the S. E. and N. N. E. &c. It ſtands between the mouths of the Almina and Alma, ſix miles from the latter.

TELESI, the ancient *Teleſia*, once a city of the Samnites, in the Terra di Lavora, and Naples, in Lower Italy. It was afterwards a Roman colony, with not above half a ſcore of houſes in it now; the Biſhop's reſidence being moved to Cerrito, five or ſix miles S. of it.

TELESIN, a province of Algiers, in Africa, and on the confines of Morocco.

TELGA, or SODER-TELGA (in contradiſtinction from *Norr-Telga*, in Upland) a very good trading town of Sudermania, in Sweden Proper, on the S. bank of the Maler-lake. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg. 30 min. N. long. 75 deg. 15 min. E.

TELLICHERRY, a ſea-port town of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, on a bay of the Malabar-coaſt. Here the Engliſh have a factory and fort, at the back of which is the town, with a ſtone wall: their chief trade is in pepper and cardamums, &c. It lies about twenty-eight miles N. of Calicut. Two rivers run into the bay here, with rocks at its entrance. Lat. 12 deg. 10 min. N. long. 75 deg. 15 min. E.

Of the ſame name is a river in the laſt-mentioned country, the boundary of the Rajah's dominions.

TELMESSUS, the firſt city and ſea-port as you ſail from the coaſt of Caria to thoſe of Lycia and Caramania, in Aſia Minor. Lat. 36 deg. 25 min. N. long. 29 deg. 42 min. E.

Beſides this in Lycia, there was a city of the ſame name in Caria, and another in Pamphilia.

TELMESSUS, rather TERMESSUS, a town of Piſidia, in Aſia Minor, on a ſtreight between mountains, and in the road to Milyas, in Cabalia, a diſtrict of Pamphilia.

TEMA, or THEMA, on the S. frontiers of Anna, a principality of Arabia Deſerta, in Aſia Minor. Job mentions the troops of Thema and Sheba. It lies 340 miles S. of Anna, the capital.

TEME, a river of a long deep courſe, which comes from Shropſhire, on which ſtands Tenbury; and it runs alſo on the S. ſide of Ludlow, where is a bridge over it, and dams acroſs the river for miles; the ſuperfluous waters make a hideous roar. It falls into the Severn, a little below Worceſter weſtward.

TEMESWAER, a large and fortified city in the banat of the ſame name, and the capital of Sclavonia, in European Turkey. It ſtands on the Temes, near the confines of Tranſylvania. Prince Eugene took it in 1716, and by the peace of Paſſarowitz in 1718; it was left in the poſſeſſion of the houſe of Auſtria. It lies fifty-eight miles N. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45 deg. 54 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E.

TEMIS, the ancient name of the Thames, which waſhes London. See THAMES.

TEMPE, fruitful valleys famous in antiquity, lying along the banks of the Peneus, between Olympus and Oſſa, in Theſſaly, a province of European Turkey.

TEMPLE *of the Druids*, a remarkable one aſtronomically delineated at Claſſerniſs (which ſee) in Lewis, a weſtern iſland of Scotland.

TEMPLEBOROUGH, a Roman fortification upon the Dun, and not far from Coningſborough, in Yorkſhire.

TEMPLE-MILLS, remarkable braſs mills on the Thames for making Biſham abbey battery-work, as braſs kettles, &c. near Great Marlow, in Buckinghamſhire.

TEMROCK, a town of Circaſſian Tartary, in Aſia, with a harbour on the S. coaſt of Palus Mæotus. It lies twenty-four miles E. of the ſtreights of Kaffa. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 40 deg. 31 min. E.

TEMPSCHE, or TAMISE, a town of Flanders, and Auſtrian Netherlands, on the Scheld, with a college of the Fathers of the oratory, and a Dominican nunnery. It lies about twelve miles E. of Ghent.

TEMSFORD, a place in Bedfordſhire, a little above which the Ivel joins the Ouſe. Here is a Daniſh camp.

TENA, *Val de*, a remarkable valley of Aragon, in Spain, and in the very heart of the Pyrenees, towards Gaſcony, in France. See SALLENT.

TENBURY, a market-town of Worceſterſhire, where are annual fairs for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep, on April 26, July 18, and September 26. It lies about 15 miles from Worceſter, and 128 from London.

TENBY, a neat port-town on the S. coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales, and on the Briſtol channel. Its markets on Wedneſday and Saturday are well ſtored. It has a good herring-fiſhery, and exports coals, &c. to Ireland. It lies about 8 miles E. of Pembroke, and 208 from London. Lat. 51 deg. 42 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. W.

TENDE, a county of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the N. by Piedmont; on the E. by the Genoeſe territories; on the S. and W. by the county of Nice. It is mountainous, yet fertile in the valleys. Here the gentry are polite, and ſpeak pure French. It lies under lat. 44. deg. 20 min. N. and between long. 6 and 7 deg. E.

The town of the ſame name is a handſome borough on the Rhodia, with a caſtle, and near the confines of Piedmont. It lies twenty-five miles N. E. of Nice. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.

TENEDOS, a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Phrygia Minor, a little W. of Troy, behind which the Greeks retired before they ſurpriſed that city and ſacked it.

It has a town of the ſame name lat. 39 deg. 57 min. N. long. 26 deg. 14 min. E.

TENERIFF, anciently *Nivana*, the principal of the Canary iſlands, in the Atlantic ocean. It is very fruitful in corn, wine, and oil; but full of mountains, the moſt conſiderable of which is the pic or pico of Teneriff, one of the higheſt in the world, the top conical and white, ſo as to be ſeen 120 miles off.

Theſe Canary iſles might juſtly deſerve the title of Fortunate, as producing every thing that can be deſired; but they are ſubject to earthquakes, particularly this of Teneriff, in 1704, when ſeveral volcanos burſting out in the mountains, whole towns were ſwallowed

up or overturned, and many thouſand people deſtroyed by torrents of liquid fire; ſo that moſt of the iſland was turned into a deſert. Lat. 28 deg. 15 min. N. long. 15 28 min. W.

TENERIFFE, a town of Santa Martha, on the Spaniſh Main, in S. America, and on the E. bank of Santa Martha river, below its confluence with the Madalena. It lies 135 miles S. of Santa Martha city; a very bad road is by land between both, but one may go to either eaſily by ſea or the river.

TENES, a province of Algiers, in Africa.

TENSEGZET, a ſtrong place on a rock, in Anga, a province of Africa. It lies on the road between Tremecen and Fez. Here is an arſenal, and Turkiſh garriſon conſtantly kept.

TENTERDEN, a mayor market-town of Kent, remarkable for its high ſteeple; the too great care about building of which, to the neglect of the wall for keeping out the ſea, is ſaid to have occaſioned the Goodwin ſands. It lies about twenty miles from Canterbury, and ſixty from London. Here is an annual fair for cattle and pedlary on May 5.

TEOS, once a ſea-port, but now inconſiderable, on the S. coaſt of the Ionian peninſula of Aſia Minor, and the birth-place of Anacreon, the famous Lyric poet.

TERAMO, the ancient *Interamnia*, as ſtanding at or between the junction of the Viciola and Tordino, now a ſmall epiſcopal city of the Further Abruzzo, and Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies forty-four miles S. of Loretto. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

TERAPADI, a place in Biſnagar, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, famous for a pagod on a high mountain, where great droves of monkeys are kept as objects of worſhip, and pilgrimages made to it from all parts of India with preſents.

TERASSON, in Lower Perigord, and Guyenne, in France, on the Vezere, with the Benedictine abbey of Sancti Sori Terracinenſis. It ſtands in the dioceſe of Sarlat, from the city of which name it is four leagues diſtant.

TERCERA, the largeſt among the Azore iſlands (ſee AZORES) in the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 39 deg. 1 min. N. long 24 deg. 52 min. W.

TERGOWSK, the capital of Walachia, in European Turkey, on the Jalonitz. It lies about eighty-four miles S. E. of Hermanſtadt in Tranſylvania. Lat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long. 26 deg. 28 min. E.

TERKI, a town of Circaſſia, in Aſia, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, near the Caſpian ſea. It lies about 100 miles N. of Derbent. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 52 deg. 10 min. E.

TERMINUS, Roman temples of that God, one of which being of ſtone and round, is two miles below Dunipace, in Stirlingſhire, and in the S. of Scotland: alſo another vulgarly called Arthur's oven, S. from Forfichen, in Linlithgowſhire or Weſt Lothian; though antiquarians differ about both, whether Roman or Druidical temples.

TERMINI, or TERMOLI, a city of the Capitanate, in Naples and Lower Italy: it ſtands near the river Tiferno, on the Adriatic ſea: and lies ſixty-eight miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 42 deg. 5 min. N. long. 16 deg. 15 min. E.

TERNATE, one of the principal, though not the largeſt of the Molucca or Clove iſlands, in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. It lies a little W. of Gilolo, and belongs to the Dutch. Here, beſides cloves, they have ſago from the pith of a tree, excellent almonds, &c. Lat. 1 deg. 15 min. N. long. 125 deg. 10 min. E.

TERNESE, a town and fortreſs ſo called as ſtanding at the utmoſt point of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and on the ſame iſland with Axel, from which it is about three miles N. W. Beſides its works, the ſea overflows the country round it every full tide.

TERNI, the ancient *Interamna*, as ſtanding in an iſland formed by the two arms of the Nera, over which is a bridge built by Pompey. It is an epiſcopal city of Spoleto, in the Eccleſiaſtical territories, and middle diviſion of Italy. The cathedral is a noble ſtructure. The country round it feeds vaſt numbers of cattle, and proviſions are plentiful.

About two miles above the town is the famous caſcade Delle Marmore, which the Nera forms, by falling from a precipice 300 feet high, and running with vaſt rapidity into the Velino. It lies forty-eight miles N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg. 41 min. E.

TERNIER, a town and bailiwic of Chablais, a county of Savoy, in Upper Italy.

TERNOVO, a town of Bulgaria, and European Turkey, on the Jontra, near Mount Hemur. It is an archiepiſcopal ſee. It lies about ninety-eight miles S. E. of Niſſa. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 15 min. E.

TEROUENNE, once a conſiderable city of Artois, in France, now in ruins, between Aire and St. Omer, ſix miles S. of the latter, on the Lys. In 1503, King Henry VIII. of England beſieged it, being aſſiſted by the Emperor Maximilian, with the Engliſh badge on as a ſoldier under that Prince: here he fought the battle of the Spurs, and beat the French, after which he took and diſmantled the place; but the Emperor Charles V. levelled it with the ground in 1553; ſo that it is now only a ſmall village. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.

TERRACINA, the ancient *Anxur Terracina*, formerly conſiderable, but now a poor town of the Campania di Roma, in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and middle diviſion of Italy, near the mouth of Il Portatore, on the Tuſcan ſea. Hereabouts were the noted Aquæ Terracinenſes and Campus Pomptinus, or the fenny marſhes of Pomptinum. It lies about eighteen miles N. E. of Gaeta. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 14 deg. 5 min. E.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, or *Fiery Land*, the largeſt iſland in South America. It has the Magellan ſtreights on the N. the Atlantic ocean on the E. and the South ſea on the S. and W. Its form is triangular, the coaſt of the Magellanic ſtreight being the baſe, and Cape Horn the apex or ſummit of the triangle. The extent of the iſland from E. to W. is about 300 miles, and from N. to S. 289. It is very mountainous and rough, but has many fertile valleys in it well-watered.

The inhabitants are white, but go naked, and paint their bodies chiefly with red. Their huts are of timber, mean and narrow habitations, with furniture altogether anſwerable.

On the coaſt there are ſeveral good harbours, where ſhips may lie ſecure amidſt the dreadful ſtorms to which theſe ſeas are extremely ſubject (ſee Anſon and Ulloa's voyages). Later navigators, as did particularly theſe two laſt-mentioned, chuſe to keep at a diſtance from the land in doubling of Cape Horn, for the ſake of ſea-room in thoſe tempeſts. Neither Terra del Fuego, nor the oppoſite continent of Patagonia to the N. have hitherto induced any European nation to make ſettlements, by reaſon that the natives are but one remove from mere wild-beaſts.

TERRA FIRMA, a kingdom of South America, commonly called the *Spaniſh Main*. It contains Popayan, New Granada, formerly Santa Fé or Caſtillo del Oro, and the New Andaluſia; alſo Venezruela, Rio de la Hacha, Santa Martha, Carthagena, and Terra Firma Proper, or the iſthmus of Darien.

Ulloa divides it only into three provinces; namely, Panama, Veraguas, and Terra Firma Proper, or the iſthmus of Darien. The towns and villages are chiefly on the coaſt; the inland being craggy, mountainous, and uninhabited, on account of their ſterility.

Terra Firma is bounded on the S. by Peru, the Amazon country, and part of Guiana; on the S. E. by the river Oronooko, which parts it from Guiana; on the E. by the Atlantic, or Great American ocean; on the N. by that part of it called the North ſea; and on the W. by the South ſea, where the iſthmus of Darien ſeparates it from New Spain. Its greateſt length from the South ſea to the mouth of the Oronooko is above 1000 miles; and its greateſt breadth between 7 and 800, extending itſelf almoſt from the Equator to lat. 12 deg. 30 min. N. and from long. 62 to 83 deg. W. It is ſubject to Spain.

TERRA FIRMA *Proper*, a narrow neck of land joining South

South and North America, otherwiſe called the iſthmus of Darien. It is bounded on the E. by the river and gulph of Darien, which ſeparates it from Carthagena; on the S. by Popayan and the Pacific ocean; and on the W. by the ſame ocean and Veragua. It lies between lat. 8 and 10 deg. N. and between long. 78 and 87 deg. W. and in the form of a creſcent round Panama-bay, being 300 miles in length, and about ſixty broad from the North to the South ſea.

Its principal towns are Porto Bello, on the coaſt of the former; and Panama on that of the latter. The land of this iſthmus is every where uneven, being intermixed with mountains and valleys, famous for their height, depth, and extent.

TERRA NOVA, the ancient *Gela*, and its port *Refugium Gelæ*, a ſmall city of Val di Noto, in Sicily, and Lower Italy, on the S. coaſt of the iſland, and at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lat. 37 deg. 5 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. E.

TERRA ULPHI, lands and revenues giving by Ulphus, Prince of Deira, to the cathedral of York, together with his drinking-horn, ſtill preſerved there.

TERRING, or TARRING, a market-town of Suſſex, with two annual fairs for pedlary, on April 5 and October 2. It lies about twenty miles from Chicheſter, and fifty-three from London.

TERROSIO, a ſmall town of Catalonia, in Spain. It ſtands between Belaguer and Lerida. Its air is ſo ſalubrious, that it has become proverbial for the cure of madneſs.

TERUEL, or TERVELA, an epiſcopal city of Aragon, in Spain, on the Turio. It ſtands high, in a very delightful country, to which the beauty of the river adds not a little. It lies about ſeventy-five miles S. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 40 deg. 41 min. N. long. 1 deg. 26 min. W.

TERVERE, a town of Zealand, one of the ſeven united provinces, with a harbour, on the N. E. coaſt of the Iſle of Walcheren. It lies about four miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lat. 51 deg. 40 min. N. long. 3 deg. 37 min. E.

TESCHEN, a duchy of Sileſia, in Germany, in which are ſeveral mountains: the moſt remarkable ridges are, Crapach or Carpathian mountains towards Hungary and Jablunka, dividing this country from Moravia. They abound in mines, and flocks of ſheep: the Crapach mines yield moſt.

Its capital of the ſame name is one of the oldeſt cities in Sileſia, betwixt the Oels and Viſtula or Weichſel. It has a good trade in wine and fruit from Hungary, veniſon, game, fiſh, and two ſorts of beer, the one made of wheat, and the other of barley. It lies about twenty-ſeven miles S. E. of Troppau. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 18 deg. 15 min. E.

TESSET, or FURTHER SUS, a province of Africa. It is divided from Sus Proper, in Morocco, by the river of this name. It has the Atlantic ocean on the W. the Libyan ſands on the S. Darha on the E. and the other Sus or Morocco on the N. Its inhabitants are moſtly Africans and Bereberes. Here are ſeven cantons or diſtricts, three on the coaſt, and four inland. The land of the former is fruitful.

TESSIN, or TESSINO, a river of Italy, which riſing in the Alps runs thro' the country of the Griſons and Lago Maggiore. It then turns to the S. E. through the Milaneſe, and after watering Pavia, falls into the Po below that city.

TESTIGO, an iſland near the coaſt of New Andaluſia, in Terra Firma, in South America.

TETBURY, or TEDBURY, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire, ſtands high, but in ſummer is ſcarce of water. It is alſo a cloathing-town, whoſe market-houſe is well-frequented for yarn, and a leſſer one for cheeſe, &c. It has a long bridge, handſome church, free-ſchool, and alms-houſe, with two annual fairs for cattle, ſheep and horſes, on Aſh-Wedneſday and July 22. The Avon riſes in this pariſh. It lies ſixteen miles from Glouceſter, and ninety-three from London.

TETICACO, a large lake of Callao, in Peru, in South America, about 200 miles in circuit. The towns on its banks are ſaid to be ſome of the moſt delightful places in that country.

TETUAN, a walled town of Habat, a province of Morocco, in Africa, on the Cus, juſt within Gibraltar ſtreights, and three miles from the ſea. Its inhabitants amount to 30,000 ſouls, of which 5000 are Jews; who, being brokers, have all the trade in their hands. The Baſha's palace, &c. is magnificent. It lies ſixty-two miles S. E. of Tangier. Lat. 35 deg. 26 min. N. long. 4 deg. 50 min. W.

TEUTONES, whence TEUTSCHEN, the ancient name of the Germans.

TEWKSBUKY, a large borough of Glouceſterſhire, governed by two bailiffs. It ſends two members to parliament, and ſtands on the Warwickſhire Avon. The cloathing-trade flouriſhes here, and it is famous for muſtard, ſtockings, &c. The deciſive battle between the houſes of York and Lancaſter was won here by King Edward IV.

Annual fairs for tanned leather, cattle, and pedlary, are on March 7, May 14, June 22, September 4, and October 10. It ſtands ten miles from Glouceſter, and ninety-ſix from London.

TEXEL, a ſmall iſland of Holland, one of the ſeven united provinces, at the mouth of the Zuyder-ſee. It is parted from the continent by a narrow channel, through which moſt ſhips paſs to Amſterdam. Here is a ſtrong caſtle and good garriſon. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5. deg. 59 min. E.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, about fifty miles S. W. of Prague. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

TEZA, or TEZAR, a well-inhabited town of Cus, in Africa: through it runs a river. Hither is a vaſt reſort for merchants from Fez, Tremecen, &c. Here the Jews have a quarter of 500 houſes, and it has the beſt wine in all Barbary. In the heart of the town is a noble moſque, and the ſheriffs of Morocco keep a pretty ſtrong garriſon in the place to quell the Arabs, who exchange their dates, &c. here for corn. It lies about ſixteen leagues E. of Fez. Lat. 34 deg. 18 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15 min. W.

TEZELA, once a large town of Tremecen, in Africa, now only a caſtle remaining. It ſtands in a rich country, if well cultivated; twenty-ſeven miles W. of Oran.

THAMES, Milton's *Royal-tower'd Thame*, and by others the *Silver Thames*, a large navigable river of England, conſiſting principally of the united ſtreams of the Iſis and Thame; the former riſing on the confines of Glouceſterſhire, a little S. W. of Cirenceſter, becomes navigable by barges at Lechlade: near Oxford it receives the Charwell, and continuing on its courſe by Abingdon to Dorcheſter in Oxfordſhire, it receives the Thame; after which junction the united ſtream waſhes Wallingford, Reading, Marlow, Windſor, Richmond, and Brentford, &c. down to London, the metropolis of Great Britain. Below London-bridge, for miles on both ſides, it is covered with vaſt numbers of ſhipping from all nations; for none but barges, or the like veſſels of burthen, can come through the bridge, thoſe maſted veſſels which lie at the cuſtom-houſe being the higheſt, juſt by London water-works under the bridge. Innumerable boats of watermen conſtantly ply up and down on it about London. It continues on its courſe to the ſea, and not far from its mouth receives the Medway. The Thames is a fine beautiful river, with various windings, and of vaſt extent below Graveſend. The tide flows a conſiderable way above London-bridge; ſo that by this means it renders that city one of the greateſt emporiums of the world. It has ſeveral noble bridges over it; the principal is London-bridge, the loweſt and neareſt to its exit, the houſes on which have been pulled down, and its arches enlarged; the grand bridge at Weſtminſter horſe-ferry, and between theſe a new one conſtructing at Blackfriars; Putney-bridge, &c. Its banks, eſpecially above London, are adorned with fine palaces, ſeats, gardens, &c.

THANET, an iſle of Kent, about eight miles long and four broad, being ſurrounded by the ſea on the N. and E. and by the river Wantſam on the W. and S. This

was the firſt place given by Vortigern to his auxiliary Saxons, whoſe encroachments from that ſlender footing became fatal, and they afterwards over-run the whole kingdom. It is very fruitful in corn and graſs.

The inhabitants are highly commended by Camden for their induſtry both on land and water, beſides their humanity in caſes of ſhipwreck.

The N. E. point of Thanet is called North Foreland, Ptolemy's *Cantium*. The iſle gives title of Earl to the Tufton family.

THATCHAM, a great thoroughfare town between Newbury and Reading in Berkſhire.

THAW, a lake of Languedoc, in France. Here is an iſle on which ſtood Maguelone, from the entire ruins of which roſe Montpellier.

THAXTED, in Doomſday-book *Tachſteda*, a market-town of Eſſex, about eighteen miles from Chelmsford, and forty-two from London. Its market is on Friday, and fairs for horſes, &c. on May 27 and Auguſt 10.

THEALE, a thoroughfare town between Newbury and Reading, in Berkſhire.

THEBAIS, the modern Higher or Upper Egypt, in Africa. Here are thoſe famed deſerts in which ſo many ancient Chriſtians choſe to ſpend their lives in great auſterity; and in them is alſo the monaſtry of St. Anthony.

THEBAN LAKE, Strabo's *Helica Palus*, formed by an iſſue above-ground out of the lake of Livadia, in Achaia, and European Turkey.

THEBES, *Thebæ*, the ancient capital of Bœotia, near the ſite of the modern Thiva, in Achaia, and European Turkey. The famous Epaminondas was a native of this place, whoſe glory was born and died with him. Here are two moſques, ſeveral churches, and two kans or inns.

The largeſt city of this name was Thebes, in Upper Egypt, in Africa, which had an hundred gates, but is now in ruins.

Of the ſame name there was a city of Cilicia, which the Greeks ſacked when they went againſt Troy; another in Ionia; and a third in Theſſaly, the modern Zeitton, &c.

THEMISCYRA, the modern *Lerio*, once a conſiderable town of Pontus, in Aſia Minor, greatly decayed, though ſtill an epiſcopal ſee. Lat. 40 deg. 38 min. N. long. 36 deg. 58 min. E.

THEOBALDS, or TIBBALDS, a favourite ſeat of King James I. built by Lord Treaſurer Burleigh, now a poor village belonging to the Duke of Portland. In this neighbourhood Richard Cromwell the Protector lived retired.

THERMA, or THERMA PYTHIA, a city of Bythynia, in Aſia Minor, famous for its hot baths, with a noble palace, public bath, and aqueduct of cold water, all built by the Emperor Juſtinian.

Of the ſame name and with hot baths, is a town of Galatia, in Aſia Minor.

THERMA, an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, with a good and well-improved ſoil, producing plenty of barley, wine, figs, &c. but hardly any oil. It lies nine miles from Zia, towards the S. E.

Its principal village is of the ſame name, the inhabitants moſtly Greeks, whoſe Biſhop has above ſixteen churches here; and except three or four monaſteries, the reſt are empty: two miles off is the convenient port of St. Erini.

THERMOPYLÆ, the modern *Bocca di Lupo*, or *Wolf's Mouth*, a narrow paſs from Achaia into Theſſaly, in European Turkey, famous for the noble ſtand which Leonidas the Lacedemonian King made here with 400 of his ſubjects, againſt Xerxes's formidable army, till the former and his men were all cut to pieces. Mr. Glover, merchant of London, has repreſented this action in an ingenious poem called Leonidas.

THESSALONICA, the modern SALONICHI (which ſee) in Macedonia, and European Turkey.

THESSALY, the modern *Janna*, a province of European Turkey, almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, which ſeparate it on the N. from Macedonia, on the W. from Epire, and on the S. from Achaia; on the E. it has the Ægean ſea and Salonichi gulph.

This country has been famous from the remoteſt antiquity, for the courage of its inhabitants, though reckoned perfidious to a proverb, and the goodneſs of its horſes. The greateſt extent of the country from E. to W. is about 100 miles, and about 90 where broadeſt from N. to S. The modern inhabitants are moſtly of the Greek church; and its moſt conſiderable city is Lariſſa.

THETFORD, a mayor-borough of Norfolk, on the Thet, which runs through it and the Ouſe, near the confines of Suffolk. Though large, it is but thinly peopled; and the chief manufacture is woollen cloth. It has three churches left, an hoſpital, grammar-ſchool, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. Its market is on Saturday, with ſeveral annual fairs. It lies about 10 miles from Bury, 25 from Norwich, and 80 from London.

THEYSSE, a river of Hungary. See TEISSE.

THIBET, in Aſiatic Tartary. See TIBET.

THIELT, a village of Courtray, and Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. Natives of this place were Joſſus Raveſteen, Doctor of Louvain, who aſſiſted at the council of Trent; and Peter Simons, Biſhop of Ypres, &c.

THIEM, a kingdom tributary to Cochin-china, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It lies among the mountains on the N.

THIERACHE, the moſt eaſtern part of Picardy, in France, bounded on the N. by Hainault and Cambreſis; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by Laonnois; and on the W. by Vermandois. It abounds with corn and paſturage.

THIERN, or THIERS, in Lower Auvergne, in France. It is a populous city on the Durolle, and trades conſiderably in iron and ſteel wares, paper, cards, paſteboards, and thread. It lies about ſix leagues from Clermont to the E.

THIONVILLE, a fortified city of French Luxemburg, on the W. bank of the Moſelle, over which is a timber-bridge, with free ſtone piers, ſome ſixty feet aſunder, with oak-beams acroſs of three joints, and under the parliament of Metz. The inhabitants are Germans. It lies about twenty-five miles S. W. of Triers. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

THIRSK, a bailiff-borough, with about fifty burgage-holders, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, on the Swale. It ſends two members to parliament. The market here is on Monday, with fairs for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and leather, on Shrove-Monday, April 5, Auguſt 4 and 5, October 28 and 29, and December 14. It lies 16 miles from York, and 199 from London.

THOMAS, ST. a famous hoſpital in Southwark, near London. See SOUTHWARK.

THOMAS, ST. or MELCAPOUR, a city of the Coromandel coaſt, and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It was taken from the Portugueſe by the Moors and Dutch. It lies under the equinoctial line, and long. 8 deg. 5 min. E.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Guiana, in South America, and on the bank of the Oronoko. Sir Walter Raleigh attacked it when he went in queſt of a gold-mine, by order of King James I. Lat. 7 deg. 5 min. N. long. 62 deg. 36 min. W.

THOMASTOWN, a ſmall fortified town of Kilkenny, in the province of Leinſter, in Ireland. In the native language called *Balla Machk Andan*, i. e. the town of Antony's ſon; an Engliſhman, one Fitz-Antony, being the founder in King Henry III.'s time. It ſtands on the Nure.

THOMOND, the ſame with CLARE (which ſee) in Ireland.

THONON, the capital of the duchy of Chablais, in Savoy, and Upper Italy. It ſtands on the S. ſide of Geneva-lake, and lies ſixteen miles N. E. from this city. Lat. 46 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 26 min. E.

THORDA, or WYNBURG, a county of Tranſylvania, inhabited by Hungarians.

Its capital of the ſame name, in or near Ptolemy's *Salina*, ſtands on the Aragnes, and is remarkable for its ſalt-mines.

THOREN, a borough of Liege, in the Auſtrian Netherlands,

lands, with a famous chapter of noble canoneſſes, &c. and a Princeſs at their head, Lady of the place, and ſeveral villages: ſhe muſt take the vow, but the others may marry. It lies about three miles from Maeſyck.

THORN, a city of Royal or Poliſh Pruſſia, and a Hanstown, which the Weiſſel or Viſtula divides in two. It is under the protection of Poland, and is the beſt-built place in this palatinate. It has often been taken and retaken. Charles XII. of Sweden diſmantled it, and extorted conſiderable ſums from the burghers. In 1724 a terrible decree from the chancery at Warſaw was executed here, for a pretended inſult offered by children to the proceſſion of the Hoſt, in not kneeling: by which ſeveral of the Proteſtant magiſtrates were put to death, others whipped and impriſoned, &c. beſides a heavy fine paid the Jeſuits, and the maintenance of the commiſſion for fourteen days; in ſhort, the form of the city-government was utterly ſubverted.

This was the native place of the famous Copernicus in 1473, who died here in 1543. It has an univerſity, and lies ſeventy-two miles S. of Dantzick, and eighty N. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 52 deg. 46 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15 min. E.

THORNBURY, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire, on a rivulet about two miles from tne Severn, and twenty S. W. of Glouceſter. It has a large church and high tower, with a free-ſchool, &c. Its market is on Saturday, and the annual fairs for cattle and pigs on Eaſter-Monday, Auguſt 15, and Monday before St. Thomas's day.

THORNY, an iſle towards Chicheſter-bar, in the iſle of Ely, Cambridgeſhire, with a pariſh-church in it. On this coaſt they make ſalt of ſea-water. There is alſo a market-town in it, where fairs are kept for horſes July 1, and September 21.

Here was formerly an Anchorite abbey, which is highly commended by William of Malmſbury; but both it and the whole iſle have been almoſt ſwallowed up by the ſea.

THORON, a modern ſtrong town of Paleſtine in Aſia, built by the Chriſtians on the hills near Tyre.

THOUARS, an old town of Poitou, in France, on the Toue. Here is a fine caſtle that gives title of duchy-deerdom. It lies about thirty miles N. W. of Poitiers. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 50 min. W.

THOULON (ſee TOULON) a city of Provence, in France.

THOULOUSE, a city of Languedoc, and capital of the diſtrict of Thouloufain, in France, on the Garonne, over which is a noble bridge. Though large, this is neither rich nor populous, having no trade; and is an univerſity, academy of belles lettres, and archiepiſcopal ſee.

In this place are many monuments of antiquity, having been a flouriſhing city of the old Gauls, and a Roman colony; in fine, it became the metropolis of the Viſigoths, then of Aquitain, at length a conſiderable government, and the ſeat of a parliament. The cathedral of St. Stephen is magnificent. It lies about 62 miles N. of the Pyrenees, 88 W. of the Mediterranean, and 312 S. of Paris. Lat. 43 deg. 38 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. E.

THRACE, the modern ROMANIA (which ſee) a province of European Turkey.

THRAPSTON, vulgarly for THORPSTON, a market-town of Northamptonſhire, with a fine bridge over the Nen, and road to Kettering, in a moſt charming valley, the river being navigable by boats. Its market is on Tueſday.

THRASSIMENUS, or PERUGIANUS, a lake in the Perugiano, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate of Italy, between Perugia and Cortona, famous for the Conſul Flaminius's defeat by Hannibal.

THUIN, a town of Liege, and ſubject to this Prince, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and country between the Sambree and Maeſe, and ſtanding on the former. It lies nine miles S. W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 4 deg. 20 min. E.

THULE, the elyſium of the ancients. Some take it to have been the Orkney iſles, others the *Ultima Thule* to be in Zetland, in the N. of Scotland. Sir Robert Sibbald plainly proves the N. E. parts of that kingdom to have been however what the ancients ſo called. Silus Italicus mentions a cuſtom of the inhabitants of Thule, well known among the old Britons and Caledonians, namely, that of fighting in armed cars.

TUN, a town of Berne, in Switzerland, near a fine lake, and four leagues S. E. of Berne-city.

THURINGIA, or THURINGEN, a landgravate of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by Brunſwic and Anhalt; on the E. by Miſnia, from which the Sala parts it; on the S. by Franconia; and on the W. by Heſſe, from which it is ſeparated by the Werra. It is reckoned about 32 leagues long, and the ſame in breadth, being well-watered and wooded, and extremely fertile: but its being for ſome time paſt the ſeat of war, it muſt be greatly impoveriſhed in that reſpect. In it are the territories of Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Eyſenach, Saxe-Weymar, Schwartzburg, Hohenſtein, Stolberg, Manſfeldt, Saxe-Halle, Saxe-Weiſſenfels, Saxe-Merſburg, &c.

THURLES, a place of Tipperary, in Ireland, with a barrack for horſe. It gives title of Viſcount to the Butlers.

THURROCK MAGNA, or GREYS-THURROCK, a place in Eſſex, with a good market for corn and cattle.

THURSO, though only a burgh of Barony, on the Deucaledonian or Weſtern ocean, near the Pentland firth, in Cathneſs, and N. of Scotland, is better built and more populous than Wick the royal burgh. Holbourne-head makes it a ſecure road for any ſhips. The water of Thurſo on its E. ſide abounds with ſalmon, 300 being ſometimes taken at one draught of a net. Here is the beſt church in the country. The pariſh is 9 miles long and ſix broad, with 1800 examinable perſons, and a Society's charity-ſchool of 50 boys and 34 girls. It lies twelve miles W. of Wick, and fifteen S. W. of Dungſbyhead. Lat. 59 deg. N. long. 3 deg. 14 min. W.

THYATIRA, the modern *Heſki Hiſſar*, a city of Lydia, in Aſia Minor, on the Hermus, and confines of Myſia. It ſtands in a large and fertile plain, and is one of the ſeven churches in the Revelations; now in ruins, on the ſide of which the Turks built a caſtle.

THYRNE, a river of Norfolk, which runs into the Yare, and is navigable into the N. parts of the county to North Walſham.

TIANO, the ancient *Teanum Sidicinum*, a ſmall Epiſcopal ſee of Lavoro, and Naples, in Italy, remarkable only for a nunnery and medicinal waters. It lies about twelve miles from Capua.

TIBER, or TYBRIS, a large river of Italy, running from N. to S. through the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate. It paſſes by Perugia and Orvietano; and after waſhing Rome, falls into the Tuſcan ſea at Oſtia, about fifteen miles below that metropolis.

TIBET, or THIBET, a part of Great Tartary, in Aſia, to the N. W. of Boutan, containing Buckharia, &c. It is bounded on the N. by the reſt of Great Tartary; on the E. by China; on the S. by the Mogul's country; and on the W. by that of the Uſbecks. Its trade is carried on chiefly by the way of Bengal. A great river runs through the country, and their lamas or prieſts are innumerable, with a grand lama at their head. See DU HALDE.

TIBISCUS, the name of the Theiſſe, a river of Hungary. See TEUSSE.

TICHERAPALI, the capital of Madura, in the continent of India, in Aſia, and the royal reſidence. It ſtands oppoſite to Chirangam.

TICKHILL, or TICKHALL, a market town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a ſigniory of a large juriſdiction. Its market is on Saturday. It lies about 33 miles from York, and 149 from London.

TICKLE-ME-QUICKLY, a harbour ſo called by our ſailors, at the N. W. end of a riff of rocks, and in the ſame direction from point Samballas in the iſthmus of Darien, in South America. It is a fine little ſandy bay, with good anchorage and landing, much frequented by privateers.

TICKILL, a town of Northumberland, with an old caſtle.

TIDSWELL, or TIDDESWALL, a market-town of Derbyſhire. Here is a long inſcription of Dr. Robert Purſglove, Abbot of Giſbourne, and Biſhop of Hull, &c. who died in 1579, having founded two grammar-ſchools, and an hoſpital. Annual fairs are kept for cattle on May 3, and for cattle and ſheep the firſt Wedneſday in September, and October 18. It lies about 18 miles from Derby, and 146 from London.

Of the ſame name is a place in Devonſhire, with a bubbling pool like that at Tideſwell or Werden, one of the wonders of the Peak in Derbyſhire.

TIDMERTON, a pariſh of Glouceſterſhire, where is a large orbicular camp on the ſummit of a hill, doubly entrenched.

TIDORE, one of the Moluccas or Clove iſlands, in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. It lies about 100 miles E. of Celebes. Lat. 1 deg. 5 min. N. long. 125 deg. 10 min. E.

TIEL, or THIELT, a ſtrong town of Gelderland, in the United Netherlands, on the Waal, with a fortified ſuburb. It is the capital of Tielierwaerd, a ſmall iſle between the Waal and Ling. It lies about ſeventeen miles W. of Nimeguen.

TIERACHE (ſee THIERACHE) a ſubdiviſion of Picardy, in France.

TIGRA, or TIGRE-MAHON, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Nubia or Sennar and Barnagaſs; on the E. by the Red ſea; on the S. by Angot and Bagamender; and on the W. by the Dambea and part of Sennar. Its capital Axum, and imperial reſidence of all Abyſſinia, is now only a village.

TIGRIS, a river of Aſia. It riſes in the mountains of Armenia, whence running S. it divides Diarbeker or Meſopotamia from the ancient Aſſyria, now Curdiſtan: after viſiting Bagdat, it unites with the Euphrates in Eyrac Arabic, or the ancient Chaldea, and the united ſtream falls into the gulph of Perſia below Baſſora. This is reckoned one of the rivers which environed Paradiſe.

TILBURY-FORT, a regular fortification in Eſſex, on the N. bank of the Thames, which may be looked upon as the key of London. It lies oppoſite to Graveſend. Shipping out or in bound muſt come to here. It lies about twenty miles below the metropolis.

TILL, a river near Flodenfield, in Northumberland, where was a famous battle between the Engliſh and Scotch, in which King James IV. was ſlain.

TILLIGT, a town of Munſter, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany, on the Ems. It lies about ten miles S. E. of Munſter. In 1532 the ſtates met here to ſtop Lutheraniſm.

TIMAVUS, a famous river of Karſtia and Auſtria, in Germany. It riſes in the Alps, and falls into the gulph of Trieſte by twelve ſmall channels.

TIMBY, a place near lake Mabeira, in the kingdom of Tombuto, and Negroland, in Africa, near the Niger.

TIMOON, or PULO-TIMOUN, the largeſt of the Johore iſlands, in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It produces the beſt betal.

TIMORE, an iſland of the Indian ocean, in Aſia. Here are gold-mines, in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch, as are the other iſlands between this and Java. It lies between lat. 8 and 10 deg. S. and between long. 122 and 126 deg. E.

TINA, a town of Boſnia, and European Turkey, on the frontiers of Dalmatia. It lies thirty-four miles N. E. of Sebenico. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 18 deg. 15 min. E.

TINDA, a town of Negroland, in Africa, on the river Gambia, which is fordable here but for the crocodiles. It lies about ten days ſailing above Barracunda.

TINE, a river of England. It conſiſts of two ſtreams, namely, the North and South Tine; the former of which riſes on the confines of Scotland, and the latter on thoſe of Cumberland. They unite their ſtreams at Hexam, dividing the biſhopric of Durham from Northumberland. It waſhes Newcaſtle, North and South Shields, and falls into the German ocean below Tinmouth, and a new fort called Clifford-fort, which defends it entrance and bar, and is planted with large cannon, and guarded by a very ſtrong garriſon of invalids, under a Governor.

TINIA, the Latin name of the above-mentioned Tina, the ancient *Tariona* or *Quercæ*, in Upper Boſnia, on the Tis or Chercha. In ſome maps it is called Chinin.

TINIAN, one of the Ladrones or Marian iſlands, in the Indian ocean, in Aſia. Here commodore Anſon touched (ſee his voyage) and ſupplied himſelf with proviſions in his cruiſe toward the Philippines. It lies a little N. of the iſland of Guam, where the Spaniards have a fort and ſmall garriſon. Lat. 15 deg. 10 min. N. long. 50 min. E.

TINMOUTH, a neat ſmall village above the mouth of the river Tine, in Northumberland, near Clifford-fort, and North Shiells; it ſtands high, and on the extremity of the eminence are the ruins of Tinmouth-caſtle, its ſite, or that of the church, being now converted into a burying-ground: juſt by is a light houſe for the convenience of ſeafaring people on this very dangerous coaſt. The proſpect from thence is extenſive; but the laſhing of the waves below againſt the rocks, and the bellowing of the winds, adds horror to it. This hill forms burrows for rabbits, and the village is moſtly inhabited by invalid, who by their induſtry procure coals and wood ſufficient for their own conſumption, which are thrown in by the waves on the ſhore; and go a fiſhing with angles, &c. among the rocks on the coaſt.

The port where ſhipping commonly load with coals, ſalt, &c. is alſo called Tinmouth. It lies forty-eight miles E. of Newcaſtle. Lat. 55 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. W.

TINMOUTH-BAR, a dangerous ſhifting ſand-bank, below Clifford-fort above-mentioned, which ſhips can only croſs at full tide and a favourable wind, to get into the river Tine or out again.

TINO, an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It lies ſixty miles W. of Samos. Lat. 37 deg. 21 min. N. long. 26 deg. 15 min. E.

TIPPERARY, a county of Munſter, in Ireland. It has Limeric and the Shannon on the W. Queen's county and that of Kilkenny on the E. thoſe of Cork and Waterford on the S. with King's county and the territory of the O'Carrols on the N. and N. E. about ſixty miles long, and thirty-ſix broad. The S. parts are fruitful, and the W. watered by the Glaſſon. They both abound in good paſtures and fine flocks. The N. part, or ſhire of Ormond, is mountainous. Tipperary is ſubdivided into fourteen baronies. In 1641 the Papiſts maſſacred ſeveral Proteſtants here, and are ſaid to have buried ſome alive.

The town of the ſame name, formerly that of the county, is now remarkable only for its market.

TIPRA, a kingdom or province in the moſt northern part of Ava, an empire in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, very little known.

TIRANO, the capital of the Upper Terzers, and country of the Griſons, in Switzerland, on the left ſide of the Adda. Near it is a ſtately church of marble, reſorted to by pilgrims, where is a large gold chain, &c. Large annual fairs are held at this place for cattle. It lies about ſix miles from the Venetian territories, and forty-ſeven S. W. of Coire.

TIRREE, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, eight miles long, and three broad; with 1400 catechiſable perſons, and a Society's ſchool in it, about eight leagues W. of Jona. It abounds with corn and cattle, &c. The inhabitants are Proteſtants; and, having been forfeited from the Macleans in 1715, belongs now to the Duke of Argyle. The coaſt is dangerous for rocks, ſhelves, and violent ſtorms.

TIRLEMONT, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the Geete, about twelve miles S. E. of Louvain. It ſuffered much during the wars, and has a large diſtrict. Lat. 50 deg. 48 min. N. long. 4 deg. 50 min. E.

TIROL, a county of Auſtria, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria and Suabia, on the S. by the Griſons country and Trent, on the E. by Carinthia, and on the W. by Switzerland: is about 130 miles from E. to W. and ſixty-five from N. to S. being

ing full of mountains, and barren in ſeveral parts; but the interjacent valleys are extremely fruitful, and afford good paſturage. Here are mineral and ſalt-ſprings, with mines of ſilver, copper, and iron. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and the capital of Tirol is Inſpruck.

TIRPOLIER, though not in the maps, is placed on a navigable river of Coromandel, and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, with a good road and anchorage, being ſubject to Gingi.

TITICACA, a lake of Los Charcas, in Peru, in South America, N. W. of La Paz, with an iſland of the ſame name in it.

TITUL, a ſtrong town and fortreſs of Upper Hungary, on the W. ſide of the Teiſſe, near the Danube. It lies about thirty miles N. of Belgrade. Lat. 45 deg. 31 min. N. long. 21 deg. 15 min. E.

TIVERONE, the modern name of the river Anio or Tiber, in the Campagna di Roma, in Italy. In it is a famous caſcade.

TIVERTON, formerly *Twayford-town*, a mayor-borough of Devonſhire, and a conſiderable cloathing-town. It ſends two members to parliament. and ſtands on the Ex, over which and the Loman are ſtone-bridges. It has ſuffered greatly by frequent fires, the laſt in 1731, ſince which it has been elegantly rebuilt by act of parliament: beſides the church, in which was a monument for Courtney Earl of Devonſhire, and his conſort Kate, &c. here is a chapel, made a perpetual cure in 1733: alſo a noble free-ſchool of Mr. Peter Blondel. Its markets are on Tueſday and Saturday, and annual fairs for cattle on Tueſday fortnight after Whitſunday, and October 10, which, if it falls on a Sunday, is kept on the Tueſday following. It ſtands about 13 miles from Exeter, and 165 from London.

TIVIOT, or CHEVIOT *Hills*, a famous range of mountains N. W. of Alnwick, ſeparating Northumberland from Scotland,

TIVIOTDALE, the ſame as the ſhire of Roxburgh, in the South of Scotland. The former name is from the Tiviot running through it. Alſo one of the ſubdiviſions of the county, about twenty-ſix miles E. and W. and ſeventeen S. and N. Here are traces of Roman encampments, alſo a cauſeway.

TIVOLI, the ancient TIBUR, a town of the Campagna di Roma, in Italy, upon a hill covered with olive-trees for about ſix miles. It ſtands near the Tiverone, forming a remarkable water-fall from a ſteep rock, in a cave of which is ſaid to have been the grott of Leucothea, the Tiburtine ſibyl, whence ſhe delivered her oracles. This city was anciently the retreat of many eminent Romans. At preſent here is an elegant ſummer-houſe and gardens belonging to the Duke of Modena, or to Cardinals of that houſe.

The ſulphureous lake of Tivoli is very curious. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 5 min. N. long. 13 deg. 37 min. E.

TLASCALA, or LOS ANGELOS, a province of Mexico, in North America. It has the Gulph of Mexico on the E. Guaxaca on the S. E. the Pacific ocean on the S. Mexico Proper on the W. and Panuco on the N. W. It is above 100 leagues from ſea to ſea, eighty where broadeſt along the gulph of Mexico, and twenty-five on the South ſea coaſt.

Of the ſame name is its ancient capital, on a river running into the South ſea. It lies about forty-five miles E. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 19 deg. 51 min. N. long. 102 deg. E.

TMOLUS, or TIMOLUS, a mountain of Lydia, in Aſia, celebrated by Virgil for its wine, and by others for its ſaffron. From it raiſes the river Pactolus.

TOBAGO, or TABAGO, a ſmall iſland in Panama bay, in South America, and about ſix leagues S. of Panama. It is an entire garden, ſupplying this laſt-named city with vegetables. Lat. 8 deg. 5 min. N. long. 82 deg. 10 min. E.

Of the ſame name there is an iſland among the Carribbees, belonging to the crown of Great Britain.

TOBOLSKOI, the capital of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia. It ſtands at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtiſch, is well-fortified, and has a good garriſon, being the reſidence of a Waywode. It is alſo a famous mart for proviſions.

To this place, or neighbourhood of it, the Ruſſian ſtate-priſoners are commonly baniſhed; among theſe was Count Munich not long ago, &c. It lies about 812 miles E. of Moſcow, and 1015 in the ſame direction from Peterſburg. Lat. 57 deg. 30 min. N. long. 63 deg. 10 min. E.

TOCORT, a conſiderable place of Zeb, a province in Africa, from which the caravans ſet out to Guargela and Querkelen.

TOCAT, or NEOCÆSAREA, a city, and the capital of Pontus Polemoniacus, a province of Amaſia, in Aſia Minor; it ſtands at the foot, and on the declivity of two hills. This place is the center of the Aſiatic commerce, containing 2000 Turkiſh families, 4000 Armenian, and 500 Greek. It is the greateſt thoroughfare of any in the country for the caravans of Smyrna, &c. into Perſia and Arabia. It lies 112 miles S. of Sinope and the Black ſea. Lat. 41 deg. 36 min. N. long. 36 min. E.

TOCKAY, a very ſtrong town and citadel of Upper Hungary, in an iſland formed by the confluence of the Theiſſe and Bodroch. It has been often taken by the Turks and Imperialiſts. The wine of Tockay is highly eſteemed all over Europe, and ſold at a great price. It is alſo famous for a medicinal earth in its neighbourhood. It ſtands ſeventy-four miles N. E. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 16 min. N. long. 21 deg. 14 min. E.

TOCKEBOURG, a new territory of the abbot of St. Gall, an ally of the Swiſs, lying between high mountains, about twenty-five miles long and eight where broadeſt; through it runs the Thour, and hence a part of it is called Thourthal. It extends from N. to S. between Appenzel on the E. and that of Zurich with Garſler on the W. This country gave riſe to a war between the cantons not long ago.

TODGA, a territory and river of Segelmeſſa, in Africa. The inhabitants are ſad thieves. It lies about ſixty miles from Mount Atlas.

TODI, an Epiſcopal city of Spoleto, in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate of Italy. It ſtands on a hill near the Tiber, about fifty-four miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 45 min. N. long. 13 deg. 21 min. E.

TOLBOOTH, vulgarly TOBEETH, the priſon at Edinburgh ſo called, a pretty ſtrong place, the door of which the people burnt through in the affair of Porteous.

Of the ſame name are generally all the priſons in the royal burghs and head towns of Scotland, and where the circuit, ſheriff, commiſſary, burgh, and Baron courts, &c. in that kingdom likewiſe meet.

TOLEDO, the capital of New Caſtile, in Spain: this was anciently the royal ſeat of the Goths and Moors. It ſtands on a ſteep and craggy rock, encompaſſed by the Tagus, over which river there are two ſtately bridges. The land-ſide has a ſtrong wall, and about 150 towers, formerly reckoned a place of ſtrength, but in the late wars it always ſubmitted to the maſters of the field.

The neighbouring country is very fruitful and pleaſant. The cathedral is a noble ſtructure, and its treaſury of ineſtimable value. It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and its revenue ſo conſiderable, that the late Queen of Spain of the houſe of Medicis obtained it from the Pope for one of her ſons, though a minor. The lands merely for the repairs of the church are 300,000 ducats per annum, and for the dignitaries and canons 200,000 more. The Metropolitan is Great Chancellor of Caſtile, has a dioceſe containing 802 pariſhes, to which belong about ſeventeen towns, beſides a great number of villages. Lat. 59 deg. 46 min. N. long. 4 deg. 20 min. W.

TOLEN, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, in Zealand, one of the ſeven united provinces. It is a well fortified city, about four miles W. of Bergen-op-zoom. Lat. 51 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. E.

TOLENTINO, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Ancona, and Eccleſiaſtical

eleſiaſtical ſtate, in Italy, near the river Chiento, about twenty-four miles S. W. of Loretto. Lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. E.

TOLESBURG, a ſmall ſea-port town of Livonia, in Sweden, on the Finnic gulph, at the mouth of Semſtebach. It lies about ſixty miles W. of Narva. Since the beginning of this century it has been ſubject to Ruſſia. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 26 deg. 5 min. E.

TOLHUYS, a town of Guelderland, one of the ſeven united provinces, on the Waal, eight miles S. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52 deg. 15 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min E.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Friuli, and Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy, about twenty-ſix miles N. E. of Belluno. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. N. long. 13 deg. 15 min. W.

TOLNA, a fortified town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube. It ſtands about ſixty miles S. of Buda. Lat. 46 deg. 51 min. N. long. 19 deg. 46 min. E.

TOLOSA, a walled town of Guipuſcoa, a diſtrict of Biſcay, in Spain. It ſtands on the Araxes, over which is a ſtately bridge, being about ſixteen miles S. W. of Fontarabia. Lat. 43 deg 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 4 min. W.

TOLSEY, the name given commonly to the exchanges at Briſtol, Liverpool, and other mercantile places in England.

TOLU, a town of Terra Firma, in South America, with a harbour on a bay of the North ſea. It gives name to a famous medicinal balſam. It lies about 114 miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 9 deg. 36 min. N. long. 77 deg. 5 min. W.

TOM, a very large bell in the N. tower of Lincoln cathedral.

Of the ſame name is alſo another in Chriſt-church, in Oxford.

TOMACO, a ſmall Indian town of Terra Firma, in South America, about a league and a half within a large river of the ſame name. The inhabitants ſupply ſmall ſhipping with proviſions.

TOMANY, a very large country on the river Gambia, and Negroland, in Africa. In it is a great number of towns, and at Yamyamacunda is an Engliſh factory.

TOMAR, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, on the river Nabao, about ſeventy miles N. E. of the city of Liſbon. Lat. 39 deg. 31 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. W.

TOMBAK, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, about eight miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E.

TOMBUT, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, with a town of the ſame name on the river Senegal, about 414 miles E. of Cape Verd; but we know little of either the country or the town. Lat. 14 deg. 20 min. N. long. 11 deg. 12 min. W.

TOMEBAMBA, a town of Quito, in Peru, in South America. Here is the ruins of a temple dedicated to the ſun, the walls of which were lined with gold plates at the firſt arrival of the Spaniards in this country, which they took care to employ in another manner. It lies 160 miles S. of the city of Quito. Lat. 2 deg. 10 min. S. long. 77 deg. 10 min. W.

TOMI, or TOMISWAR, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. It ſtands on the Black ſea, about twenty miles S. of the moſt ſoutherly exit of the Danube, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the place to which Ovid was baniſhed, and where he died; others take it to have been Baba, about ten miles N. W. of the former.

TOMSKOI, a ſtrong frontier, and the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Siberia, and Aſiatic Ruſſia, on the Tora, which a little below falls into the Oby, and lies about thirty leagues S. of Narim. Lat. 56 deg. 50 min. N. long. 84 deg. 37 min. E.

TONDY, a town of Madura, on the continent of India, in Aſia. From it cattle are tranſported annually to Ceylon, whither they croſs it in about five hours. It lies about nine miles S. of Negapatan.

TONE, a river of Somerſetſhire, which coming from the W. falls into the Perrot from the S. and the united ſtream empties itſelf at Bridgwater. It is navigable by a new canal to near Taunton.

TONGEREN, or TONGRES, a town of Liege, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the little river Jecker, about ten miles N. W. of Liege-city. Lat. 50 deg. 57 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

TONERE, a town of Champagne, in France, and on the confines of Burgundy, about thirty miles S. of Troyes. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. E.

TONNAY, with the addition of *Boutonne*, as ſtanding on a river of that name, in Saintonge, a province of France. It lies about three leagues from Tonnay Charante on the E. and the ſame from St. Jean d'Angely on the W.

TONNINGEN, a town of Sleſwick, in Denmark, on the Eyder about fourteen miles from the German ocean, but has a commodious harbour, and lies thirty-four miles W. of Gottorp. Lat 54 deg. 46 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E.

TONON, the capital and only remarkable place of Chablais, and Savoy, in Upper Italy, on the Geneva lake, about twenty-miles from the city of the latter name.

Here Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy, convened a body of people under pretence of a jubilee, but really with an intention of ſurprizing Geneva, which he happily miſſed.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, bounded on the S. by Cochin-China, on the W. by Laos and the kingdom of Brama, on the N. by Quanſi and Junnan in China, and on the E. by the bay of Tonquin, or gulph of Cochin-China. It lies between lat. 17 and 26 deg. N. and between long. 101 and 108 deg. E. being 500 miles in length, and 400 its greateſt breadth; but not half ſo broad at ſome parts.

This is a healthy country, but the ſeaſons vary. In May begin the periodical rains, which laſt till November; and without theſe they have hardly any crop. About the equinox are dreadful ſtorms called tuffoons, when ſhips cannot be near the coaſt. The fruits here are excellent, and in great variety and abundance. They have good ſhip-timber, and pines for maſts. The only grain which the ſoil produces is rice; and it produces ſilk, of which conſiſt its principal manufactures; alſo gawſe, and lacquered wares, nearly equal to thoſe of Japan.

The exports and imports of Tonquin are generally in foreign bottoms, and on the coaſts, is a plentiful fiſhery. In the foreſts are tygers, elephants, and apes. Their fields bound with black cattle, hogs, vaſt numbers of geeſe, pullets, ducks and turtles. They have but few birds, yet ſwarm with gnats; alſo a great variety of melons, pulſe, and garden-vegetables. The great men ride on elephants. The people are generally Pagans, with a variety of images, commonly the elephant, the horſe, and the goat, &c.

TONSBURG, a town of Aggerhuys, in Norway, with a harbour on the Skagerack, twenty miles S. of Chriſtiana. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 36 min. E.

TOOTH or IVORY COAST, a country of Guiney Proper, in Africa. It runs by Cape Palmas E. and by N. to the river Mancha or Golden-river, called Quaqua coaſt, about eighty leagues; others extend it to Suevra de Coſta eighteen miles W.

The inhabitants are ſavage, and they have plenty of proviſions. Their chief trade is in Quaqua habits, made of cotton.

TOPIA, a mountainous barren part of New Biſcay, in Mexico, in North America, though moſt of the country elſe is pleaſant.

TOPSHAM, a ſmall town of Devonſhire, ſurrounded by the Clift and Ex. It is the port where lighters carry goods up to Exeter, from which city it is four miles S. and is alſo a delightful walk, and about the ſame diſtance N. of the Engliſh channel. Lat. 50 deg. 38 min. N. long. 3 deg. 46 min. W.

TORBAY, a large bay of Devonſhire, a little E. of Dartmouth, being formed by the two capes of Bury-point and Bob's-noſe.

Here

Here the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. landed November 5, 1688, with 600 tranſports, moſtly Dutch, and fifty men of war, under the Engliſh Admiral Herbert. Hence commences the æra of the memorable revolution, and the foundation of our preſent happy ſettlement. It gave title of Baron to that Admiral, who was created Earl of Torrington.

TORBOLI, a town in the biſhopric of Trent, belonging to Auſtria, about fourteen miles S. W. from the city of Trent. Lat. 45 deg. 55 min N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

TORCELLA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, with a harbour on the Mediterranean, and at the mouth of the Ter or Tor, about fifteen miles E. of the Girona. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 56 min. E.

TORCELLO, a ſmall Epiſcopal city in an iſland and duchy of Venice, in Upper Italy, about ſeven miles N. of that capital. Lat. 43 deg. 41 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

TORDESILLAS, a corruption of the ancient *Turris Syllana*, a large town of Leon, in Spain, on the Douro. It lies forty-ſix miles N. E. of Salamanca Lat. 41 deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. N.

TORFICHEN, or TORPHICHEN, a burgh of regality or barony of Linlithgowſhire, in the South of Scotland, formerly a reſidence of the Knights of Malta. It gives title of Lord to the Sandilands, and lies two miles from the town of Linlithgow.

TORGAW, a town of Miſnia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, with a bridge of ſtone-pillars over the Elbe. Here is a ſtrong caſtle, and very large dining rooms, &c.

In this neighbourhood, to the aſtoniſhment of the world, the immortal hero, Frederic III. King of Pruſſia, defeated, on the 2d of November 1760, the Grand Auſtrian army under Marſhal Count Daun, which General was wounded in the thigh, being ſince diſabled from the command; ſo that after great ſlaughter, the remainder of their broken corps was obliged to croſs the Elbe with the utmoſt precipitation, under General O'Donnel, Buccow, the next in command to Daun, having alſo had his arm ſhot off. It lies about thirty-five miles N. W. of Dreſden. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

TORIGNI, a ſmall city of Bayeux, and Normandy, in France, with a large caſtle on a rivulet falling into the Vire at Conde, about ten miles E. of Coutance.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which running from S. E. to N. W. croſſes Leon, paſſes by Salamanca, and unites with the Douro, oppoſite to Merinho, in Portugal.

TORNA, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, near the Save, being about ſixty miles N. E. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 20 deg. 10 min. E.

TORNEA-LAPMARK, the moſt northern country of Swediſh Lapland, with the Dolfrine mountains on the N. W. Weſt Bothnia and Lula-Lapmark on the W. S. W. and S. with part of Bothnia and Kiemi-Lapland on the E. and Daniſh or Norwegian Lapland on the N.

TORNEA, the capital of the laſt mentioned Lapmark, at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, ſtands upon an iſland formed by it, and at the bottom of the Bothnic gulph, about 400 miles N. of Stockholm city.

Here Mr. Maupertius, and the academians his aſſociates, made an actual menſuration of a degree of the Meridian at the arctic circle, for determining the figure of the earth. Lat. 65 deg. 52 min. N. long. 22 deg. 48 min. E.

The river of the ſame name riſes from the mountains of the Norwegian-Lapmark, whence it runs from Tornea-Lapmark, and falls into the Bothnic gulph at Tornea town. It is very rapid, receiving into it twenty-nine more, one of which is ſaid to be a Swediſh mile broad. At the melting of the ſnow, this and the other rivers of that country overflow their banks; and all of them have ſeveral dreadful cataracts.

Of the ſame name is a conſiderable lake, from which iſſues the river.

TORNESE-CASTLE, the ancient Chelonates, a ſmall, but fortified town of Belvedera, on an eminence, and the weſtern coaſt of the Morea, in European Turkey, near the cape of Torneſe, which ſhoots out into the ſea oppoſite to the Iſle of Zant, about twenty-two miles S. W. of Clarenza.

TORNO. See TORNEA, in Sweden.

TORNAWAY, rather TARNAWAY, or CAISTELL TARNAWAGH, a large caſtle belonging to the Stuarts, Earls of Moray, on the water of Findorn, and ſhire of Nairn, in the North of Scotland. The family does not reſide here, though ſometimes at Caſtle-Stuart, in Petty. Their principal ſeat is at Dennibriſtle, in Fife.

TORO, a city of Leon, in Spain, on the river Douro, about thirty-five miles W. of Valladolid. Lat. 41 deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 40 min. W.

TORPERLY, a noted thoroughfare of Cheſhire, in the Cheſter road.

TORR, or CROKEN-TORR, a noted hill and rock in the foreſt of Dartmore, in Devonſhire, where the tinners hold their parliaments or ſtannary courts.

TORR, a high hill over-hanging Glaſtonbury, in Somerſetſhire; on a narrow creſt of which was built a church, one tower of it, though ruinous, being ſtill an excellent ſea-mark, and half-way up this difficult aſcent is a ſpring.

Alſo a huge parcel of piled rocks, as it were, ſo called, not far from Matlock, in Derbyſhire. It ſtands oppoſite to a warm bath, and on the E. ſide of the Derwent.

This word importing in the Highland language any high and craggy eminence, they have in that country ſeveral places of this name, as *Torr-a-bheanne*, or Macbean's hill, and *Tor-a-vreachk*, *Torbreck*, or the Speckled hill; and both remarkable riſings in the neighbourhood of Inverneſs, weſtward.

TORREGLIA, a ſmall town in the Genoeſe territories, but not ſubject to that republic. It ſtands among the Appenine mountains, about thirteen miles N. E. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 36 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

TORREJO, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain, about fifteen miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 40 deg. 18 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. W.

TORRES, a town of Granada, in Spain, with a harbour on the Mediterranean, forty-five miles S. W. of Granada. Lat. 36 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 18 min. W.

TORRES NOVAS, i. e. the New Towers, a populous and walled town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, on the Almonda, about three miles from the Tagus, and ſixty N. E. of Liſbon.

The Torres Vedras, or Old Towers, now inconſiderable, whatever it might have been formerly, is ſome diſtance off

TORRINGTON, a large market town of Devonſhire, on the Towridge, over which is a ſtone-bridge. Here is a good trade to Ireland, chiefly in ſtuffs, &c. It gives title of Viſcount to Sir George Byng's poſterity. It market is on Saturday, for corn, fleſh, &c. with annual fairs for cattle on May 4, July 5, and October 10. It lies about 26 miles from Exeter, and 192 from London.

TORSIL, or TORSILIA, a town of Sudermannia, in Sweden Proper, on the S. bank of the Maler lake. It lies forty-five miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

TORTA, in Latin *Deodatum*, a ſmall town of Raab, in Lower Hungary, lying about twenty miles from Raabtown.

TORTONA, the capital of the Tortoneſe and duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, a city on the Iria [Scrinia] with walls, towers, and a caſtle. It lies about thirty-two miles S. W. of Milan, and ſubject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 45 deg. 10. min. N. long. 9 deg. 14 min. E.

TORTONESE, a territory of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the W. by the Aleſſandreſe, on the E. by the Pavieſe and Bobbio, has the Po

and Laumelline on the N. and the Appenines on the S. It has belonged to the King of Sardinia as an Imperial fief ever ſince 1736.

TORTOSA, an Epiſcopal city of Catalonia, in Spain, at the mouth of the Ebro, and on a good bay of the Mediterranean. It ſtands on a very fertile plain, ninety-four miles S. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 18 min. E.

TORTOSA, the ancient ORTHOSIA, and AUTARADUS, once a famous ſea-port and Epiſcopal city of Syria Antiochene, in Aſia, now in ruins. It lies about nine miles from Tripoli. Lat. 35 deg. N. long. 36 deg. 30 min. E.

The iſland of the ſame name, formerly Aradus, oppoſite to the town of Tortoſa, is about a quarter of a league in circuit, with a ſtout fortreſs on a rock, and a fine ſpring.

TORTUGA, ſo called, as its coaſts abound with tortoiſes, a large uninhabited iſland of the Leſſer Antilles, on the coaſt of Terra Firma, and Atlantic ocean, in South America, and from the abundance of its ſalt, called Sal-Tortuga. It is about thirty miles in circuit, and forty W. of Margaretta iſle. Lat. 11 deg. 36 min. N. long. 64 deg. 10 min. W.

TORTUGA, an iſland in the American ocean, about eighty miles in circuit, near the N. coaſt of Hiſpaniola, and eighty miles N. of Petiguaves. It has a ſecure harbour, but of a very difficult entrance. Lat. 20 deg. 10 min. N. long. 73 deg. 15 min. W.

This was formerly the great reſort of buccaneers, but poſſeſſed now by the French.

TOSA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, with a harbour on the Mediterranean about thirty-five miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 deg. 42 min. E.

TOSCANELLA, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of St. Peter's Patrimony, and the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Italy. It lies about thirty-five miles N. of Rome, now a heap of rubbiſh. Lat. 42 deg. 20 min. N. long. 12 deg. 51 min. E.

TOTANA, a town of Murcia, with about 800 families, and twelve miles from the city of Murcia.

TOTTENHAM, or TOTTENHAN HIGH-CROSS, a long village of Middleſex, moſtly inhabited by farmers, and in the vicinity of London, on the great N. road. It is watered on the E. ſide by the river Lea, and its church is almoſt ſurrounded with the rivulet Moſel. It belongs to the dean and chapter of St. Paul. It lies about ſix miles from Moorfields, and not far from Newington. Of late it is greatly increaſed in buildings. The ruins of the old croſs are ſtill plainly to be ſeen.

TOTTENHAM-COURT, near Marybone, where formerly fairs uſed to be held, in the neighbourhood of London, but now put down. It might anciently be famous, but is now inconſiderable, having only farm-houſes and a turnpike.

In its neighbourhood is the very large and handſome ſtructure called Whitfield's Tabernacle.

TOTTENHAM, a ſeat and park of the late Earl of Ailesbury, near Savernock foreſt, in Wiltſhire.

TOTNESS, a borough of Devonſhire, on the Dart, over which is a ſtone-bridge. Here ſalmon peal are catched by a ſhove-net and the aſſiſtance of a dog, &c. driving them into it. It ſends two members to parliament, and is famous for an addreſs to King George I. upon the concluſion of the Vienna treaty, in which, though poſſeſſed of but inconſiderable property, they aſſured his Majeſty they would not only grant him four ſhillings land-tax, but give the other ſixteen ſhillings into the bargain, did his Majeſty's ſervice require it. The Roman foſſe-way began here, and reached to Lincoln. It lies 25 miles from Exeter, and 175 from London. Its markets are on Tueſday and Saturday; annual fairs for horſes, ſheep, and horned cattle, are held on Eaſter Tueſday, May 1, July 25, and October 28.

TOTTRIDGE, a very pleaſant village of Hartfordſhire. It ſtands high, with the St. Alban's road on the N. and the Edgware road on the S. It lies a little way ſouthwards of Chipping-Barnet.

TOUL, a fortified city of Lorrain on the Moſelle, about twelve miles W. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 45 min. N. long. 5 deg. 42 min. E.

TOULON, or THOULON, a pretty large city of Provence, in France, with one of the moſt ſpacious, ſecure, and ſtrong ports in Europe, upon a bay of the Mediterranean. Here the largeſt ſhips of the royal navy are built and ſtationed. Its arſenal is provided with all ſorts of naval ſtores, alſo yards, docks, &c. extremely well fortified. It lies near the road of Hieres, and twenty-five miles S. E. of Marſeilles; being 416 in the ſame direction from Paris. Lat. 47 deg. 7 min. N. long. 6 deg. 2 min. E.

TOULOUSE. See THOULOUSE in Languedoc.

TOUR, or rather THOUR, a rapid river running thro' the Thourgaw, in Switzerland. It riſes in the mountains at the S. end of Tockebourg, and after receiving the Sitter, falls at length into the Rhine two miles above Egliſaw.

TOURGAW, or THOURGAW, a country in which are ſubjects belonging to Switzerland. It takes in that part lying on both ſides the river Thour, fourteen leagues long, and eight broad; from Zurich lake on the W. to that of Conſtance on the N. and N. E. forming in this ſenſe all the E. part of Switzerland; but commonly taken, it includes only thoſe lands dependent on the ſovereignty of ſome of the cantons; and is bounded on the E. by the lake and city of Conſtance, on the S. by St. Gall, on the W. by Zurich, and on the N. partly by that canton, and partly by the Rhine.

TOURGRISE, i. e. the grey tower, a town of Terre Françoiſe, and Perche, in France, near Verneuil, and eight leagues S. from Nogent-le-Rotrou.

TOURINE, a town of Liege, and the Auſtrian Netherlands, or Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies about thirteen miles N. E. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long. 5 deg. 10 min. E.

TOURNAY *Caſtleward*, commonly *Tourneſis*, a fine and large country, containing ſixty villages in the earldom of Flanders, and ſeven in Hainhault; beſides the cities of Tournay and St. Amand, &c.

TOURNAY, a fortified city of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the Scheld. It is a populous and elegant place, being the ſee of a Biſhop, and has a conſiderable linen manufacture. Lewis XIV. took it in 1667, notwithſtanding a pompous inſcription of the citadel being impregnable. It became one of the barrier towns by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; but was taken from the Dutch by Count Saxe in the laſt French war. It lies about thirteen miles E. of Liſle. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

TOURNON, a ſmall, but ancient city of Vivarais, and Languedoc, in France, on the Rhone, and the declivity of a hill, at the top of which is a caſtle about fifty-ſix miles S. of Lions. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 45 min. E.

TOURS, the capital of Tourain, in France, on the S. bank of the Loire, over which is a fine ſtone-bridge. This is a large and well-built city, the ſtreets being very clean, on account of ſeveral fountains in it. Here is a fine mall above 1000 paces long. It is an Archbiſhop's ſee, and the cathedral is a fine ſtructure. Here the reformed in France were firſt called Huguenots. In this city there is alſo a royal palace. It is a queſtion whether here or at Orleans they ſpeak the pureſt French. It lies about 60 miles S. W. of the latter city, and 110 in the ſame direction from Paris. Lat. 47 deg. 31 min. N. long. 51 min. E.

TOUSERA, anciently a conſiderable city of Biledulgerid, in Africa, but now ruinous, though the people are ſaid to be wealthy. It ſtands on a little river which divides the place into two parts. It ſtands about twenty miles S. of the confines of Tunis. Lat. 32 deg. 28 min. N. long. 10 deg. 26 min. E.

TOVY, the principal river of Merionethſhire, in North Wales, which riſes among the impaſſable mountains ranging along this part of the country.

TOWCESTER, or TOSSCESTER, a populous market-town of Northamptonſhire, in the great road to Cheſter, with three bridges over the three branches of its

its little river, thence ſuppoſed to be Antoninus's *Tripontium*. The Watling-ſtreet runs through it. All are employed here in lace and a ſilk manufacture. It lies about ſix miles from Northampton, and ſixty-one from London.

TOWER *of London*, an ancient and celebrated fortreſs and garriſon of that metropolis. It has a wet ditch from the Thames, a draw-bridge, and a very high wall with embraſures, a well-ſtored arſenal, with the mint, crown-jewels, records of the kingdom, &c. depoſited in it. The circuit is of a pretty large extent, with a Conſtable, Governor, &c. the former always ſome nobleman.

The great guns on the wharf juſt by are uſually diſcharged on rejoicing days. It does not ſeem to be a place of vaſt ſtrength.

In it is the famous White-tower, &c. and is commonly the ſtate-priſon, and delinquents are conveyed to it by that called Traitor's-bridge.

TOWER, that called the Middle or Rood-tower, in the cathedral of Lincoln, is reckoned the higheſt in all England.

TOWRIDGE, a river of Devonſhire, which with the Taw empty themſelves into one mouth from two different channels, forming Barnſtable bay.

TOWTON, a place in Yorkſhire, where a bloody battle was fought between the houſes of Lancaſter and York, in the reign of King Edward IV. without giving any quarter, fathers and ſons, &c. being on oppoſite ſides; ſo that in the whole fell 36,000 men, the Yorkiſts being victors.

TRABEZOND, TRAPAZOND, or TREBIZOND, the ancient *Trapeſus*, a walled city with a harbour, on the eaſtern part of Amaſia, in Aſia, and on the S. ſhore of the Euxine ſea. It is ill built, and worſe peopled. It was the metropolis of an empire of the ſame name, founded by Alexis Comnenus, a Frenchman, in the year 1209, which continued in the ſame family till 1460, when David the laſt of that houſe was ſubdued more by treachery than valour, and put to death by Mahomet II. ſince which time the Turks have poſſeſſed it.

The caſtle, which ſtands on a rock, is much neglected. It is the ſeat of a Begleberg, and claims the title of an Archiepiſcopal ſee. The neighbourhood abounds with rich honey of an intoxicating quality, as Xenophon relates. Lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N. long. 42 deg. 20 min. E.

TRACHENBERG, a town of Sileſia, and Bohemia, in Germany, about twenty-five miles N. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 55 min. E.

TRAERBACH, a ſtrong and important town of Spanheim, and Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, on the Moſelle, about twenty miles N. E. of Triers, and ſubject to the Elector Palatine. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 46 min. E.

TRAFALGAR, a cape of Andaluſia, in Spain, at the entrance of the Streights of Gibraltar, about thirty miles S. of Cadiz. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 24 min. W.

TRAJANOPLE, a ſmall town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the left bank of the Mariza. It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop. It lies thirty-three miles below Adrianople to the S.

TRAJETTO, a ſmall city of Lavora, and Naples, in Italy, on the Mediterranean and Liris, now Garigliano, and near its exit. It roſe from the ruins of Minturnæ juſt by.

TRAINA, a town of Val di Demone, in Sicily, in Lower Italy, about ſeventy miles S. W. of Meſſina. Lat. 38 deg. 14 min. N. long. 14 deg. 36 min. E.

TRALLY, the ſhire-town of Kerry, a county of Munſter, in Ireland, near a large bay of the ſame name and a little river.

TRALLES, once a conſiderable city of Lydia, in Aſia, now in ruins. It ſtood on an eminence not far from the Mæander, was an Epiſcopal ſee and ſeat of a council, in the road to Magneſia.

TRALOSMONTES, or TRAZ OZ MONTES, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by Galicia, on the E. by Leon, on the S. by the laſt-mentioned province and that of Beira, and on the W. partly by Entre Douro è Minho, and partly by Beira. It had its name with regard to Entre Douro è Minho, as lyt ing on the further ſide of mount Marao. Its extenfrom N. to S. is about thirty Portugueſe miles, and from E. to W. twenty; being moſtly mountainous and rough, though here are ſome fine and fruitful valleys, producing rye, wheat, wine, and other fruits. Its principal river is the Douro. It contains 2 cities, 57 towns, &c. with about 135,800 inhabitants.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Hungary, about thirty miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 18 deg. 12 min. E.

TRANI, in Latin *Tranium*, a well-built city of Bari, in Naples, and Lower Italy, with a harbour on the Adriatic, a noble caſtle, and the ſee of an Archbiſhop. It lies about twenty miles W. of Baria. Lat. 41 deg. 21 min. N. long. 18 deg. 15 min. E.

TRANQUEBAR, or TRINCUMBAR, a fortreſs and colony belonging to the Danes, on the Coromandel coaſt, and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. The town is about two miles in circuit, and about eighty-four miles S. of Fort St. George. Lat. 11 deg. 50 min. N. long. 80 deg. 57 min. E.

TRANSYLVANIA, a principality including at preſent only a part of the ancient Wallachia, being bounded on the N. by the Carpathian or Crapach mountains, on the S. by Wallachia Proper, on the E. by Moldavia and part of Wallachia, and on the W. by Upper and Lower Hungary.

The air is in general healthy and temperate, the ſoil producing corn, wine, and fruits; and it is every where encompaſſed with foreſts on the ſides of high hills and mountains, in which are mines of all ſorts of minerals, particularly iron and copper.

Seven narrow paſſes lead into this country, being formed by ſo many rivers, and all of them defended by forts with garriſons.

This principality, being a frontier country, muſt have been a ſcene of frequent ravages, particularly between the Turks and Imperialiſts. They have a good breed of ſtout ſwift horſes; wolves and bears often run in droves. The peaſants feed on no other bread than wheaten. Its principal mountains are the Crapach: and its moſt remarkable rivers are the Meriſch, Samos, both which fall into the Theiſſe, the Alt into the Danube, and the Chryſa.

It is inhabited by the Siculi, Saxons, and Hungarians, and were formerly governed by a Waywode or Prince of Tranſylvania; but ſince 1711, have been entirely ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

TRAPANO, in Latin *Trepanum*, a city and conſiderable mart of Val di Mazaro, and Sicily, in Lower Italy, on the peninſula facing the W. and defended by a caſtle on the S. The haven is large, but expoſed to S. winds.

This was one of the laſt places which the Romans took from the Carthaginians. It lies about thirty-ſix miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 38 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E.

TRAPEZOND. TRABEZOND, in Aſia.

TRAPPE, *La*, a famous abbey of Perhec, in France. It ſtands in a large valley ſurrounded with hills and foreſts, between Seez, Mortagne, Verneuil, and L'Aigle. It is the moſt auſtere abbey in all this kingdom, and to it the late exiled King James II. uſed to retire for devotion.

TRAQUAIR, a grand houſe in Tweedale, and the South of Scotland, built by the Earl of the ſame name, who, having been High Treaſurer of that kingdom, fell into ſuch univerſal diſlike by his conduct under King Charles I. and ſo outed from all, that he was reduced to want bread and take alms: dying unpitied, ſays Burnet, in theſe circumſtances about a year before the reſtoration.

TRASAMAUR, a market-town of Upper Auſtria, in Germany, on the Traſam, and about a league above its junction with the Danube.

TRAVANCOUR, the moſt ſouthern province of Malabar.

bar, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It abounds in pepper, rice, &c. with the beſt cinnamon and fine cloth. This is a populous country, extending along the coaſt, about twenty-two leagues from Coulan to the cape of Comorin.

TRAVE, a river of Holſtein, and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It iſſues from a large lake in the diſtrict of Segeberg, and after a ſerpentine courſe by Segeberg, Oldeſlo, and Lubeck, it falls into the Baltic ſea at the town of Travemunde.

TRAVEMUNDE, the port-town of Lubeck, in Holſtein, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, at the mouth of the river Trave, as the name imports. It lies ten miles N. E. of Lubeck. Lat. 54 deg. 36 min. N. long. 10 deg. 57 min. E.

TRAVENDAL, a town of Holſtein, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Trave, and within a mile of Segeberg.

TRAW, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Dalmatia, in an iſland of the Adriatic. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and belonging to the Venetians. It lies about fifteen miles E. of Spalato. Lat. 43 deg. 16 min. N. long. 17 deg. 36 min. E.

TRAXT, a very ſtrong place of Yerack, or Chaldea, in Aſia, between the Tigris and Euphrates, about two leagues from the ruins of Babylon, and forty-two above Bagdat, reckoned the key of Perſia.

TRAQUERA, a town of Valencia, in Spain, near the confines of Catalonia, being about thirty-four miles S. of Tortoſa. It lies in lat. 40 deg. 34 min. N. and long. 1 min. W.

TREBEGNA, the ancient *Tribulium*, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, on the Trebinſka, near the confines of the republic of Raguſa, and not far from the Adriatic ocean, about ſixty-four miles S. E. of Spalato. The inhabitants are Jews, Chriſtians of the Greek Church, and ſome few Catholics. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 19 deg. 10 min. E.

TREBESIS, or TRIBBESEES, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, in Saxony, not far from Damgarten, where toll is exacted from travellers.

TREBLE *River*, or *The Three Rivers*, ſo called from the junction of three ſtreams about a quarter of a mile below it, and falling into the river of St. Laurence. It was the capital of the French government in New France, in North America, with a conſiderable trade in furs. It is about thirty leagues from Quebec. The country round this place is fertile, and the river abounds with fiſh, eſpecially eels.

TREFURT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, about twenty-four miles W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lat. 51 deg. 16 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

TREGARON, a town of Cardiganſhire, in South Wales, on the Teivi. Its market is on Thurſday, and fair for horſes, pigs, ſtockings, and pedlary, on March 5. It lies about 7 miles from Llanbeder, and 171 from London.

TREGONY, or TREGENEN, a mayor-borough of Cornwall, which ſends two members to parliament. It ſtands on the Falle, and navigable to it by boats, not far from St. Maws, with a ſerge-manufacture. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and ſome hops, are on Shrove-Tueſday, May 3, July 25, September 1, and November 6. It lies about 16 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and about 256 from London.

TREGUIER, or LANTRIQUET, an ancient city and biſhopric of Lower Britany, in France, under Tours, and on its northern coaſt. The chief trade here is in horſes, corn, hemp, and flax; alſo paper manufactures. It lies about nine leagues from St. Briex to the N. W.

TREIDEN, a town of Letten, and Livonia, in Sweden, on a river of the ſame name, and on its N. ſide, oppoſite to Sewold.

TREILLEBOURG, a town of Schonen, in Sweden, with a harbour on the Baltic, about thirty miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 36 min N. long. 13 deg. 36 min. E.

TREMATON, an ancient caſtle in Cornwall, once the reſidence of the Earls of this county, but now in ruins From it is a view of Plymouth harbour.

TREMECEN, a province of Africa, alſo the weſtern *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by Africa Proper, on the S. by the deſerts of Barbary, and on the W. by the kingdom of Fez, from which it is divided by the rivers Ziz and the Malloya. At preſent, it is reduced to a ſmall Algerine province. It is very well-watered, and fertile on the N. but towards the S. more ſandy. Warlike Arabs, ſtyled the Galands of Melione, inhabit great part of the country, and are divided into five tribes.

Its capital of the ſame name, the ancient *Timiſi*, has very high walls, five handſome gates, draw-bridges, and a ſtrong citadel. The ſtreets, ſquares, markets, &c. are well-built. They have had a variety of manufactures; alſo fine ſaddles, ſtirrups, bridles, &c. but now much declined ſince under the Turks. It lies about thirty-five (ſome ſay five) miles from the Mediterranean. Lat. 34 deg. 37 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10 min. W.

TREMITI, a group of about four or five iſlands, oppoſite to the N. coaſt of the Capitanate, in Naples, and the mouth of the Tiferno, lying about ſixteen miles from it. Lat. 42 deg. 16 min. N. long. 16 deg. 10 min. E.

TRENCH, a famous one between Sheffield and Rotherham, in Yorkſhire, called Danes or Devil's Bank, being five miles long.

TRENT, reckoned the third large river in England, which, Milton ſays, like a giant ſpreads its thirty arms, the French Trente denoting that number. It riſes among the moorlands on the N. W. ſide of Staffordſhire, whence it runs by Burton, Nottingham, Newark, and Gainſborough; and after its waters have been increaſed by many rivulets and ſtreams on both ſides, it mixes with the Ouſe, and then changing its name into that of the Humber, falls into the German ocean below Hull.

TRENT, a biſhopric lying among the Alps, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria as Counts of Tirol. It is upwards of ſixty miles from E. to W. and forty where broadeſt from N. to S. It produces wine, oil, and fruit, but not much corn.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands on the Adige, being ſurrounded with ſteep impaſſable hills, except from Tirol to the N. and Verona on the S. The city is about a mile in circuit, and pretty populous, with a ſingle wall, and defended by an old caſtle. Here are many ſtately palaces and churches; in one of the latter, namely, St. Mary Major, ſat the famous council of Trent, from January 4, 1545, till 1563, where 4000 perſons of a public character aſſembled. See Father Paul's Hiſtory.

Since the treaty of Munſter in 1649, the Biſhop is a ſuffragan to Saltzburg, as before he was to Aquileia. It lies ſeventy-four miles S. of Inſpruck. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E.

TRENTHAM, a ſmall town of Staffordſhire, near which riſes the river Trent, whence its name, and gives title of Baron to Earl Gower.

TREPTOW, a town of Pomerania, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the King of Pruſſia. It has a ſtrong caſtle on the Tollen lake, and near the Baltic, lying about forty-three miles N. E. of Stetin. Lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N. long 15 deg. 34 min. E.

TRESEN, or TROSA, a town of Sudermannia, in Sweden, on the Baltic, with a pretty harbour, and very good trade. It lies about thirty-two miles S. E. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. E.

TRETHIMIROW, a ſtrong town of Volhinia, and Red Ruſſia, in Poland, on the Nieper. It is defended by a caſtle, and lies about fifty miles above Kiow.

TREVES, vulgarly TRIERS, an archbiſhopric and electorate of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies between Cologne, Berg, and Juliers on the N. Lorrain and the Palatinate on the S. Luxemberg on the W. and the Wetteraw on the E. It is about ſeventy miles from S. to

S. to N. E. and ſixty from W. to E. On the banks of the Rhine and Moſelle it is populous and fertile in corn, but on the S. and W. barren. The Elector is temporal as well as ſpiritual Lord of this country. He has an annual revenue of about 70,000 l. formerly reckoned 100,000. His ſuffragans were Metz, Toul, and Verdun; which the French have exempted from his juriſdiction.

The capital of the ſame name, or Treviri, ſtands on the Moſelle. It is equal to moſt towns of Europe in point of antiquity, and was once very conſiderable, but now neither large nor populous, having been often taken in the wars, and is indeed a place of no great ſtrength. It lies about ſixty miles S. of Cologne, and the ſame diſtance from Mentz. Lat. 49 deg. 58 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

TREVI, the ancient *Trebia*, an Epiſcopal city of Ombria, and the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Italy. It ſtands on the Clitumnus, and lies about twenty-three S. E. of Perugia. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 41 min. E.

TREVICO, in Latin *Trivicum*, a ſmall epiſcopal city of the Further Principate, in Naples, and Lower Italy, at the foot of the Appenine mountains, being about twenty-two miles E. of Benevento. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 15 deg. 52 min. E.

TREVIGIANA, a territory of Venice, in Italy, very fruitful, and conſiſting of four diſtricts.

TREVIGIO, or TREVISO, the capital of Trevigiana laſt-mentioned, in the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. It ſtands on the Sile, into which the Piaveſella runs after watering the place. It has an old caſtle, and reckoned impregnable. Here is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies about fifteen miles N. W. of Venice. Lat. 45 deg. 45 min. N. long. 12 deg. 46 min. E.

TREVOUX, the capital of the independent principality of Dombes, and Burgundy, in France, on the E. bank of the Saone. It is noted for the literary productions ſtyled *Le Journal & le Dictionnaire de Trevoux*. It lies twenty-three miles S. W. of Bourg. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 45 min. E.

TREWARDRETH-BAY, in Cornwall, is very broad, and deeply indented inland above ten miles, on which is a ſmall town of the ſame name.

TREZZO, a town of the duchy of Mantua, in Upper Italy, on the Adda. It lies about fifteen miles N. E. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

TRIANON, a royal palace of France, in the park of Verſailles.

TRICALA, the ancient TRICCA, an Epiſcopal town of Theſſaly, in European Turkey, on the Peneus. Here was formerly a temple of Æſculapius. It lies thirty-ſeven miles above Lariſſa on the W. and the ſame from Janua on the E.

TRICARICO, a ſmall, but genteel city of the Baſilicate of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Baſiento. It lies about thirteen miles E. of Potenza. Lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N. long. 16 deg. 45 min. E.

TRICASTINOIS, a diſtrict of Lower Dauphiny, in France, bounded on the N. by Valentinois and Diois, on the E. and S. by the county of Venaiſſin, and on the W. by the Rhone.

TRICENTI, a very much declined Epiſcopal city of the Further Principate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It ſtands near the Tripalto, and at the foot of the Appenines, about thirteen miles S. E. of Benevento. Lat. 40 deg. 56 min. N. long. 15 deg. 47 min. E.

TRIERS, an electorate and city of Germany. See TREVES.

TRIESTE, the capital of Iſtria, in Carniola, and the circle of Auſtria, in Germany. It is ſmall, but a ſtrong and well-peopled Epiſcopal city, with a harbour on the Adriatic, and the only one which the houſe of Auſtria has on this ſide, being defended by two caſtles. The late Emperor Charles VI. made this a free-port; but upon his loſing Naples and Sicily, his ſchemes of eſtabliſhing a great trade here vaniſhed into ſmoke. It lies about fifty eight miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 12 min. E.

TRIM, a market-town of Eaſt Meath, and province of Leinſter, in Ireland, on the Boyne. Here are barracks for a troop of horſe. It lies about ſix miles from Aſhboy, and twenty-three from Dublin.

TRIMCUMBAR, a place in Aſia. See TRANQUEBAR.

TRING, a pretty market-town of Hertfordſhire, confining on Buckinghamſhire. Here is a handſome church wainſcotted, and a ring of ſix bells; alſo a charity-ſchool; and juſt by is a ſeat and park of Mr. Gore's. One of the ſources of the Thames riſes in this pariſh, which leaving the county at Puttenham, goes by Ailſvnry into the Thame. Its market is on Friday, and fairs on June 29, but not kept, and September 29, for hiring of ſervants.

In 1751 the mob took it into their heads to maltreat one Ruth Oſbourne, a poor decrepit old woman of this place, as a witch, by dragging and ducking her till ſhe died, for which one Collins was very juſtly hanged. It lies about twenty-four miles from Hertford, and thirty-three from London.

TRINGAN, or TRANGANO, a very pleaſant healthy country of Malacca, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It has a variety of fruit, corn, pulſe, and ſugar-canes, with gold and pepper, &c.

The town of the ſame name is the King's reſidence, and ſtands on a river near the ſea. Above half the inhabitants are Chineſe, who have a good trade for three or four jonks; alſo ſome traffic to Siam, Cambodia, Tonquin, and Sambas.

TRINADAD, or TRINIDADA, an iſland in the American ocean, forming one ſide of the ſtreight of Paria, or Bocca de Drago, and Terra Firma, in South America. The climate is unhealthy, the iſland being generally covered with thick fogs; but the ſoil will produce ſugar canes, tobacco, and maize. It abounds in all the fruits common to America, and is ſubject to the King of Spain. Lat. 10 deg. 38 min. N. long. 60 deg. 27 min. W.

TRINIDADA, an open town of Veragua, and audience of Guatimala, in Mexico, in North America, at the mouth of the Belen. It lies about 124 miles S. E of Guatimala, and ſubject to Spain. Lat. 13 deg. 12 min. N. long. 94 deg. 15 min. W.

Of the ſame name is an iſland in the South ſea, and a town on the iſland of Cuba, in America; but we find no further account of them.

TRINITY-HOUSE, a large foundation at Deptford, in Kent, for decayed pilots, maſters of ſhips, or their widows.

Of the ſame kind is another at Hull in Yorkſhire. The former of theſe is a conſiderable corporation, the members of which are called elder bretheren of the Trinity-houſe, and have the care of erecting beacons, buoys, &c. on ſhelves and rocks, for the ſafety of navigation, and taking ballaſt up out of the bed of the Thames, &c. for which each ſhip pays an acknowledgement.

TRINO, the capital of a territory of the ſame name, and Montferrat, in Upper Italy. It is a ſmall, but ſtrong town, about a mile N. of the Po, and thirty-ſix miles N. E. of Turin. It is ſubject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 45 deg. 15 min. N. long. 8 deg. 12 min. E.

TRINQUEMALE, a ſea-port on the E. ſide of Ceylon, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, about 115 miles N. E. of Candy. Lat. 9 deg. 15 min. N. long. 80 deg. 22 min. E.

TRIPALDI, a ſmall town of the Further Principate, in Naples, and Lower Italy, on the right ſhore of the Sabbato, and almoſt oppoſite to Avellino. It gives title of Duke.

TRIPOLI, anciently a large kingdom, now an ariſtocratical republic, in Africa, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; on the E. by Egypt; on the S. by Zara or the Great Deſert; and on the W. partly by Tunis, and partly by Biledulgerid. It extends itſelf about 1000 miles along the Mediterranean ſhore from N. W. to S. E. but is hardly 200 miles broad in any part of it.

Here are ſeveral cities, ſome of which are very large and populous, particularly on the coaſts, where the piratical buſineſs is carried on to conſiderable advantage.

In the neighbourhood of its capital the ſoil is tolerably fertile, but to the eaſtward, as far as Egypt, lies the ſandy deſert of Barca.

It is divided into maritime and inland, or into, 1. Tripoli Proper, 2. Eſſab, 3. Meſſellata, 4. Mezerata, and 5. Barca, or ancient Marmarica.

Tripoli Proper hath Tunis on the W. from which it is parted by the river Capez; eaſtward it confines on Mezerata; has the Mediterranean on the N. and the kingdom of Faizan on the S.

TRIPOLI, the metropolis of the laſt-mentioned republic of the ſame name, ſtands on the Mediterranean ſea. This city is not large, but populous; being ſurrounded with good walls, and other ſtrong works. The ſubſiſtence of its inhabitants ariſes chiefly from their piracies, though their country produces corn, wine, ſilk, and wool. Europeans traffic with them in ſeveral articles; but the greateſt profit they make is by the ſlaves which they take at ſea. Some valuable monuments of ancient magnificence is ſtill remaining. It ſtands about 300 miles S. E. of Tunis.

Here is a Dey, who is a ſort of Doge or Chief, as well as General of the whole Tripolitan nation; but not ſo abſolute as the Deys of Algiers and Tunis: for here a Turkiſh Baſhaw from the Grand Signior reſides, who controuls the Dey, and levies tribute on his ſubjects. This place is ſometimes infeſted with the plague. Lat. 32 deg. 54 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

TRIPOLI, a city of Phœnicia, a province of Syria, in Aſia. It ſtands commodiouſly at the foot of Mount Libanus, from which iſſues a ſmall river that runs through the place; and is about a mile and a half from the Levant, with a commodious harbour defended by ſix ſquare caſtles or towers built along the ſhore. It is the ſeat of a Turkiſh Viceroy or Beglerbeg. The fields and gardens are well-ſtocked with mulberry-trees, and a conſiderable ſilk manufacture is carried on; but in the year 1760 a dreadful earthquake almoſt entirely ruined this city, and now a peſtilence continues to make equal havock among the remainder of its inhabitants. It lies about ninety-eight miles S. of Scanderoon. Lat. 34 deg. 53 min. N. long. 36 deg. 7 min. E.

TRIPOLIS, the Turkiſh Koſhenikai, a town of Lydia, on its utmoſt confines toward Caria, in Aſia. It ſtands on the Meander. It was once conſiderable, but is now reduced to a poor village.

Of the ſame name is a place in Pontus, in Aſia, but we find little or nothing ſaid of it.

TRIPONTIUM, the ruins of a Roman ſtation at Dowbridge, on the Avon, running by Rugby to Warwick, not far from the latter town. It ſtood in a pleaſant little valley, the ſides of which are pretty ſteep. The ſtream being divided in two, has a bridge over each; upon one of them is an inſcription ſhewing the three counties which repair it.

TRIQUIER, or TREQUIER, an old city on the northern coaſt of Britany, in France, with the ſee of a Biſhop; alſo a ſmall, but ſafe harbour. It lies about forty-eight miles W. of St. Malo. Lat. 48 deg. 54 min. N. long 3 deg. 14 min. W.

TRIVENTO, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Moliſe, and Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Trigno. It lies about fifty-four miles N. E. of Naples city. Lat. 41 deg. 49 min. N. long. 15 deg. 56 min. E.

TROAS, a province of Myſia or Phrygia, in Aſia, on which ſtood the celebrated city of Troy. See TROY.

TROIA, a ſmall city of the Capitanate, and Naples, in Lower Italy, at the foot of the Appenines. It lies about fifty-eight miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 16 deg. 10 min. E.

TROIA, now a ſmall village of Cilley, and Auſtria, in Germany, anciently a famous city. Here abundance of antiquities are found.

TROIS RIVIERES, i. e. *the Three Rivers*, a town of Canada, in North America, upon the river St. Laurence, and fifty miles S. of Quebec. Lat. 46 deg. 51 min. N. long. 75 deg. 15 min. W.

TROKI, the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name in Lithuania, in Poland. It lies about eighteen miles W. of Wilna. Lat. 55 deg. 25 min. N. long. 25 deg. 16 min. E.

TROM, or TROMMES, an iſland of Norway, a little to the ſouthward of Maggero iſle and the North Cape, with a Chriſtian church.

TRON, or TRUEN, ST. a town of Haſbain, and Liege, in Weſtphalia, on the confines of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It lies about twenty miles S. E. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 5 deg. 10 min. E.

TRONDA, one of the Orkney iſles, in the north of Scotland, oppoſite to Scalloway. It is three miles long, and two broad.

TROP, a ſmall place of Medelpadia, in Sweden Proper, on the Niſarund, higher up from the ſea than the town of the latter name.

TROPEA, an Epiſcopal city of the Further Calabria, in Naples, and Lower Italy. It ſtands upon an high rock on the Tuſcan ſea; and about thirty-nine miles N. of Reggio, Lat. 39 deg. 15 min. N. long. 16 deg. 8 min. E.

TROPEZ, ST. a ſmall but ſtrong town of Provence, in France, with a harbour on the Mediterranean. It lies about twenty-eight miles E. of Toulon. Lat. 43 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 36 min. E.

TRAPPAW, a principality of Sileſia, in Germany, which with that of Teſchen, was reſerved by the Queen of Hungary upon the ceſſion of the reſt of that country in 1742, to the King of Pruſſia, under the guarantee of Great Britain.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands about ſeventy miles S. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 26 min. E.

TROSSA (ſee TRESEN) a town of Sweden Proper.

TOWBRIDGE, or THOROWBRIDGE, a market-town of Wiltſhire, on the Were, over which is a ſtone-bridge, at the W. end of the place. Their principal manafacture is fine broad-cloth. Their weekly market is on Saturday; and a fair for millenery is kept on July 25.

TROY, the ancient *Ilium*, and capital of Troas, and Myſia in Aſia. It ſtood on the Scamander, and near the Egean ſea. It became famous by means of Homer and Virgil, for the ten years ſiege it ſuſtained from the Greeks, the ſubject of the immortal Iliad and Æneid of theſe two very illuſtrious poets. Its ruins plainly ſhew its former ſplendor. It lies about 20 miles S. of the Helleſpont, and 100 N. of Smyrna. Lat. 39 deg. 36 min. N. long. 26 deg. 36 min. E.

TROYES, the capital of Champagne, in France. It is a large fortified city and Epiſcopal ſee, on the river Seine. This is one of the moſt conſiderable places in that kingdom for its linen and other manufactures. It lies about ſeventy miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 21 min. N. long. 45 deg. 15 min. E.

TRUEN, ST. (ſee TRON) a town of Liege.

TRUMPINGTON, in Cambridgeſhire, near the river Cam, where is a place called Damhill, in which urns and other Roman antiquities have been often found.

TRURO, a large mayor-borough of Cornwall, which ſends two members to parliament. It is a branch of Falmouth port, at the confluence of two rivers forming a wharf. The principal trade here is in ſhipping off tin and copper ore.

The inhabitants dreſs and live ſo gay, that Truro pride has become proverbial. The quarter-ſeſſions ſitting here, has occaſioned a good ſtock of attorneys to reſide in it. It lies about 32 miles N. E. of the Land's-end, and 274 W. of London.

Its markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday; and the fairs on Wedneſday in Midlent, ditto in Whitſun-week, November 19, and December 18, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, cloth, and ſome hops.

TRUXILLO, the ancient *Turris Julia*, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, on a hill. This was the birth-place of Don Franciſco Pezzarro, the famous conqueror of Peru. It lies about ninety-eight miles S. W. of Toledo. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. W.

TRUXILLO, one of the principal cities of Valles and Peru, in South America. It ſtands about half a league from the ſea, at the mouth of a river, and about 250 miles N. W. of Lima. Lat. 8 deg. 6 min. 3 ſec. S. long. 77 deg. 30 min. W. It has a brick-

brick-wall, and two miles northward is the port of Guanchao, the channel of its maritime traffic. The houſes are generally of brick, with ſtately balconies and porticos; and the others of baxareques. Here are frequent earthquakes, on which account the houſes are low. It is the ſeat of a Corregidor, and the ſee of a Biſhop, with ſeveral convents and other religious foundations.

The inhabitants are Spaniards, Indians, and of ſeveral other caſts. Chaiſes here are very numerous, by reaſon of the troubleſomeneſs of the ſand in walking.

The winters here are cold, and the ſummers extremely hot: but the country round very fruitful and pleaſant, rendered more ſo by canals from the river and improvements of the lands; having plenty of proviſions, and exporting to Panama conſiderable quantities of wheat and ſugars. It is ſubject to Spain.

TRUXILLO, a town of Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, in South America. It lies about 125 miles S. of the lake of Maracaybo, and ſubject to Spain. Lat. 9 deg. 21 min. N. long. 69 deg. 15 min. W.

TRUXILLO, a town of Guatimala, and Mexico or New Spain, in North America. It has a harbour at the bottom of St. Giles's-bay, on the gulph of Honduras. It lies about 300 miles N. E. of Amapalla. Lat. 15 deg. 36 min. N. long. 88 deg. 36 min. W.

TSINAN, or ZINAN, the capital of Xanton or Canton, and China, in Aſia. It is a large and well-peopled city, with beautiful public buildings, and a marſhy lake on which it ſtands. Here are ſeveral bridges, by which it is joined to an iſland in the lake. It is a very fruitful country. Lat. 36 deg. 42 min. N. long. 45 min. E. from Peking.

TUAM, the ſee of an Archbiſhop, once a famous city, but now only a village of Galloway, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. Its cathedral is old; and the place gives title of Viſcount to the Wenman family.

TUBINGEN, the ſecond town in the duchy of Wirtemburg-Stutgard, and circle of Swabia, in Germany, on the Neckar, with a ſtone-bridge over it; and is the ſeat of an univerſity, eſpecially in the civil law, none but gentlemen being admitted ſtudents. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 8 deg. 49 min. E.

TUCKUM, a captainſhip of Courland, in Poland: alſo its chief town is of the ſame name. It lies about fifty miles E. of Goldingen.

TUCORIN (ſee TUTICORIN) in the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia.

TUCUMAN, a province of South America, and the S. W. diviſion of Paraguay. It is ſubject to Spain.

TUCUYO, a town of New Granada, and Terra Firma, in South America. It ſtands on a river of the ſame name, about 200 miles S. of the city of Maracaybo, and ſubject to Spain. Lat. 7 deg. 10 min. N. long. 68 deg. 36 min. W.

TUDELA, a town of Spaniſh Navarre, on the Ebro, over which is a ſtately bridge. It lies about fifty-three miles S. of Pampelona. Lat. 42 deg. 16 min. N. long. 1 deg. 51 min. W.

TULLAMOHRE, i. e. *the great or high hill*, or *Brianſford*, a town of Down county, and province of Ulſter, in the north of Ireland, with two fine deer-parks of Lord Limerick cut into walks; to it is a reſort in ſpring and ſummer for drinking of goat-whey, as healthy and medicinal: a thing very cuſtomary in the mountainous part of this kingdom and Wales, as well as in that of the north and weſt of Scotland, particularly about the Ard, Doughfoor, and Doughgarroch, and in the neighbourhood of Inverneſs; whence comes the famous mean-all or kid-fleſh, which is in great requeſt or perfection in thoſe parts.

TULLE, a town of Lower Limoſin, in France, at the junction of the little rivers Coureze and Soulane, with the ſee of a Biſhop, who is Lord and Viſcount of the place. Here is a Jeſuits college, and ſix convents, with a dioceſe of ſeventy pariſhes, and income of 12,000 livres. It lies thirty miles S. of Limoges. Lat. 45 deg. 31 min. N. long. 31 deg. 10 min. E.

TULLIBARDIN, a caſtle of Strathern and Perthſhire, in the N. of Scotland, on the banks of the Water of Erin, an ancient ſeat of the Murrays, and giving title of Marquis to the Athol family. The outed ſon of that family ſo ſtyled, died not long ago in the Tower.

TULLINEKYLD, i. e. *the Chapel or Church-hill*, a place on the ſhore, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, with a quarry of liver-coloured marble, which takes a good poliſh. Near it is Ardmillan, where is a good chalybeate ſpaw. It lies about two miles from Comber.

TULLOGH, or TULLO, a market-town of Catherlough, a county of Leinſter, in Ireland. The rebels in 1641 cruelly murthered the garriſon and inhabitants, who ſurrendered on a promiſe of quarter. It lies about ſix miles from Catherlough.

Of the ſame name is an ancient ſeat or caſtle of the Baynes of Tulloch, near Dingwall, in Roſs-ſhire, and on the intermediate ſkirts of the country belonging to the Mackenzies and Munroes; being of the ſame Iriſh original, and probably coeval in their ſettlements here. They themſelves came from my Lord Reay's country, the inhabitants of which are from the Macmurchowes of that kingdom, as we have mentioned elſewhere.

TULN, an old town of Auſtria, in Germany. It ſtands on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which at ſome diſtance falls into the Danube. It lies fifteen miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 15 min. E.

TUMBEZ, a town of Valles, and Peru, in South America, where Pizzaro firſt landed in the year 1526. Near it is a river, which falls into the bay of Guayaquil, almoſt oppoſite to the Iſle of St. Clare. A little way from the Cordillera ſtands the town, with only ſeventy cane-houſes. Lat. 3 deg. 13 min. 16 ſec. S. The heat is exceſſive, but when the rain begins, it continues all winter.

TUMEN, a town of Siberia, in Aſiatic Ruſſia, on a river of the ſame name, or Tora. It lies about forty leagues S. of Tobolſkoi. It is a conſiderable mart for furs, is a large place, being walled and peopled with Tartars. Lat. 56 deg. 50 min. N. long. 65 deg. 10 min. E.

TUNBRIDGE, a town of Kent, on the Tunn, over which is a bridge; this little river runs into the Medway hard by. The church is modern-built, but the houſes and pavements of the ſtreets are but indifferent. Its market is on Friday, and fairs for bullocks, horſes, and toys, on Aſh-Wedneſday, July 5, and October 29. It lies about thirty-three miles from Canterbury, and twenty-nine from London.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, about four miles from the town, and in the ſame pariſh, famous for ſeveral mineral ſprings, to which there is a great reſort of nobility, gentry, and citizens of London, from June till Auguſt. The wells lie between Mount Sion (others Sinai) and Mount Ephraim. The principal well, which is chalybeate, and walled-in, is neatly paved; and here are all other accommodations uſual at ſuch public places of rendezvous.

The air here is excellent, and proviſions of all kinds at a reaſonable rate; ſuch as wild-fowl, the wheat-ears or Engliſh ortolans, and ſea-fiſh, &c. with a chapel and ſeventy poor children, taught here by the contributions of thoſe who reſort hither.

TUNDER, or TUNDEREN (ſee TONNINGEN) a town of Sleſwick, in Denmark, on the Wydaw. Its harbour is choaked up, and defended by a ſmall fort. It lies about twelve or thirteen miles from Huderſleben on the W. and fourteen from the German ocean.

TUNJA, a town of New Granada, and Terra Firma, in South America. It lies about thirty miles S. W. of Truxillo. Lat. 4 deg. 51 min. N. long. 72 deg. 10 min. W.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Barbary, in Africa, once the famous republic of Carthage, but now circumſcribed within narrow bounds, having Tripoli on the E. the river Gualdibarbar, which parts it from Conſtantina, on the W. Biledulgerid Proper on the S. and the Mediterranean ſea on the N. Its extent from E. to W. along the coaſt is 200 miles; but is of unequal breadth.

The preſent Tuneſe are not the deſcendants of the ancient

ancient Carthaginians, but a medley of Goths, Vandals, Moors, Arabs, and Turks, with renegadoes of all nations, being no other than a neſt of deſperate banditti and pirates.

The ſoil and climate are much the ſame with thoſe of Tripoli, as is alſo its government. The Dey is abſolute; but being elected by the Turkiſh ſoldiers, is as liable to be depoſed, and even murdered, as the Dey of Algiers, who ſeldom has a long reign.

The chief employment of the inhabitants is piracy: the Europeans, however, traffic with them in ſome oil, olives, dates, ſoap, kali or aſhes, oſtrich-feathers, camels, and horſes. The Jews are very numerous here, and in the coaſt-towns of Barbary, as their brokers. Notwithſtanding the infamous original of the Tuneſe, they value themſelves upon their nobility; and they uſe the Moors and other inhabitants of Africa like ſlaves.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands on a plain. It is populous, about a league in circuit, being walled, fortified, and defended by a ſtout caſtle. Its ſite is near a large lake; and lies about 3 miles S. of the ruins of old Carthage, and 300 E. of Algiers. Lat. 36 deg. 26 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

TURCOMANIA, the ſame with the ancient *Armenia Major*, a province of Aſia or Aſiatic Turkey. It is bounded on the S. by Diarbecker Proper, or Meſopotamia; on the N. by Georgia; on the E. by Perſia; and on the W. by Cappadocia and Leſſer Armenia, from which the Euphrates parts it. The extent of Turcomania is ſomething above 200 miles, or from lat. 38 deg. 20 min. to 42 deg. N. and from long. 39 to almoſt 42 deg. E. or about 300 miles from E. to W.

The country is very healthy, and the ſoil fertile in the midland and valleys, but mountainous, and abounding with paſturage about its frontiers. Its capital is Erzerum.

TURENNE, a viſcounty of Limoſin, in France, about eight leagues long and ſeven broad. It belongs to the Duke of Bouillon. The capitation-tax here yields annually upwards of 30,000 livres, beſides other impoſts uſual in the kingdom. It formerly gave title to a celebrated Marſhal of France.

The chief town of the ſame name, and but ſmall, ſtands about forty miles S. of Limoges. Here is a caſtle and chapter. Lat. 45 deg. 8 min. N. long. 1 deg. 20 min. E.

TURIN, the capital of Piedmont, and the King of Sardinia's dominions, in Italy, alſo his reſidence. It ſtands at the confluence of the Po and Doria. It is ſquare, and finely fortified with five baſtions, and other ſtrong works; the ſtreets ſtrait and broad, and the piazzas, churches, and palaces, grand; the royal palace being remarkably elegant.

In 1706 it held out a very hard ſiege of ten weeks, during which Corporal Micha diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a very ſingular manner; for in a mine, over which he found the French grenadiers made a lodgment, he blew them up, and very valiantly, at the expence of his own life, having ſent his companions away; for which ſignal ſervice, that prevented the enemy from getting into the town, a very handſome annuity was ſettled by the Duke of Savoy on his poſterity for ever. At length a detachment from the allied army under the late Duke and Prince Eugene relieved the city; having attacked the French before it, and obtained a compleat victory; in which the enemy's cannon, all their ammunition and baggage, were taken. In this action the Duke of Orleans and marſhal Marſin, who commanded the French, were both wounded, the latter mortally; and the ſame evening the Duke of Savoy entered his capital, which by the enemy's batteries had been reduced to a heap of ruins. It lies about 100 miles S. W. of Milan, and the ſame N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 7 deg. 16 min. E.

TURKHEIM, a ſmall town of Upper Alſace, but not ſtrong, not far from Colmar. Near it Marſhal Turenne beat the Imperialiſts.

TURKEY, a conſiderable modern empire, containing ſeveral rich and extenſive countries. In Europe the Turks poſſeſs Romania, Bulgaria, Beſſerabia, Budziack, Moldavia, Walachia, Servia, a part of Sclavonia and Hungary, Croatia, Boſnia, Dalmatia, Raguſa, ancient Greece, and in general the numerous iſlands on its coaſt, or thoſe of the Archipelago, with Ockzakow Tartary, Tartary the Leſs, and Crim-Tartary; which three laſt countries are tributaries or allies to the Ottoman Porte. In Aſia they are maſters of Anatolia, or Aſia Minor, the iſlands on its coaſts or in the Levant, Syria, Phœnicia, Paleſtine or Judea, Arabia, Diarbecker or Meſopotamia, Yerack or Chaldea, Gurdiſtan or Aſſyria, Armenia Major, now Turcomania, part of Georgia, Mingrelia, and Circaſſia. Laſtly, in Africa they are poſſeſſed of Egypt, beſides innumerable tributaries in that part of the world; yet all theſe conſiderable advantages are loſt to the Turks, through their natural indolence; for they are above applying to trade or manufactures, theſe they leave to deſpiſed Chriſtians. The merchandiſe of other countries are carried to them in foreign bottoms, as are alſo their own produce and manufactures: ſo that the only advantage which they reap is from the duties of export and import.

The number of Chriſtians exceeds that of Mahometans, eſpecially in European Turkey, where they are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion, in reward of their labour and induſtry, which indeed are the main ſupport of this empire; and they are never forced into the Turkiſh armies, but left to follow their employments, whilſt the Turkiſh gentry take the defence of their country, and the buſineſs of foreign conqueſts entirely upon themſelves.

The goods chiefly exported from Turkey are raw ſilk, carpets, goats-hair, wool, mohair, cotton, woollen yarn, dimitties, chagrins, cordouans, coffee, turpentine, terra lemnia, rhubarb, gum-arabic, opium, cochinchina, and other drugs; with wine, oil, figs, raiſins, currants, dates, &c.

The Ottoman Emperor or Grand Signior is abſolute, and the throne hereditary down from the grand impoſtor Mahomet; for though his guards the Janizaries often depoſe him as they pleaſe, yet they prefer the neareſt relation to the imperial dignity. The Emperor indeed has an abſolute authority over the inhabitants of the ſeraglio, his Baſhaws, and officers, as well as over his Chriſtian ſubjects; yet the Turkiſh gentry, who have no places at court, nor dependence on the Sovereign, enjoy their liberties aud properties, paying no taxes, the attempt to impoſe which, or the leaſt innovation in their cuſtoms, would endanger the depoſing of the Emperor.

His Baſhaws, Governors, and officers of ſtate, with the inhabitants of the ſeraglio, and even the Janizaries, are children of Chriſtian parents, either taken in war or purchaſed from Georgia or Circaſſia, who from their infancy are trained up in the military diſcipline, and the Mahometan religion.

The Turkiſh militia is very numerous; but the flower of all and their chief dependence are the Janizaries, of which 25,000 are always in pay. Other troops bear this name; but they are not enrolled with the former, and may amount to about 100,000 in the whole Ottoman empire. The Sedar or commanding officer of the Janizaries in every province takes money of the Turks for being entered into this body; ſo that by this means each of them purchaſes the privilege of committing any outrages with impunity, and being ſcreened from juſtice, ſince a janizary is accountable to none but his officers for any violences which he may commit. The General of this militia is called Aga of the Janizaries, and is always choſen out of the royal chamber of the ſeraglio: becauſe, as it is an office of great importance, it is thought neceſſary to be entruſted to one whoſe education and preferment have made him a creature of the court.

The Turkiſh cavalry or ſpahis, being trained up in warlike exerciſes like the infantry or janizaries, compoſe a formidable body; beſides theſe, there are great bodies of forces in every province, which conſtitute their numerous armies; but their numbers have often occaſioned their defeat, as they charge in too great confuſion. The renegado Baſhaw Count Bonneval, how-

Engravd / by the Kings Authority / for the New Geographical Dictionary.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Habit of the Iman of the great Mosque

The Employment of a Turkish Iman is not much unlike that of the Vicar or Rector of a Parish. Their outward Garment is generally Green Cloth lined with Pink or Crimson; but it may be of any other Colour except white or black. —

Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary, Printed by the King's Authority.

Habit of a Turkish Standardbearer, in 1749.

BRITISH
15 JU 67
MUSEUM

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary.

Habit of a Turkish Commander of a Body of 100 Men, who acts as a kind of Tipstaff to the Courts of Judicature. —

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Aga of the Janissaries.

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary.

Habit of an Aga of the Janisaries.

From Vien's Caravan.

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

ever having introduced the French diſcipline among them, they made a good advantage of this in the recovery of the vaſt extent of country S. of the Danube.

The Turks, though their dominions lie on ſeveral ſeas, with many commodious harbours, are but weak in maritime forces, chiefly owing to their neglect of navigation and foreign commerce: ſo that they are in great want of good mariners, ſkilful pilots, and experienced officers; thoſe belonging to the Grand Signior ſcarcely knowing how to uſe the compaſs.

The revenues of the Grand Signior are partly fixed, and partly caſual. The fixed are thoſe which ariſe from the cuſtoms, or poll-tax impoſed on the Jews and Chriſtians, the exciſe on all the produce of the ſoil, and the annual ſums from the tributaries, beſides five millions returned from Egypt.

The caſual revenues conſiſt in inheritances, the Prince being heir to the great and ſmall to whom he gave penſions; and alſo to the ſoldiers, when they die without children: if only daughters are left, he receives two-thirds of the eſtate. The ſpoils of the great men of the Porte and the Baſhaws riſe to an immenſe ſum: very often the Grand Signior does not ſtay for their dying a natural death, or give them time to conceal their treaſure; but their gold, ſilver, jewels, and heads, are at once carried to the ſeraglio: beſides, ſuch as the Sultan gratifies with any poſt of conſequence, are indiſpenſably obliged to make him preſents.

The eſtabliſhed religion throughout Turkey is Mahometaniſm, but Chriſtians and Jews are tolerated among them.

TURNHOUT, a ſmall city of the marquiſate of the Holy empire, in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It gives title of Lordſhip, and from King William III. it came to the King of Pruſſia. Near it Varax, General of the Spaniſh artillery, was entirely defeated in 1596, by Prince Maurice of Naſſau; the latter having no more than 800 horſe againſt 6000. It lies about twenty-four miles N. E. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 24 min. N. long. 4 deg. 50 min. E.

TURNPIKES, and lands, with the addition of the ſeveral proprietors, are the uſual denomination of all the ſtair-caſes and high tenements in the city of Edinburgh: and theſe are common over the whole kingdom; but originally all turnpikes were of a circular form on the outſide for ſtrength, and crowned with turrets, as has been obſerved in the antique houſes at Inverneſs, particularly where Mary Queen of Scots once reſided, in Bridge-ſtreet, and another in Caſtle-ſtreet, &c.

TURREY, a place in Bedfordſhire, between which and Brayfield the river Ouſe enters the county, dividing it in two; and after a winding courſe of about ninety miles, leaves it at St. Neots, paſſing into the fenny parts of Huntingdonſhire.

TURRIFF, a market-town of Bamffſhire, in the north of Scotland, on a ſmall river which falls into the Diveron. It is the ſeat of a preſbytery of ten pariſhes. The neighbourhood abounds with gentlemen's ſeats, and wood-lands, &c. noted for hunting and hawking. It lies about ſeven miles from Bamff.

TURSAK, a large town in the duchy of Twere, and Weſtern Muſcovy, on the united ſtreams of the Twerza and Wolga. It lies about twenty miles below and to the N. of Twere.

TURSAN, a ſubdiviſion of Gaſcony, in France, having Landes, another ſubdiviſion, on the N. Armagnac on the E. Bearn on the S. and the third ſubdiviſion Chaloſſe on the W.

TURSIS, a town of the Baſilicate, and Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies about ten miles N. W. of Tarento-bay, and fifty-five S. W. of Bari. Lat. 40 deg. 20 min. N. long. 17 deg. 10 min. E.

TUSCANY, a duchy commonly ſtyled the *Grand Duchy of Tuſcany*, in the middle diviſion of Italy, is a part of the ancient *Hetruria*, being bounded on the N. by the marquiſate of Ancona, alſo Romagna, the Bologneſe, Modeneſe and Parmeſan; on the S. by the Tuſcan ſea; on the E. by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugiano, Orvietano, St. Peter's Patrimony, and the duchy of Caſtro; on the W. it has the ſea and Genoeſe territories. Its extent from N. to S. is computed at about 130 miles, and from E. to W. ſomething leſs than 120.

Though ſome parts of Tuſcany lie among the barren Appenines, with a very piercing air, and few towns or inhabitants, yet here are ſeveral fine valleys. The mountains yield mines, the hills and dales are covered with vines, producing excellent wine; beſides citrons, lemons, oranges, olives, &c. and the plains with all ſorts of grain, rice, and whatever is neceſſary and delightful. There is no country has more mulberry-trees for feeding of ſilk-worms, and by that means the natives are enabled to manufacture the moſt valuable ſilks.

The government of this country under the family of Medicis was deſpotic, the Great Duke's council being compoſed of a few confidents, only that in caſes of difficulty he called in twelve men of experience to their aſſiſtance. Since this country has come into the hands of the Duke of Lorrain, now Francis the Emperor of Germany, having been obliged to quit the bulk of his paternal duchy to France, in lieu of this, the country is under a regency at Florence, who govern the inhabitants according to their ancient laws, the preſent Grand Duke has made no alteration; but rather confirmed the ancient privileges which they enjoyed while they were a republic or free people.

The revenues of Tuſcany are computed at about a million of ducats, ariſing from the tenths of the yearly value of every houſe in it, the tenth of all eſtates ſold, the ground-rents of the houſes in Leghorn and other cities, eight per cent. out of the portions of women that marry, five ſhillings on every head of cattle when ſold, and almoſt a general exciſe on all proviſions.

Beſides the ordinary militia of the country, the Great Duke has only guards and ſome armed galleys at ſea; and occaſionally he hires mercenaries, particularly Swiſs troops.

In this duchy there are the dominions of other Sovereigns, as thoſe of the republic of the city of Lucca, the ſtate on the coaſt called Degli Preſidii, as garriſoned and belonging to Spain, with ſome other domains which have particular proprietors.

TUSCULANUM CICERONIS, in Campagna di Roma, the villa of that celebrated orator, where he wrote his Quæſtiones Tuſculanæ, now in ruins, where ſtands the Grotta Ferratta. It lies about ſixteen miles from Rome.

TUSCULUM, an ancient city of Latium, on or near the ſite of which ſtands the famous Freſcati, hence called *Tuſculum novum*. It lies about twelve miles from Rome.

TUTBURY, or STUTESBURY, a caſtle and manor-lordſhip of Staffordſhire, with ſeveral dependencies, a little above the junction of the Dove with the Trent.

Of the ſame name is a little town not far off, with its market on Tueſday; where annual fairs for ſome few horned cattle are kept on February 14, Auguſt 15, and December 1. It lies E. of Bromley, 18 miles from Stafford, and 120 from London.

TUTICORIN, TUCORIN, or TUTUCURIN, a Dutch factory in Madura, a province of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It lies about ſixty miles E. from Cape Comorin. Lat. 8 deg. 36 min. N. long. 77 deg. 10 min. E.

TUXFORD, *in the South Clays*, in Nottinghamſhire, the poſt and ſtage town between Newark and Bawtree. Its market is on Monday. Here is a good free-ſchool, handſomely endowed by Charles Reed, Eſq; under the tuition of Newark. It lies about 5 miles from Redford, 20 from Nottingham, and 131 from London.

TUY, a pretty walled city of Galicia, in Spain, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies about fourteen miles E. of Vigo. Lat. 42 deg. 16 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. W.

TWEED, a large river in the S. of Scotland. It riſes on the confines of Clydeſdale, from which it runs eaſtward through Tweedale, and afterwards dividing the Merſe from Tiviotdale, and Northumberland, forms a very conſiderable volume of water at the town of Berwick, having in its long courſe the acceſſion of ſeveral rivulets and ſtreams on both ſides, and a rapid

current. It abounds all over with fine large ſalmon, and the kits from Newcaſtle and Shiells brought to London are moſtly from the fiſh of that river.

TWEEDALE, or PEEBLES, a ſhire in the ſouth of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Eterick-foreſt; on the S. by part of the foreſt of St. Marylough and Annandale; on the W. by the Overward of Clydeſdale; and on the N. by part of Caldermuir, the head of Northeſk and Mid-Lothian. It gives title of Marquis to a branch of the Hayes. See PEEBLES.

TWERE, a ſmall duchy of Weſtern Muſcovy, both populous and fertile. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Great Novogorod; on the E. by Roſtow; and on the S. by Moſcow and Rzeva.

Its capital of the ſame ſtands at the confluence of the Twertza and Wolga; and lies about ninety miles N. W. of Moſcow. Lat. 57 deg. 25 min. N. long. 37 deg. 30 min E. It is a large city, with the ſee of a Biſhop, and no leſs than ſixty churches.

TWIFSTEN, a place of Heſſe, in Germany, near which are rich copper-mines, not far from Eyſenberg.

TWYFORD, a place of Berkſhire, with ſeveral inns for accommodating carriers, about five miles E. of Reading. Here a fair for horſes and other cattle is kept on July 15.

TYANA, a city of Cappadocia, and Aladulia, in Aſia. This was the birth-place of the philoſopher and pretender to inſpiration Apollonius, ſurnamed Thyanæus.

TYBY, a pleaſant iſland before the mouth of the river Savannah, in Georgia, and Florida, in North America. It lies to the ſouthward of the bar, with a fine creek to the W. where a ſhip of burden may anchor with ſafety. On it is a lighthouſe eighty feet high, and plenty of deer.

TYCHO's *Iſland*, that of Huen, oppoſite to Elſineur, in Denmark, where that famous aſtronomer built his obſervatory, called Uraniburg, Stelliburg, &c.

TYKOCZIN, a town of Podlachia. in Poland, on the Narew, with a well-fortified caſtle. It lies about 48 miles N. W. of Grodnow, and 100 N. E. of Warſaw. Here King Auguſtus joined the Muſcovites in October 1705.

TYNE, a river in the north of England, on which ſtands Newcaſtle. See TINE.

TYNEDALE, the valley or country which the river Tyne waſhes.

TYRASSONA (ſee TARACON) a town of Aragon, in Spain.

TYRAWLEY, i. e. *the Country of Aulay*, a lordſhip in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, in Ireland: here ſtands the Epiſcopal town of Kilallo, ſeemingly a corruption of Kyleawley, i. e. Aulay's church or chapel. Of the Macaulays is a powerful clan in the weſtern Highlands.

Tyrawley gives title of Baron to the family of O'Hara, the preſent Lord being a Lieutenant General, and a noted ſtateſman.

TYRCONNEL, i. e. *Mac Donald*, or *Mac Donnel's Country*, the ſame with Donnegal, a county of Ulſter, in Ireland, giving title of Viſcount to the Brownlow family of Lincolnſhire.

TYRE, the ancient capital of Phœnicia, in Syria, and Aſiatic Turkey, with a harbour on the Levant, famous in ſacred and profane hiſtory for its trade, ſtrength, merchandiſe, and opulence; but now in ruins. It lies about ſixty-four miles S W. of Damaſcus. Lat. 32 deg. 32 min. N. long. 36 min. E.

TYREE, or TYRE-IY, not *Tyre-ty*, as the Tour has it. See TIRREE, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland.

TYRNAW, a ſmall town of Upper Hungary, where twelve Jews were burnt alive for ſacrificing, or rather crucifying a Chriſtian infant in contempt. It lies about thirty-five miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long. 18 min. E.

TYROL, a province of Auſtria, in Germany. See TIROL.

TYREONE, i. e. *Mac Euen's*, or *Mac Evan's Country*, in the province of Ulſter, and north of Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by Londonderry; the river Liffy, which divides it from Dunnegale, and part of Fermannagh on the W. part of St. Antrim, from which it is divided by Lough-Eaugh, on the E. and another part of Fermannagh, Monachan, and Armagh, on the S. and W. It is forty-five miles from E. to W. and thirty-five from N. to S. yet very unequal both ways, as being much indented by other counties. Tho' moſtly a rough and mountainous tract, in other parts it has a rich ſoil, and good paſturage.

In 1641 many Proteſtants were maſſacred here. It is ſubdivided into the baronies, 1. of Strathbane, 2. Omagh, 3. Cloghan, and 4. Dungannon.

TYSTED, a town of North Jutland, in Denmark, and in the dioceſe of Aalburg. It ſtands on the iſthmus formed by the German ocean and Lymford gulph. It lies fifty miles W. of Aalburg. Lat. 57 deg. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

TYTI-CACA, or TITI-CACA, a conſiderable lake in the audience of Charcas, and Peru, in South America. It lies between the provinces generally denominated Calloa; and is ſomething oval, nearly from N. W. to S. E. about eighty leagues in circuit, and ſeventy or eighty fathoms deep in ſome parts. It has ten or twelve large rivers, beſides many leſſer ſtreams emptying themſelves into it. The water is turbid and nauſeous, with plenty of fiſh of two oppoſite kinds, namely, good and bad; alſo geeſe and other wild-fowl, its ſhores being covered with flags, of which the bridges in this country are made.

In it is a large iſland of the ſame name, anciently one mountain, but levelled by the Yncas, for erecting a temple to the Sun, the moſt ſplendid in the whole empire, the walls having been magnificently plated with gold and ſilver; beſides immenſe riches, the offerings of votaries: all which the Indians, on ſeeing the rapacity of the Spaniards, are thought to have thrown into this lake, as they did the famous gold chain into another ſix leagues S. of Cuſco.

Towards the S. of Titi-Caca-lake is a kind of bay, terminating in the river El Deſaguadera, or the Drain, afterwards forming Lake Paria, with no viſible outlet, but numerous whirlpools. Over this river, about 80 or 100 yards broad, with a very impetuous current under a ſmooth ſurface, is a bridge of ruſhes, upon which Capac Yupanqui, the fifth Ynca, tranſported his army: its foundation is four large cables of graſs, with faſcines of dry ruſhes, faſtened and laid level acroſs. This bridge is five yards broad, and one and a half above the ſurface of the water; being ſtill, from its great conveniency, either repaired or rebuilt every ſix months by the neighbouring provinces.

TYVY, a very fine river of Cardiganſhire, in South Wales, iſſuing from lakes in the mountains. It is famous for plenty of the beſt and largeſt ſalmon, they ſay, in Britain. In it were formerly beavers, but quite extirpated by the country-people, on account of their deſtroying the fry.

V.

VABRES, a ſmall and very thinly-peopled Epiſcopal city, in the Upper Marche of Rouergue, and Guyenne, in France, on the confluence of two rivers, one of which is the Dourdan, a little lower falling into the Tarn. It lies about four leagues from the confines of Languedoc, and fifty-five miles N. E. of Toulouſe. Lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

VACHA, a town of Heſſe, and the Upper Rhine, in Germany, confining on Franconia. It lies about forty miles S. E. of Caſſel. Lat. 50 deg. 55 min. N. long. 10 min. E.

VACHE, or COW-ISLAND, corrupted by the Iſle of Aſh, about three leagues from that of the Hiſpaniola, one of the Antilles, and about five or ſix leagues in length. The ſoil is good, with two or three tolerable ports; and only black cattle and hogs are kept on it for the St. Domingo company. It lies very commodious for trade with the Spaniſh colonies on the continent, and with the Iſle of Cayenne, in South America.

VADA, a town of Tuſcany, and middle diviſion of Italy, with a harbour on the Tuſcan ſea. It lies about ten miles S. of Leghorn. Lat. 43 deg. 17 min. N. long. 11 deg. 20 min. E.

VADO, a town of the Genoeſe dominions, in Upper Italy, with a port. It lies three miles W. of Savona. Lat. 44 deg. 16 min. N. long. 9 deg. 8 min. E.

VAENA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain. It lies about twenty-five miles S. E. of Cordoua. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 6 min. W.

VAHIEND, or SCANDORIA, a conſiderable town of Sableſtan, a province of Perſia: only marked in our maps.

VAIHINGEN, a town of Wirtemburg, and Swabia, in Germany, on the Neckar. It lies twenty-ſix miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lat. 48 deg. 50 min. N. long. 8 deg. 45 min. E.

VAISON, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Avignon, and Provence, in France, belonging to the Pope. It lies twenty-nine miles N. E. of the city of Avignon. Lat. 44 deg. 18 min. N. long. 5 min. E.

VAL, a village three miles W. of Maeſtricht, in the biſhopric of Liege and Weſtphalia, in Germany, in the neighbourhood of which a ſharp battle was fought July 2, 1744, between the allies, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, and the French under Marſhal Count Saxe; when the former, being overpowered by numbers, after a great ſlaughter on both ſides, particularly of the French, retreated to Maeſtricht in good order, under the cannon of that place.

VALAIS, a valley of about 100 miles extent, lying E. and W. between high mountains among the Alps. It has Switzerland on the N. and E. being ſeparated from Berne by the Rhone; the duchies of Milan and Aoſta on the S. with Savoy on the W. It is divided into Upper and Lower Valais; the firſt containing ſeven independent communities, and the ſecond ſix. They are both very populous, including fifty-five pariſhes, which compoſe a republic in alliance with the Swiſs Cantons; and they are all Roman Catholics.

A great part of this country is frequently overflown by the Rhone, which bounds it all along to the lake of Geneva. It produces good grapes, particularly thoſe of the muſcadel kind; and here is no want of wheat, rye, and barley, with a variety of fruits. Their harveſt, according to the diverſity of the ſituation of the country, is ſo unequal, that in one day's journey a traveller meets with all the four ſeaſons; but in the valleys it begins in May, and ends in the mountains about October.

VALDIVIA (ſee BALDIVIA) a military government of Chili, in South America, with a good garriſon in the place, and the forts, which defend the river and harbours. Cloſe to the river ſtands the town, chiefly inhabited by Whites or Meſtizos, but a village forming a ſort of ſuburb by friendly Indians. It is under the Preſident of Chili.

VALE *of Eveſham*, a very fruitful country round this town, in Worceſterſhire, running all along the banks of the Avon, from Tewkſbury to Perſhore and Stratford upon Avon, in the S. part of Warwickſhire, and under Edgehill there it is called the Vale of Redhouſe: all taken together, it is remarkable for the goodneſs of the air, and fertility of the ſoil.

VALE *of White-horſe*, a very fertile part of Berkſhire, extending almoſt from Faringdon to Abingdon, though not in a direct line. It is ſo called from a trench cut on the ſide of a great hill, filled up with chalk in the ſhape of an horſe, ſaid to be in memory of ſome ſignal victory obtained by the Saxons, whoſe device was a white horſe.

VALENCE, an Epiſcopal and walled city of Valentinois, and Dauphiny, in France, on the E. bank of the Rhone. It lies forty-eight miles S. of Lyons. Lat. 45 deg. N. long. 4 deg. 50 min. E.

VALENCIA, or VALENTIA, a kingdom or province of Spain, lying on the E. along the Mediterranean; it is bounded on the N. by Aragon; on the W. by New Caſtile and Murcia; with a ſmall tract of it towards the S. confining on the latter province. Its greateſt length is about 210 miles, and the greateſt breadth about forty-eight.

The air is every where ſo temperate, that it enjoys a perpetual ſpring. It produces great plenty of corn, wine, oil, honey, flax, herbage, flowers, and fruit; with ſugar, rice, and ſilk, theſe three articles laſt mentioned being computed to amount one year with another to three millions of pieces of eight.

Here are mines of gold, ſilver, and other metals; allum, fine white lime, and plenty of cochineel.

VALENCIA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned province of the ſame name, on the Turio. The form of this city is almoſt circular, with a ſtout wall and ſeveral towers. It ſtands in a very pleaſant country. The inhabitants amount to about 15,000 families, with the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and an univerſity. The place is abundantly ſupplied with water, not only from the river, but from a vaſt number of deep wells dug almoſt in every houſe.

In 1705, after Catalonia had ſubmitted to Charles of Auſtria, this city alſo opened her gates to the Earl of Peterborough and the Engliſh forces; but after the defeat of Almanza in 1707, the Duke of Orleans, at the head of the Spaniſh forces, recovered it; and the inhabitants have ever ſince been ſtripped of the greateſt part of their ancient privileges.

Trade and manufactures flouriſh here; the principal among the latter is that of ſilk, which the women and children ſpin before their doors. Great quantities of wine, oil, and fruit are exported: and the inhabitants have an

eaſy and agreeable converſation, without any of that ſtiffneſs obſervable in the reſt of Spain. It ſtands about 180 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 39 deg. 20 min. N. long. 35 min. W.

VALENCIA, one of thoſe rocky iſlands called Blaſques, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munſter, in Ireland, being the moſt weſterly part of that kingdom.

VALENCIA, or VALENZA DE ALCANTARA, a town of Spaniſh-Eſtremadura, and on the confines of Portugal. It lies thirty-two miles N. of Bajadox. Lat. 39 deg. 15 min. N. long. 7 deg. 30 min. E.

VALENCIA, a town of Terra Firma, in South America, near the W. extremity of the Toncarigua lake. It lies about forty-five miles S. of Porto Cavallo. Lat. 10 deg. N. long. 67 deg. 30 min. W.

VALENCIENNES, a ſtrong, large, and well-built city of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, on the river Scheld. It is defended by a citadel, and has alſo ſluices that can lay the country round under water. Here are conſiderable ſilk and linen manufactures, with an univerſity. The French took it from the Spaniards in 1674, and it ſtill continues in their poſſeſſion. It lies about five miles S. of Tournay. Lat. 50 deg. 24 min. N. long. 3 deg. 23 min. E.

VALENGIN, a county and ſmall republic of Switzerland, about a league N. of Neufchatel, the road to which is extremely rough. Its principal town and caſtle of the ſame name, ſtands near the Neufchatel-lake, and the foot of mount Jura, which ſeparates it from Burgundy. It is divided into five valleys, containing about forty villages.

This republic is under the protection of the King of Pruſſia, and lies twenty-five miles N. W. of Berne. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 40 min. E.

VALENTIA. See under VALENCIA.

VALENZA *De Minho*, a ſmall and walled town of Entre Douro è Minho, in Portugal, with not above 250 inhabitants, a collegiate church, monaſtery, and nunery.

VALENZA, a ſtrong town, and the capital of the Tranſpadan, Laumellineſe, and duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It ſtands high on the Po, and belongs with its diſtrict to the King of Sardinia ſince the treaty of Utrecht. It lies about forty-three miles S. W. of Milan. Lat. 43 deg. N. long. 9 min. E.

VALERY, ST. a ſea-port town of Picardy, in France, on the Engliſh channel, and at the mouth of the Somme, where they carry on a good trade. It is about forty-five miles N. of Rouen.

VALES, ſeveral fruitful ones in Spaniſh Navarre, between the high mountains of that province, as Baztan, Rouceſvalles, and Roncal. Their inhabitants, particularly thoſe of the firſt, are reckoned the moſt ancient deſcendants of the old Celts.

VALESIA, the ſame with VALAIS, in Switzerland. See VALAIS.

VALKENBURG, by the French called *Fauquemont*, a town of Lomburg, in the Netherlands, and belonging to the Dutch, with a conſiderable Lordſhip. It lies about nine miles E. from Maeſtricht. Lat. 51 deg. N. long. 5 deg. 55 min. E.

VALKENBURG, a place in the neighbourhood of Leyden, in Holland, where a great horſe-fair is annually held in September.

VALKHOFF, an imperial place on the Waal, and the ſame ſide with Nimeguen, in Guelderland, one of the ſeven united provinces. It is a ſort of fortreſs commanding both the town and the river.

VALKOWAR, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies about ſixty miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45 deg. 45 min. N. long. 20 deg. 20 min. E.

VALLADOLID, an ancient city of Old Caſtile, in Spain, on the Piſuerga. It ſtands delightfully, in a fertile plain. The inhabitants are about 4000 families, among whom is a great number of nobility and gentry. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, with an univerſity, and a conſiderable trade.

Among other ſtately buildings, the great piazza is one of the nobleſt, being the model of that of Madrid, conſiſting of 500 arches, with gilt balconies. This city is walled, but is not a place of ſtrength. Here are about ſeventy convents for both ſexes. It lies eighty-ſix miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. 36 min. N. long. 4 deg. 50 min. W.

VALLADOLID, the chief town of Honduras, in New Spain, in North America, on a river falling into a gulph of the ſame name. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies about 170 miles S. W. of Truxillo. Lat. 14 deg. N. long. 51 deg. W.

VALLADOLID, a fair town of the audience of Mexico, in North America; alſo ſaid to be the ſee of a Biſhop, but very little known. It lies thirty miles W. of the gulph of Honduras. The two laſt places are mentioned by Moll.

VALLES, the country from the town of Tumbez to Lima, in South America, and included between the foot of the Cordelera and the ſea, is ſo called.

VALMONTONE, a ſmall town of the Compagna di Roma, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Italy, with a caſtle. It ſtands high, and lies about ſix miles S. of Paleſtrina.

VALOGNE, a ſmall city in the dioceſe of Coutances, and Normandy, in France, on a rivulet, about three leagues from the Britiſh channel, and four from Cherbourg on the E. It had formerly a pretty good trade, but now entirely loſt.

VALOIS, formerly the county of Czeſpy, now a duchy-peerage, in the Iſle of France, belonging at preſent to the Duke of Orleans. It lies on the E. of Beauvoiſis, between that and Soiſſonnois, on the Rivers Seine, Marne, and Ouſe.

VALONA, a place in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate of Italy. See VOLANA.

VALPARAISO, the port-town of St. Jago, in Chili, in South America, on the Pacific ocean, and about fifty miles N. of that city. It has become large and populous on account of trade, and abounds with proviſions. Lat. 33 deg. 2 min. 36 ſec. S. and long. 77 deg. 29 min. W. or 304 deg. 11 min. 45 ſec. from Teneriff.

On this coaſt is a bay lying N. E. and S. W. about three leagues in length, with the Cape Concon and Valparaiſo. In its S. W. part is the harbour, of a good depth, and every where free from rocks and ſhoals, except to the N. E. of the breach Los Angeles, the courſe into it being to keep near the point of Valparaiſo; and after getting round that point, to ſtand nearer the ſhore, for avoiding a bank thereabouts.

VALTELINE, the S. E. diviſion of the Griſons, a fine valley and populous country of Switzerland, through which runs the river Adda, extending between the lake of Como and Tirol, upwards of forty miles in length, but of unequal breadth. Here are ſeveral baths, and excellent wine; in which laſt article, together with cattle, &c. conſiſts their chief trade. It includes five governments.

VALTER-SCHANS, a fort and ſtrong place of Drent, in Overiſſel, one of the ſeven united provinces.

VALVERDE, a town of Beira, in Portugal, near the frontiers of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, about twenty-ſeven miles N. of Alcantara. Lat. 39 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 min. W.

VAN, a large and populous city of Turcomania, in Aſiatic Turkey, on the N. extremity of the lake bearing its name, and confines of Perſia. Here is a mountain-caſtle, with a numerous garriſon of Turks. It lies about 100 miles N. W. of Tauris. Lat. 38 deg. 30 min. N. long. 44 deg. 30 min. E.

Of the ſame name is a lake about fifty miles in circuit, which abounds in fiſh.

VANDALIA, the ancient ſeat of the Vandals, being the countries of Mecklenburg and Pomerania, in Germany, on the S. ſhore of the Baltic. It is ſtill a ſubdiviſion of theſe parts, and Guſtrow its capital.

VANDIEMEN'S-LAND, in the ſouthern countries of America, ſo called from the General of the Dutch Eaſt-India company. It was diſcovered in November 1642, by Captain Abel Taſman; but the accounts of it are hitherto very imperfect.

VANDY, or VAUDY-ABBEY, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen in the park of Belton, the ſeat of Lord

Lord Tyrconnel, within a mile of Grantham, in Lincolnſhire.

VANNES, or VENNES, the capital of Lower Britany, in France. It ſtands on two little rivers, which uniting, form a port on the bay of Biſcay. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies about fifty miles N. W. of Nantz. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 2 deg. 37 min. W.

VAPIN, or BAYPIN, an iſland of the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, on the coaſt between Cranganore and Cochin, about four miles long, but not two in breadth. On it is an old fort called Palliapore.

VARNA, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, at the W. extremity of the Euxine ſea, about 120 miles N. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 43 deg. N. long. 28 deg. 45 min. E.

VASSEAUX, or rather VAISSEAUX, *L'Iſle des*, or Ship-iſland, which ſome take to be Myrtle-iſland, in the bay of Naſſau, or Spirito Sancto, in Florida, in North America, not far from the iſle of Dauphiny.

VASSERBURG, or rather WASSERBURG, in Bavaria.

VASSETH, a town of Diarbecker, or Meſopotamia, in Aſia, between which and Naharvan, at a place called Carnah or the Horn, the leſſer branch of the Euphrates diſcharges itſelf into the Tigris.

VASSY, the capital of Valage and Champagne, in France, on the little river Blaiſe; where, in 1562, about 300 Proteſtants were maſſacred, beſides a greater number wounded at their devotion, in the preſence of the Duke of Guiſe and the Cardinal his brother. This barbarity the former regretted on his death-bed. It lies about ten leagues from Chamont, to the N. and the ſame from Chalons on the S.

VASTAN, a place of Lower Berry, in France, with a caſtle and collegiate church, about eight leagues W. of Bourges.

VATTERSEA, the principal among nine iſlands, which lie about ſixty miles W. from Skye, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. Here is a large harbour, where at the fiſhing-ſeaſons numbers meet from the neighbouring countries.

VATI, one of the harbours of Siphanto, an iſland in the Archipelago, and European Turkey.

VATICAN, a very magnificent palace belonging to the Pope, in the city of Rome. It ſtands upon one of the ſeven hills, the former ſite of ancient Rome. It contains ſeveral thouſand rooms; the moſt admired parts of this ſtructure, are, the grand ſtair-caſe, the Pope's apartments, but eſpecially the library, which is ſo beautiful as to be incapable of any further improvements, and with all the richeſt repoſitory now in the world, both for manuſcript and printed books, with other curioſities.

VAUDEMONT, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Lorrain, between the Maeſe and Moſelle. It lies about fifteen miles S. W. of Nancy. Lat 48 deg. 25 min. N. long. 5 deg. 50 min. E.

VAUDOIS, or Lucerne, the town of the latter name being the capital, are valleys of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, N. of Saluzzo. They have become famous for their inhabitants the Vaudois or Waldenſes, the diſciples of one Peter Vaud or Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, in France; who, from a ſerious turn of mind, occaſioned by the ſudden death of a friend, applied himſelf cloſely to the ſtudy of the ſcriptures, by which means diſcovering the rank ſuperſtition and groſs errors of the church of Rome, he ſtrenuouſly expoſed them in the year 1160, and upon that account he was baniſhed France. After which he retired into theſe Alpine valleys, whoſe diſciples ſtill there retain their priſtine zeal againſt the Romiſh church, and for that reaſon they have ſuffered many ſevere perſecutions from ſeveral of the Dukes of Savoy.

VAUDREVANGE, a town of Lorrain, on the Saal, near which, ſince this country came into the hands of the French, they have built the ſtrong fort of St. Louis. It lies about fifty miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 49 deg. 28 min. N. long. 6 deg. 36 min. E.

VAUGE, high mountains ſo called, which ſeparate Alſace from Lorrain on the W. and the latter country from the Franche Comté.

VAUJOUR, VALLIS GAUDII or GAII, a caſtle of Anjou, in France, on the confines of Turenne, made a duchy-peerdom in favour of Madam de la Vallier, Lewis XIV.'s miſtreſs, and of her legitimated daughter, who was married to the Prince of Conti.

VAUR, or LA VAUR, a town of Languedoc, in France, on the river Agout, confining on Lauragais and Albigeois.

Here the religious war began in 1561, at which time it was ſtrongly fortified. It lies about eighteen miles E. of Thouloufe. Lat. 43 deg. 45 min. N. long. 1 deg. 30 min. E.

VAUX, or PAIX DE VAUX, a part of Berne canton, in Switzerland, between Lauſane and Vevay: though a rugged tract about three leagues long, and one broad, it is full of vineyards. It is divided into four large pariſhes, the capital of which is Cully.

UBEDA, a walled city of Andaluſia, in Spain, upon a hill, with a ſtrong caſtle. It lies about forty-five miles N. E. of Granada. Lat. 38 deg. N. long. 3 deg. 6 min. E.

UBERLINGEN, a free Imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, on the lake of Conſtance, and territory of Furſtenburg, about ten miles N. of Conſtance. The inhabitants are Lutherans. Lat. 47 deg. 45 min. N. long. 9 deg. 6 min. E.

UBES, ST. corruptly for SETUBAL, a conſiderable ſea-port of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, on a capacious bay of the Atlantic ocean. It is a walled and ſtrong place, much frequented by the northern nations, eſpecially for ſalt made here, which they export to their American colonies.

The country round it has plenty of good wine and fruit, and is one of the moſt flouriſhing places in the kingdom, but ſuffered much by the late earthquake in Liſbon, from which capital it lies about twenty-one miles S. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min. N. long. 9 deg. 30 min. E.

UCKERMUNDE, a town of Pomerania, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, where the Ucker falls into the Groſs-haff, a bay of the Baltic, as the name of it imports. It lies about twenty-five miles N. W. of Stetin. Lat. 53 deg. 45 min. N. long. 15 deg. 22 min. E.

UDENSKOI, a town of Siberia, and Aſiatic Ruſſia, or Tartary, on the S. E. bank of the Baikul lake, and in the road of the caravans from Tobolſkoi to China, about 1000 miles N. W. of Peking, and 1200 E. of Tobolſkoi. Lat. 5 deg. 3 min. N. long. 96 deg. 30 min. E.

UDINO, the capital of Friuli, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. It is ſtoutly walled, and lies about twenty-five miles N. of Aquileia. Lat. 46 deg. 30 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E.

VECHT, or VETCHT, a town on the confines of Diepholt, in the biſhopric of Munſter, and circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany, about thirty miles N. of Oſnabrug. Lat. 53 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 50 min. E.

VECHT, a village of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and near the city of St. Amand.

VECHT, a river of the United Netherlands, which running from E. to W. acroſs Overyſſel, falls into the Zuyder-zee below Schwartzſluys.

VEGA, *Conception de la*, an Epiſcopal city of St. Domingo, one of the Antilles, in America. From it Columbus and his poſterity had the title of Duke. It is repreſented in the maps by the ruins of Old Bega. It lies about twenty-five leagues from St. Domingo to the E.

VEGLIA, or VELIA, an iſland of Venetian Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Morlachia, from which the channel Della Montagna parts it. It is about 100 miles in circuit, producing plenty of wine, wood, and ſilk; with ſmall fleet horſes.

The city of the ſame name, in Latin *Caricum*, is about a mile in circuit, on the S. coaſt. It is walled, and has a ſtrong caſtle. It lies ſixteen miles from Segna towards the W. Lat. 45 deg. N. long. 16 deg. 2 min. E.

VEGLIANO, or VEILLANO, a town of Suſa, and Piedmont,

Piedmont, in Upper Italy, on an eminence near the Doria, about fourteen miles from Suſa.

VEILLY, or VESLY, a ſmall town of Soiſſonnois, in the Iſle of France, on the Aiſne, and oppoſite to the confluence of the Veſle, four leagues below Soiſſons, and eight from Rheims.

VEIT, St. a town of Upper Carinthia, and Auſtria, in Germany, about ſeven miles N. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 min. E.

VEIT, St. a town of Carniola, and Auſtria, in Germany, at the mouth of the Flaum, in the Adriatic gulph, and fifty miles S. of Laubach. Lat. 45 deg. 40 min. N. long. 15 min. E.

VELA, a noted cape of Terra Firma in South America, about 180 miles N. E. of St. Martha. Lat. 12 deg. N. long. 73 deg. 30 min. W.

VELAY, a ſubdiviſion of Languedoc, in France, lying on the N. E. It is mountainous, and its greateſt wealth conſiſts in cattle.

VELDENTZ, a town of the Palatinate and Lower Rhine, in Germany, on the E. bank of the Moſelle, about fifteen miles E. of Triers, and ſubject to the Elector Palatine. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 36 min. E.

VELEZ, a city of New Caſtile, in Spain, near the Mediterranean, with a ſtrong caſtle, about forty-five miles N. E. of Toledo. Lat. 40 deg. 5 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. W.

VELIKA, a town of Sclavonia, in European Turkey, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, ſixty miles N. W. of Poſſega. Lat. 46 deg. 15 min. N. long. 17 deg. 31 min. E.

VELLETRI, an Epiſcopal city of the Campagna di Roma, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies twenty miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 40 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E.

VELOUR, a city of Biſnagar Proper, and Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, with a fortreſs, and much more populous before it was conquered by the Moors.

VENAFRO, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Lavoro, and Naples, in Lower Italy, near the Voltorno, and twenty-five miles N. of Naples city. Lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N. long. 14 deg. 50 min. E.

VENAISAN, or VENAISSIN, a territory of France, but ſubject to the Pope. It is bounded on the E. by Provence, on the N. by Dauphiny, on the S. by the river Durance, and on the W. by the Rhone. Its capital is Avignon.

VENANT, St. a town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, and on the bank of the Lys. The allies took it in 1710. It lies about twenty miles N. of Arras, and as many W. of Liſle. Lat. 50 deg. 43 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

VENCE, an Epiſcopal city of Provence, in France, on the confines of Piedmont, about two leagues from the Var, and two N. of Antibes. Lat. 43 deg. 45 min. N. long. 7 deg. E.

VENDOME, a city of Orleanois, and capital of Vendomois, in France. It ſtands on the Loire, and formerly gave title of Duke to a celebrated Marſhal. It is 37 miles W. of Orleans. Lat. 47 deg. 48 min. N. long. 1 deg. W.

VENEZUELA, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, including Caraccas. It is bounded by New Andaluſia on the E. New Granada on the S. Rio de la Hacha on the W. and the North ſea on the N. Its extent is 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. Along the coaſt are high mountains and deep valleys pointing to the ſhore from S. to N. Here is abundance of wild game, and plenty of corn, having two harveſts in a year, with rich paſtures; alſo fruit, ſugar, tobacco, and plantations of cocoa, reckoned the beſt in America. Here likewiſe are gold-ſands: and in this province are as many populous towns as in any of the Spaniſh dominions in America.

Of the ſame name is a ſpacious gulph on this coaſt, which communicates by a narrow ſtreight with Maracaibo lake.

VENICE, a republic of Upper Italy, the dominions of which lie on the continent, in Dalmatia, together with the iſlands on its coaſts, and ſome in the Egæan ſea. That part of the Venetian territories on the mainland is bounded by the country of the Griſons, alſo by Trent and Tirol on the N. by Carniola and the gulph of Venice on the E. by Romania and the duchy of Mantua on the S. and by the duchy of Milan on the W. being about 180 miles long, and 100 broad. It is a champaign country, with a fruitful ſoil, producing corn and wine, with plenty of ſilk, rich paſtures, and all ſorts of cattle. Their hog-fleſh is much valued, and the Paduan ſheep have very fine wool.

VENICE, the capital of the duchy or Dogado of the ſame name, and all the Venetian territories, likewiſe the ſeat of the republic, ſtands in the Lagunes of the Adriatic ſea, about five miles from the continent. Theſe Lagunes, as they are called, were little iſlands or ſpots of ground appearing above the ſea, which overflowed the neighbouring parts: to theſe, upon the invaſion of Italy by the Goths and Huns, in the 5th century, ſeveral opulent men from Padua and other adjacent parts fled, to avoid their devaſtations, and where they might probably be in ſafety with their effects from theſe barbarous intruders.

Accordingly, in the year 420 or 421, they began to lay the firſt foundation of this city on ſeventy-two lagunes, of which iſlands there is at preſent a greater number than this city ſtands upon. It is ſo ſecurely ſituated, that no enemy can approach it either by land or ſea; and the acceſs to the Lagunes is ſo difficult, that it has been thought unneceſſary to ſurround this city with a wall; nor has it been beſieged from its firſt foundation, for a ſpace of above 1300 years. Its numberleſs palaces and lofty towers, emerging, as it were, out of the waters, without any thing to intercept the view, make a grand appearance, when ſeen either on the land-ſide or from the ſea. The city is about ſix miles in circuit, and its inhabitants amount to 20,000. Here are many canals, by means of which one may go by water to any part of the city. Theſe canals have no quays for walking, and ſometimes they take up the whole ſpace from one ſide of the ſtreet to the other. Over the ſeveral canals in Venice are upwards of 450 bridges, the moſt remarkable of which is the Rialto, conſiſting of a ſingle arch the third part of a circle, being ninety feet wide, and built over the grand canal. The piazza or ſquare of St. Mark has not its equal in any place for the magnificence of the buildings; alſo thoſe on the grand canal are moſt of them ſtately palaces, faced with marble and pillars of ſeveral orders. The rooms have commonly hangings of gilt leather or tapeſtry, and their bedſteads are of iron; ſo as thus to be free from the inconveniency of vermin common in London, Paris, and other large cities. But with theſe advantages Venice has but bad cellaring for their wine, and the water here is not good, except what is brought from the mainland; and in ſummer the canals ſend forth an offenſive and noiſome ſtench.

The government is an abſolute ariſtocracy, and lodged in the hands of the nobility, the number of which is at preſent 1500; and theſe conſtitute the grand council or aſſembly of the ſtates. They are ſtyled noble Venetians, and their honours are hereditary. Some of theſe are in no very affluent circumſtances, and their titles are as thread-bare as the black cloaths which they commonly wear are ſhabby and mean.

The Doge of Venice is clad in royal robes, with all the pageantry of a ſovereign Prince; but has a very little ſhare in the government. Beſides the grand council, which is the legiſlature, here are ſeveral other councils which have the adminiſtration committed to them; and one of theſe may impriſon and put to death any nobleman, and even the Doge himſelf, without bringing him to a trial. Some of their number live always in the Doge's palace, who keep a ſtrict eye over him. And they may at any time they pleaſe ſeize on his papers: ſo that this prime magiſtrate has no more than a mere ſhadow of power.

Though the noblemen reſiding in the city have conſiderable privileges, thoſe on the continent of ancient pedigree have hardly any, nor are they reſpected at all in Venice.

The forces of the republic both at ſea and land ſcarcely

B. Cole Sculp.

A View on the Grand Canal of Venice shewing the Convent of St. Clare, with the Church of the barfooted Carmelites on one side, and on the other the Church of St. Simon and St. Jude.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Engrav'd for the New Geographical Dictionary.

A Prospect of the Bridge Rialto, with the Delpheno Palace on the Right hand, & the Wine Wharf on the Left.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Morning Habit of a Lady of Venice

Engraved for the New Geographical Dictionary / Printed by the Kings Authority / for J. Coote at the Kings Arms in Pater-noster Row.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

ſcarcely amount to 24,000, of which about 12,000 are commonly in the field. The Venetians indeed pretend that they can raiſe a much greater number, and that in caſe of exigency they could fit out 30 men of war, 100 galleys, and ten galeaſſes, though it is hardly to be conceived how they could man half that number of veſſels; for the ſtate has loſt a conſiderable ſhare of its former ſtrength, through the number of conqueſts which they have made on the continent, and are obliged to ſupport at a great expence: ſo that this raiſed the jealouſy and reſentment of ſeveral Chriſtian powers, and had likely ſome centuries ago to have proved their utter deſtruction from that quarter. They ſeldom engage the Turks at ſea without foreign aſſiſtance, and a nobleman of Venice is always Admiral and Generaliſſimo on that element: and for land-ſervice they commonly chuſe ſome foreign General, who is attended in his expeditions by ſeveral ſenators, without whoſe privity they can do nothing.

Their preſent commander is a gentleman of Scotland of the name of Græme, who had lately orders to repair to his poſt from that kingdom; and they prefer Swiſs, Germans, and other foreign troops before their own ſubjects: but they deſire, as indeed it is their intereſt, to live in peace with other powers, war being a great detriment to their traffic, from which they draw their main ſupport: though this was much more conſiderable, when at one time they were the carriers of all the Aſiatic goods from Alexandria, and diſtributed theſe to all the countries of Europe, before the paſſage to the Indies was diſcovered by the Cape of Good Hope. The Turks have outed them from ſeveral iſlands in the Levant, and quite from the Morea, &c.

They have ſtill however commodities and manufactures of their own to trade with; namely, wrought ſilks of ſeveral ſorts, brocades, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, damaſks, and velvets. Their exports are wine, oil, fruit, ſteel, copper, glaſs, eſſences, &c. and what merchandiſe they purchaſe in Turkey are all taken off in Germany.

Though the religion of Venice be that of the church of Rome, the Pope has no authority here, being looked upon as only a temporal Prince; and the holy father at preſent is a native of this city, and of a noble family in it. Their church is under the Patriarchs of Aquileia and Venice, which Prelates are entirely ſubject to the ſtate, and are no better than cyphers; ſo that the court of inquiſition, which was never effectually ſettled here, can put none of their decrees in force without the permiſſion of the republic. And thus Venice is not governed by prieſts and monks, who in their manner of life may take what freedoms they pleaſe, provided they do not intermeddle with the ſtate. In like manner the nuns of Venice have not a much better character for chaſtity than the clergy have for continence.

The Patriarch was for reſtraining the liberties taken in the religious houſes at Venice, and for that purpoſe he began with the nuns of St. Laurence; but theſe told him, that they were noble Venetians, and choſe that method of life for their own conveniency, and ſo would not be ſubject to his regulations; and the ſenate at length interpoſing, they deſired he would deſiſt.

The Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion: and thoſe of any other, or even none, may live without any moleſtation, provided they neither ſpeak againſt the religion of the country, nor meddle with ſtate-affairs. But no Jeſuits are allowed to live here, except ſuch as are natives of the ſtate, and whoſe ſuperior muſt be one born in this metropolis.

Venice in general is neatly built, and the flooring in their houſes, which are elegantly furniſhed, is particularly admired, being compoſed of a red cement, ſo hard and ſmooth, that you may ſee your face in it.

Of this rich and fine city it may juſtly be ſaid, that from the ſcarcity of fuel in it, and even earth to cover their dead, the dampneſs of the air, ſtagnation and diſagreeable effluvia of the canals in Venice, with other inconveniencies above-mentioned, it may be a place for a month or two's delightful paſtime, but not at all eligible to be confined in for one's whole life. Venice ſtands 150 miles E. of Milan, and about 226 N. of Rome. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

VENLO, a fortified town of Dutch Guelderland, one of the ſeven united provinces, on the Maeſe, with a rampart and ditch three miles in circuit, beſides other works. It lies about ten miles S. of Guelders. Lat. 51 deg. 35 min. N. long. 6 deg. 26 min. E.

VENNES, the capital of Britany, in France. See VANNES.

VENOSA, an Epiſcopal city of the Baſilicate, and Naples, in Lower Italy. This is ſaid to be the native place of Horace. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.

VENTA DE CRUZ, a town of Darien, and Terra Firma, in South America, where the Spaniſh merchandiſe from Panama to Porto Bello is embarked on the river Chagre. It lies about four miles S. of the latter town, and twenty N. of the former. Lat. 9 deg. 26 min. N. long. 81 deg. 36 min. W.

VENTIMIGLIA, a ſea-port town of the Genoeſe dominions, in Upper Italy, on the Mediterranean, and at the mouths of the Bibera and Rota. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies about eighteen miles E. of Nice. Lat. 43 deg. 51 min. N. long. 7 deg. 36 min. E.

VERA, a town of Granada, in Spain, with a harbour on the Mediterranean. It lies forty-four miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 37 deg. 21 min. N. long. 1 deg. 41 min. W.

VERA CRUZ, La, the grand port of New Spain. It ſtands in Tlaſcala or Los Angelos, and Mexico, in North America, with a ſecure harbour defended by a fort upon a rock in the neighbouring iſland of St. John d'Ulva, and gulph of Mexico. This is a place of very great extent, and, for trade, one of the moſt conſiderable perhaps in the world; being the natural center of the American treaſure, and the repoſitory of all the merchandiſe from New and Old Spain. Over land from Acapulco are brought hither immenſe quantities of Eaſt India commodities from the Philippines.

On the arrival of the flota here, a fair is opened which laſts for ſeveral weeks, this place being then prodigiouſly rich. The rank bogs and barren ſoil round the place render it unhealthy.

Vera Cruz having been taken and plundered ſeveral times by the buccaneers, forts have been built by the Spaniards, and centinels placed along the coaſt The ordinary garriſon conſiſts only of ſixty horſe, and two companies of foot.

At the old town, fourteen or fifteen miles further to the W. Cortez firſt landed on Good-Friday 1518, and being determined to conquer Mexico or die in the attempt, he ſunk the ſhips which tranſported hither his handful of men.

Vera Cruz lies about 215 miles S. E. of Mexico city. Lat. 18 deg. 41 min. N. long. 102 deg. 15 min. W.

VERA CRUZ, *Xalappa de la*, an Epiſcopal town of Tlaſcala, and Mexico, in North America, near the W. ſide of the river Sempool, with plenty of maize, &c. in the neighbourhood, about ſixty-three miles N. W. from La Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, La, a capacious harbour diſcovered by De Quiros, in the Auſtral land of the Holy Ghoſt, in South America, and neighbourhood of ſeven fine iſlands. Lat. 15 deg. 40 min. S.

VERAGUA, a province of Guatimala, and Mexico, in North America. It has Coſta-Rica on the W. Panama on the E. the gulph of Mexico on the N. and the Pacific ocean on the S. This province having been granted to Columbus, it gave him and his poſterity the title of Duke. It is very mountainous, woody, and barren; but with inexhauſtible mines of ſilver, and ſome of gold, the duſt of the latter being found in the ſand of its rivers. The capital is Santa Fé.

VERA PAZ, or COBAN, the capital of a province of the ſame name, and Mexico, in North America, on the W. ſide of a river which runs into Golfo Dolie. It lies 184 miles E. of Guatimala. Lat. 15 deg. 10 min. N. long. 93 deg. 15 min. W.

VERAPOLI,

VERAPOLI, a place of Cochin, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, about five leagues up the rivulets, with a Romiſh church.

VERCEILL, or VERCELLESE, a county of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, having the duchy of Milan on the N. and E. Bielleſe and Canaveſe on the W. and Montferrat on the S.

Its metropolis of the ſame name is an Epiſcopal city at the confluence of the Seſia and Cerva, with fourteen regular baſtions, a citadel, and caſtle. It lies forty-two miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 26 min. E.

VERD, *Cape de*, a promontory on the W. coaſt of Africa, and forty miles N. W. of the iſſue of the Gambia. See CAPE VERD.

A little W. of this cape lies a cluſter of iſlands, called the Verd iſlands, and ſubject to Portugal.

VERDEN, a country and city of Lower Saxony, belonging to the Elector of Hanover, in Germany.

VERDUN, a ſmall city of Lower Armagnac, and Guyenne, in France, on the Garonne, eighteen miles N. of Thouloufe. Lat. 43 deg. 56 min. N. long. 58 min. E.

Of the ſame name is a ſtrong town of Lorrain, and the ſee of a Biſhop, on the Meuſe, about thirty-eight miles N. W. of Nancy. It belongs now to the French King. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 5 deg. 24 min. E.

VERE, a place in Zealand and the United Netherlands. See TERVERE.

VERE-COURT, a ſeat in Goſwell-pariſh, in Lincolnſhire, and near the Humber, formerly belonging to the ancient family of the Veres. The ſoil here is good, and well-wooded; alſo ſeveral Roman coins are found in it.

VERINA, a ſmall village of New Andaluſia, and Terra Firma, in South America, famous for its tobacco. It lies about ſixty miles E. of Cumana.

VERMANDOIS, a ſubdiviſion of Middle Picardy, in France, with Cambreſis on the N. and Noyonnois in the Iſle of France on the S.

VERMILLION SEA, the old name given to the gulph of California, in North America.

VERNEUIL, a town of Normandy, in France, on the Aure, forty-ſeven miles S. of Rouen. Lat. 48 deg. 39 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. E.

VERNON, with the addition of *Sur Seine*, as ſtanding on that river, a ſtrong town of Normandy, in France, thirty miles S. E. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 27 min. E.

This place gives name to an Engliſh family of which was a late Admiral, who took Porto Bello, in South America, with ſix ſhips only.

VEROLI, or VEROLÆ, an Epiſcopal town of the Campania di Roma, and Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Italy. It lies forty-nine miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 49 min. N. long. 14 deg. 19 min. E.

VERONA, the capital of the Veroneſe, in the Venetian territories, and upper diviſion of Italy. It is fortified, and the ſee of a Biſhop, on the Adige; with ſeveral monuments of antiquity, as an oval amphitheatre, whoſe greateſt diameter is 200 feet, 44 rows of ſeats of white marble ſtill entire, capable of containing 25,000 ſpectators, the remains of a triumphal arch and temple of Jupiter.

Verona gave birth to Cornelius Nepos, Æmilius, Macer, the two Plinys, Vitruvius, and Fracaſtorius. Here is an univerſity. It lies twenty-four miles N. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 26 min. N. long. 11 deg. 20 min. E.

VERRIORS, a paſs of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, and frontiers of Burgundy. It is only five feet broad, with inacceſſible rocks on each ſide, and a chain acroſs, where ſome few men can defend it againſt conſiderable numbers.

VERRUA, a ſtrong fortreſs of Montferrat, and Piedmont, in Italy, upon a high rock near the Po, twenty-four miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

VERSAILLES, once a village, now a fine town in the Iſle of France, where ſtands a celebrated royal palace, made one of the nobleſt in the world by Lewis XIV. and the principal reſidence of the French King, with grand apartments, furniture, paintings, gardens, ſtatues, a park, and cabinet, &c. Its ſite is in a hunting country, and in the midſt of a valley moſt agreeably ſurrounded with hills. Lat. 48 deg. 42 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.

VERSOY, a town on the lake of Geneva, in Switzerland, ſubject to the French King.

VERSUA, or VERSOVA, a town in the iſland of Salſet, in the N. and on the coaſt of Decan, in the Eaſt Indies, at the mouth of a rivulet on the Weſtern ſhore, with a narrow harbour, but good depth, and a ſmall fort.

VERTERE, the Roman name of *Penrith*, in Cumberland, and North of England.

VERTUS, a town of Champagne Proper, in France, at the foot of a hill, producing pretty good wine, about ſix leagues W. of Chalons.

VERVIERS, a town of Liege, near its confines and thoſe of Limburg, on the Weſe, four miles N. E. of the Spa, and twenty S. E. of Liege city.

VERVIUS, a ſmall, but ancient city of Upper Picardy, in France, on the rivulet Serre.

Here in May 1598 a treaty of peace was concluded between Henry IV. of France, and Philip II. of Spain. It trades conſiderably in corn, and lies three leagues S. of Marly.

VESOUL, a town of the Franche Comté, in France, on the declivity of a hill in the form of a ſugar-loaf, at the foot of which runs the Durgeon. It lies twenty-five miles N. of Beſançon. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

VESPRIN, or WESPRIN, a ſtrong and populous town of Lower Hungary, near the Platten lake, with the ſee of a Biſhop. It lies about fifty-ſix miles S. W. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 21 min. N. long. 18 deg. 10 min. E.

VESUVIUS, a famous volcano, about ſeven or eight, (ſome ſay five Italian miles) from the city of Naples, and Lavoro, in Lower Italy. It is almoſt generally covered with clouds of ſmoke, and ſometimes it emits dreadful flames. The aſcent to the top is very difficult, and one ſinks mid-leg into a kind of burnt and looſe earth.

Seven or eight eruptions of this volcano are reckoned to have happened before the reign of Auguſtus, and about thirteen ſince; which have done conſiderable damage to the adjacent country, beſides the dreadful earthquakes occaſioned by its ſubterraneous fires. The lava or melted ſtuff is all about in hardened heaps, and the aſhes ſometimes cover the ſtreets of Naples.

An Engliſh gentleman not long ago, being over curious, but otherwiſe of an amiable character, in attempting to go into the entrance of the volcano, miſerably periſhed in it. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 deg. 15 min. E.

VETTER-LAKE, one of the three principal lakes in Sweden, the Wener and Maler being the other two. It lies in Eaſt Gothland; it foretells ſtorms by a thundering noiſe the day before, ſuddenly thaws, and is in ſome parts above 300 fathoms depth. From it iſſues the river Motala, which runs through Norkopping, with a water-fall of above thirty feet in it.

VEVAY, a large town of the Pais de Vaux, and Berne, in Switzerland, along the lake of Geneva, and not far from the foot of the Alps. It has a conſiderable trade, with a college.

At this place are buried Ludlow, one of the regicides, and Broughton; the latter of which was clerk to the high-court that condemned King Charles I. of England.

VEXIN FRANÇOIS, a ſubdiviſion of the Iſle of France. It has the river Oyſe on the E. and the Epte on the S. W.

VEZELAY, a town of Nivernois, and government of Orleannois, in France. It lies about thirty miles S. of Auxerre. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 3 deg. 51 min. E.

A VIEW of the PALACE of VERSAILLES.

B. Cole sculp

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

UFCOLUMB, a town of Devonſhire, on the river Columb, with woollen manufactures dependent on the traders of Tiverton. Here are annual ... kept for cattle on Wedneſday before Good-Friday, St. Peter's day July 9, and Auguſt 12.

UFFORD, a place in Suffolk, whoſe rector Richard Lufkin was buried here on September 23, 1678, in the 111th year of his age, retaining his ſenſes to the laſt; he was plundered in the grand rebellion of all, except a ſilver ſpoon, which he hid in his ſleeve.

UGENTO, a town of Otranto, and Naples, in Lower Italy, on the gulph of Tarentum, eighteen miles S. W. of Otranto. Lat. 40 deg. 12 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15 min. E.

UGOGNA, a town of Milan, in Upper Italy, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, about fifty-five miles N. W. of Milan city. Lat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. E.

VIADANA, a town in the duchy of Mantua, and Upper Italy. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria; and ſtands on the Po, ſeven miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 11 deg. 12 min. E.

VIANA, a city of Spaniſh Navarre, and on the confines of Caſtile, with a caſtle on the Ebro. It lies about forty-eight miles S. W. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42 deg. 48 min. N. long. 2 deg. 19 min. W.

VIANA, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, with 600 inhabitants, a monaſtery and nunnery, in one pariſh; and lies twenty miles S. W. of Evora.

VIANA *de Fez de Lima*, as ſtanding on the mouth of the Lima, a conſiderable ſea-port of Entre douro è Minho, in Portugal, with walls and a caſtle. It trades in wine, and lies about thirty-ſix miles N. of Oporto. Lat. 41 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. W.

VIANDEN, or WIANDEN, a town of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the Our. It lies about twenty miles N. of Luxemburg. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. E.

VIANEN, a walled-city of Holland, near the confines of Utrecht, in the United Netherlands. It ſtands on the Lech, and is an aſylum for bankrupts. It lies about five miles S. of the city of Utrecht.

VIAREGIO, or TOR REGIO, from its light-houſe, a ſmall ſea-port of Lucca, in Italy, and the only one belonging to that republic. It ſtands on the Tuſcan ſea, and is five miles N. W. from the mouth of the Magra, and oppoſite to Selice.

VIC, or VIC DE BIGORRE, as ſtanding in the province of this name, and Guyenne, in France, a ſmall city on the rivulet Leſches. It lies three leagues from Tarbe.

VICQUE, VICH, or WICH, the ancient *Æuſa* and *Oſona*, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of Catalonia, in Spain, in a peninſula formed by the Ter and Naguerra. It has a good wall, ſeven gates, and three bridges. It lies twenty-eight miles N. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 56 min. N. long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

VICEGRAD, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube. It lies about nineteen miles N. W. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 19 deg. 12 min. E.

VICENTINO, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the N. by Trent; on the E. by Treviſano; on the S. by the Paduano; and on the W. by the Veroneſe. It is very well-watered, being about forty miles from N. to S. and thirty-three where broadeſt from E. to W.

VICENZA, or VICENTIA, the capital of the laſt-mentioned Vicentino, about four Italian miles in circuit. Through it run the Bachiglione and Verone, uniting alſo their ſtreams in it. Here are fifty-ſeven churches, fourteen of which are parochial, and twenty-nine conventual. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and was the birth-place of the celebrated Paladius, who added greatly to the beauty of its public buildings, particularly by a fine theatre. It formerly belonged to the Scaligers, &c. but in 1304 it became ſubject to Venice. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Padua. Lat. 45 deg. 34 min. N. long. 12 deg. 15 min. E.

VICH (ſee VICQUE) a town of Catalonia, in Spain.

VICHI, a ſmall city of Bourbonnois, in France, on the Aller; famous for its mineral waters and agreeable ſite, between ten and twelve leagues above Moulins.

VICO, a place of Lavoro, and Naples, in Lower Italy, on the lake de Patria, not far from Cumæ.

VICOVARO, a town of Sabina, and the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. It lies forty miles N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 52 min. E.

VICTORIA, or VITTORIA, the capital of Alva and Biſcay, in Spain. It lies about thirty miles S. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 min. E.

VINDIN, or WIDIN, an important fortreſs of Servia, in European Turkey, on the Danube. It lies about 126 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 24 deg. 15 min. E.

VIE-LE-COMTE, the capital of the county of Auvergne, in France, near Iſſoire, with a chapel and fine palace built by the Duke of Albany, of the royal family of Scotland, and Viceroy of that kingdom during the minority of King James V. It lies about five leagues S. E. of Clermont.

VIELLANO, or VEILLANO, a town of Suſa, and Piedmont, in Upper Italy, on an eminence near the Dori, fourteen miles from Suſa. Here in 1613 the French gained a ſignal victory over the Piedmonteſe and Spaniards.

VIELLE, a large borough of Normandy, joined to Beaumont le Roger by a ſtone-bridge over the Rille. Here vaſt quantities of linen are bleached.

VIEU, one of the moſt remarkable places of Faucigny, and Savoy, in Upper Italy. This is all that is ſaid of it. Buſching has it not.

VIENNA, the capital of Lower Auſtria, in Germany, and of all the Queen of Hungary's dominions. It is the Imperial reſidence, and ſtands on the Wien, which near it falls into the Danube. It is well-fortified in the modern taſte, with twelve large baſtions and a deep ditch. The city itſelf is not above three miles round; but the ſuburbs are extenſive, communicating with one another, and they encompaſs Vienna in the form of a bow; the principal of theſe is Leopoldſtadt to the N.

Vienna is very populous, moſt of the nobility and gentry of the hereditary countries reſiding here. Some of the houſes are well-built of ſtone, and ſix ſtories high, with flat roofs; the ſoldiers have the ſecond ſtories allotted them for their quarters.

It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and its cathedral of St. Stephen is a ſtately fabric; the windows of which yield but a dim light, on account of the painted glaſs in them. Among its rich convents is one for the Scottiſh nation, built in honour of that kingdom, namely, St. Coleman, and the Patron of Auſtria. Here is a noble univerſity which ſtudents reſort to from moſt nations in Europe.

The Imperial palace here has but low and dark rooms, with mean furniture; only that no Prince has a finer treaſure of tapeſtry. The Emperor's library indeed is inferior to none in Europe, for the number and value of books, with ſeveral curious manuſcripts.

Here is the beſt arſenal in the whole empire. One of the ſix gates of the city is called Scots-gate, in commemoration of ſome notable exploit performed at it by the troops of that nation. The Pratt, a grove on an iſland formed by the Danube, is very much frequented in fine weather.

This city ſwarms with lawyers or ſolicitors, who from annual penſions allowed them by their ſeveral employers in the empire, hereditary dominions, &c. amaſs conſiderable fortunes.

Vienna has ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges, particularly a very terrible one from the Turks in 1683, which laſted two months; but in a very critical moment was relieved by John Sobieſki King of Poland, and the Duke of Lorrain: in memory of which the Emperor Leopold erected a pillar, with a long inſcription, on the valour of the former Prince.

The palaces here of the nobility and great officers of ſtate are magnificent, particularly that of the celebrated Prince Eugene; which is much admired for its grandeur, conveniency, and rich furniture. It lies 134

miles S. E. of Prague, 615 of London, 205 E. of Munich, 554 of Paris, 312 N. W. of Belgrade, and 712 in the ſame direction from Conſtantinople. Lat. 48 deg. 28 min. N. long. 16 deg. 26 min. E.

VIENNE, a large city of Dauphiny, and the capital of Viennois. It was formerly a conſiderable and celebrated place. It ſtands on the Rhone, near the influx of the Jura into it, is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and lies ſeventeen miles S. of Lyons. Lat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 38 min. E.

VIERZON *Brividorum*, or VIRZO, a city of Berry, in France, on the Evre and Cher, in a very agreeable ſite. Its caſtle was deſtroyed by the King of England in 1192. Here are ſeveral convents of both ſexes, &c. Their trade conſiſts chiefly in wood and woollen manufactures of cloth and ſerges.

VIES, or DEVIZES (which ſee) a conſiderable market-town of Wiltſhire, governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. Near it on Roundaway-down, Waller was defeated by Wilmot and Hopton; where Roman coins are found. Of its two churches of St. John and St. Mary, the former is a fine old building. The London road now lies through this town, with many good inns. The moſt conſiderable annual fair is on Holy-Thurſday, with another on Michaelmas-day, or ſoon after O. S. Its market on Thurſday for corn and butchers-meat is very conſiderable, with a ſpacious market-place. Here is a great trade in the cloathing way. It lies eighty-five miles from London.

VIESTE, or VISTI, a ſmall Epiſcopal city of the Capitanate, and Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Adriatic ſea. It lies eighteen miles N. of Manfredonia. Lat. 41 deg. 39 min. N. long. 17 deg. 15 min. E.

VIGEVANO, an Epiſcopal city of the Vigevaneſco, and duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, on the Teſſino, with a ſtrong caſtle upon a rock. It lies about ſixteen miles S. W. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. E. It belongs to the King of Sardinia.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Liege, and Weſtphalia, in Germany. It lies about two miles N. of Huy. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 10 min. E.

VIGNORIX, or VIGNORY, the capital of a county in Vallage, and Champagne, in France. It lies three leagues N. of Chaumont.

VIGO, a ſea-port and walled-town of Galicia, in Spain, on Bayonne-bay, with a ſpacious harbour. Here in October 12, 1702, Sir George Rooke, with a confederate fleet of England and Holland, attacked a French ſquadron under Monſieur Chatteau-Renard, convoying thirteen Spaniſh galleons, while the Duke of Ormond drove the Spaniards from the caſtles on the ſhore, which defended the harbour; Admiral Hopſon at the ſame time breaking the boom acroſs the mouth of it, though his ſhip was ſet on fire, with the loſs of ſeveral men on board. The confederates, beſides nine galleons and five large men of war taken, deſtroyed four other galleons with fourteen men of war; alſo valuable effects, &c. burnt: they likewiſe took a conſiderable quantity of plate, which was ſafely conveyed to England by Rooke, though the greateſt part had been landed before the engagement. It lies about fifty miles S. of Compoſtella, and ſeventy S. E. of Cape Finiſterre. Lat. 42 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 18 min. W.

VIGON, a ſmall, but well-fortified town of Savillano, and Piedmont Proper, in Upper Italy, on the Chiſon. It lies thirteen miles S. W. from Turin.

VILLA *Bohim*, or *Boin*, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, about ten miles S. W. of Elvas.

VILLACH, a town of Upper Carinthia, and Auſtria, in Germany, near the Drave, a little below its junction with the Geyla. It lies twenty miles W. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47 deg. N. long. 13 deg. 40 min. E.

VILLA *de Conde*, a town of Entre douro è Minho, in Portugal, on the ſea-coaſt, at the mouth of the Ave, with an old ſtrong caſtle, 500 inhabitants in one pariſh, a monaſtery, and hoſpital.

VILLA *Flore*, a well-walled town of Traloſmontes, in Portugal, in a plain at the foot of a mountain, with about 400 families in one pariſh, five chapels, &c.

VILLA *Franca*, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. It lies about eighteen miles W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 18 min. N. long. 1 deg. 37 min. E.

VILLA *Franca*, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, on the Tagus, and lies fourteen miles above Liſbon.

VILLA *Franca*, a ſea-port town of Nice, and Savoy, in Upper Italy, belonging to the King of Sardinia. It lies about three miles from Nice. Lat. 43 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. E.

VILLA *Franca*, a town of the Veroneſe and Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. It lies about nine miles S. of Verona. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10 min. E.

VILLA *Franca*, the principal town of St. Michael, one of the Azores or Weſtern Portugueſe iſlands. Lat. 38 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 15 min. W.

VILLA *Franca*, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, on the Formes. It lies fifty-ſix miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 40 deg. 38 min. N. long. 5 deg. 10 min. W.

VILLA *del Rey*, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, about ſixteen miles N. of Badajox. Lat. 38 deg. 56 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. W.

VILLAREAL, a town of Traloſmontes, in Portugal. It lies fifty miles E. of Oporto. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 7 deg. 46 min. W.

VILLAREAL, a town of Valencia, in Spain. It lies thirty-ſix miles N. of Valencia-city. Lat. 40 deg. 10 min. N. long. 24 min. W.

VILLARICA, a ſea-port town of Mexico, in North America, on the gulph of Mexico. It lies 214 miles E. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 20 deg. 10 min. N. long. 100 deg. 15 min. W.

VILLAVICIOSA, a ſea-port-town of Aſturias, in Spain, and on the bay of Biſcay. It lies twenty-two miles N. E. of Orviedo. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 18 min. W.

VILLAVICIOSA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain. It lies forty-ſeven miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 40 deg. 56 min. N. long. 3 deg. 26 min. W.

VILLEFRANCHE, a ſmall town, and the chief place of Conflans, and Rouſſillon, in France, on the Tet, with a fine pariſh-church and a convent. Near it Lewis XIV. built a ſtrong caſtle.

VILLEFRANCHE, the principal place of Lower Rouergue and Guyenne, in France, on the Aveyrou. It lies forty-ſeven miles N. E. of Thouloufe. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long. 1 deg. 28 min. E.

VILLEFRANCHE, the capital of Beaujolois and Lyonnois, in France, on the rivulet Morgon, near the Soane. It lies twelve miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 50 min. E.

Buſching has two ſmall towns more of the ſame name, the one in Champagne on the Meuſe, and the other in Bourbonnois, in France.

VILLE-PINTE, a ſmall place of St. Papoul dioceſe, and Languedoc, in France, with between 6 and 700 inhabitants.

VILLENA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain. This place the confederates were beſieging in 1707, when upon advice that the enemy had advanced to Almanza, the Earl of Galway raiſing the ſiege, fought the unfortunate battle of Almanza; which ſee. Villena lies forty miles N. of Murcia. Lat. 38 deg. 49 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. W.

VILLEFEUVE, *St. George*, a pretty town of Brie Francoiſe, in the iſle of France, on the Seine, about three leagues above Paris.

Oppoſite to it, on the other ſide of the river, is Villeneuve, in which is a very beautiful country-houſe.

VILLENEUVE, the ancient *Pennolacus*, a ſmall town of the Pais de Vaux, and Berne, in Switzerland, at the head of Geneva lake, with a fine trout-fiſhery and rich hoſpital.

VILLENGEN, a town of Swabia, in Germany. It lies about ten miles from Rotweil; and that is all we are told concerning it.

VILLERS-COTERETZ, a town of Valois, in the iſle of France, with a caſtle, belonging to the Duke of of Orleans, and a particular Governor. It lies about three leagues from Creſpy.

VILLIA, a town and large river of Veragua, and Guatimala, in Mexico, in North America. The buccaneers

took and plundered it in 1686. It lies about ſeven leagues from Nata, on the confines of Panama.

VILLEVORDE, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the Seine. It lies ſeven miles S. of Bruſſels. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E.

VINCENNES, a fine park almoſt at the gates of Paris, with a royal palace in it, and lies about a league E. of that capital.

VINCENT, *Cape*, or *Cape St.* VINCENT, a famous headland of Algarve. It lies twenty-five miles W. of Lagos. Lat. 36 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8 deg. 42 min. W.

VINCENT, *St.* one of the Carribee iſlands in the American ocean; it is included in the government of Barbadoes, from which iſland it lies ſeventy-five miles W.

VINCENT, *St.* the moſt ſouthern province of Baſil, in South America. It has Rio Janeiro on the E. the republic of St. Paul, with the wild and unconquered Indians on the N. the Ocean on the S. and S. E. and Paraguay on the W. It is ſubject to Portugal.

VINGURLA, or MINGRELA, a town of Cuncan and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia, with a harbour thirty miles N. of Goa. From it the Dutch and Portugueſe were outed by a neighbouring Rajah.

VINTAIN, a town of Fonia, and Negroland, in Africa, about three leagues from the mouth of a river of the ſame name. It is inhabited by Mahometans aud Portugueſe, and has plenty of proviſions, bees-wax, &c. The river Nintain is navigable a great way up, and its mouth is a mile over, being three leagues above James-fort.

VINTIMIGLIA (VENTIMIGLIA) a ſea-port of the Genoeſe.

VIPSIES, natural jets d'eau or fountains, which at times are ſaid to guſh out of the ground near Burlington (ſee BURLINGTON) in Yorkſhire, and joining their ſtreams from rivulets.

VIRE, a neat walled-town of Bayeux, and Normandy, in France, near the ſource of a river of the ſame name. It lies thirty-three miles S. W. of Caen. Lat. 48 deg. 55 min. N. long. 1 deg. 5 min. W.

VIRGIN *Iſlands*, a cluſter of twelve ſmall ones among the Antilles, in the American ocean, moſtly craggy and uninhabited. They lie E. of Porto Rico, and belong to Spain.

VIRGINIA, a Britiſh colony of North America, firſt diſcovered by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, and had its name from our Virgin Queen.

It is very happily ſituated, with the river Patowmack on the N. E. ſeparating it from Maryland and the Atlantic ocean on the E. Carolina on the S. and the Apalachian mountains on the W. which divides it from that vaſt tract called Louiſiana. On the W. ſide of Cheaſapeak-bay it extends frrom lat. 36 deg. 30 min. to 39 deg. 30 min. N. but on the E. ſide only from Cape Charles in lat. 37 deg. 13 min. to 28 deg. N. Its breadth, ſo far as planted, is about 100 miles; but to the weſtward it has no boundary.

The N. and W. winds here are either very ſharp and piercing, or ſtormy; and the S. and S. E. hazy or ſultry. Snow falls in great quantities, but ſeldom lies above two days; and the ſame may be ſaid of the froſt, the winters in this country being generally dry and clear. The ſpring is earlier than ours; May and June are very pleaſant, July and Auguſt ſultry, but September has prodigious rains.

Towards the coaſt, and for 100 miles inland, there is hardly a hill or ſtone to be found. Here are trees of various ſorts, and of prodigious magnitude; with abundance of paſture-grounds. The land produces rice, hemp, Indian corn, flax, ſilk, cotton, and wild-grapes: but the ſtaple commodity of Virginia is tobacco, to which the planters poſtpone every thing elſe. That of Virginia, eſpecially the ſweet-ſcented tobacco, which grows on York-river, is reckoned the beſt in the world, and generally vended in Great Britain and Ireland for ſmaking, ſnuff, &c. the other ſort, called Oronoko, is ſent to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany; where it turns to equal account for the planter.

Virginia contains fifty-four pariſhes and churches, thirty or forty of which have miniſters, with chapels of eaſe in thoſe of large extent: the maintenance of each miniſter is ſettled at 1600 pounds of tobacco per annum, beſides perquiſites. In this colony are ſaid to be only two Preſbyterian and three Quaker meeting-houſes. At Middleplantation, or Williamſburg, there is a college.

Though the uſual method of traffic in this country is by barter of one commodity with another, or of any with tobacco, they have Engliſh and Spaniſh coins in ſilver. When any perſon in Virginia is diſabled, thro' age or ſickneſs, he is placed in ſome planter's houſe at the public charge; and ſuch is the hoſpitality of the planters to ſtrangers, that here is no need of inns. Of late only they have begun to build forts, depending chiefly on a well-regulated militia on land, and cruizers from England at ſea.

Though Virginia abounds in fine timber and naval ſtores, and it is one grand harbour after entering Cheſapeak-bay between Cape Charles and Henry; yet they build no ſhipping. As here are few towns, James-town and Williamſburg being the principal, the planters reſide on their farms, which lie contiguous to ſome large river; ſo that ſhips come up almoſt to their doors, and take in tobacco for their lading.

VIRGIN's-TOMB, an ancient monument in the church of Beverley, in Yorkſhire. See BEVERLEY.

VIRTON, a town of Luxemburg, and the French Netherlands, with walls and ditches round it. It lies twenty-five miles W. of Luxemburg-city. Lat. 49 deg. 45 min. N. long. 5 deg. 23 min. E.

VIRVEDRUM *Promontorium*, the name given by Camden to the E. point of Cathneſs or Dungſbyhead, in the N. of Scotland; as he calls the W. point or Farrhead Sarvedrium Promontorium.

VISAGAPATAM, an Engliſh factory of Golconda, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia. It is regularly fortified. The adjacent country yields cotton, cloth, and ſtriped muſlins. It ſtands on a river, with a dangerous bar. Here are ſeveral pagods, in one of which on a neighbouring hill living monkeys are worſhipped and fed by the prieſts.

VISAPOUR, a province of Decan, and the Eaſt Indies, in Aſia.

The capital of the ſame name, and of all Decan, is a well-fortified city, and ſubject to the Great Mogul. It lies 136 miles N. E. of Goa. Lat. 16 deg. 51 min. N. long. 75 deg. 56 min. E.

VISEO, an Epiſcopal city of Beira, in Portugal, on a rivulet which falls into the Mondego; the Biſhop's revenue is 18000 cruſadoes, or about 2500 l. ſterling. Here are 1000 inhabitants in three pariſhes, with a monaſtery, nunnery, &c. It lies 120 miles N. E. of Liſbon. Lat. 40 deg. 45 min. N. long. 7 deg. 30 min. W.

VISET, a ſmall, but fortified city of Liege, on the E. bank of the Maeſe. It lies ſeven miles N. of Liege-city. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E.

VISP, a village in the county of Valais, and Switzerland, on a river of the ſame name, near the Rhone, noted for cryſtal mines, and as the birth-place of Dr. Plater, who firſt ſet up printing at Baſil. It lies twenty miles N. E. of Sion.

UIST, an iſland of the Æbudæ of Scotland, lying S. of Harris, and diſtinguiſhed into North Uiſt and South Uiſt, with regard to the poſition of theſe to each other. It is a long ſlip, indented with ſeveral bays, and the moſt weſterly iſle of that kingdom, St. Kilda alone excepted. Theſe are two pariſhes, South Uiſt being 30 miles long, with 1500 Papiſts, and only 120 Proteſtants, the Popiſh prieſts conſtantly reſiding here, and publicly performing their functions. North Uiſt is 18 miles long, and 10 broad; beſides many ſmall iſles, with 1200 catechiſable perſons, all Proteſtants. And each of theſe has a Society-ſchool.

VISTULA, or WEISSEL, a large river of Poland, which riſing in the mountains S. of Sileſia, runs E. and waſhes Cracow; then turning N. it paſſes by Warſaw, and at laſt falls into the Baltic ſea below Dantzick.

VITERBO,

VITERBO, a well-built city of St. Peter's Patrimony, in the Eccleſiaſtical State of Italy. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, with a handſome cathedral, and lies about twenty-five miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 20 min. N. long. 12 deg. 39 min. E.

VITREY, a walled-town of Rennes, and Upper Britany, in France, on the Villaine. The coarſe cloth made hereabouts, is ſaid to be ſent into England in time of peace, for our Britiſh colonies in the Weſt Indies. It is fit for ſmall ſails. Thread ſtockings and gloves are knit here for Spain, and even the Indies, to the annual amount of 20,000 livres. It lies five or ſix leagues from Rennes.

VITREY, a well-built town of Champagne, and the capital of Perthois, in France; it has ramparts and ditches on the Marne, which river begins here to be navigable. It lies forty-ſix miles S. E. of Rheims. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

VIVIERS, an Epiſcopal city, and the capital of Vivarais and Languedoc, in France, on the Rhone. It lies twenty-two miles N. of Orange. Lat. 44 deg. 36 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

UKER, a river of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany.

UKERMUNDE (ſee UCKERMUNDE) in Pomerania, in Germany.

UKERZEE, one of the principal lakes of Brandenburg, in Germany, and the beſt ſtocked with fiſh of any in the empire.

UKRAIN, the S. W. ſubdiviſion of Ruſſia, having Zernigoff on the N. Belegorod and the country of the Coſſacs on the E. Little Tartary and the country of the Old Coſſacs on the S. with Volhinia or Poliſh Ukrain on the W. It has its name from being a frontier againſt the Turks and Tartars, and a ſeat of the tribe of the Coſſacs, a kind of free-booting plunderers.

ULA, a ſmall town of Cajania, and Finland, in Sweden, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the Bothnic gulph, and lies eighty-eight miles W. of Cajaneburg.

ULABURG, a fortified town in a little iſland oppoſite to the mouth of the river Ula juſt mentioned.

ULADISLAW, the capital city of the palatinate of the ſame name, in Poland, on the Viſtula. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and lies eighty-four miles N. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15 min. E.

ULIERBECK, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, two miles E. of Louvain. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E.

ULLESWATER, a lake of Cumberland, which and Winandermeer, another lake in Lancaſhire, produce the Char-fiſh almoſt peculiar to them, and ſome lakes in North Wales and Switzerland.

ULM, an Imperial city of Swabia, in Germany, on the W. ſide of the Danube, which here begins to be navigable, after the acceſſion of the waters of the Lauter and Blane, oppoſite to the mouth of the Iller. Its magiſtrates, and moſt of its inhabitants, are Lutherans. In 1702 the Elector of Bavaria baſely ſurpriſed it, but quitted it to the Imperialiſts after the battle of Hochſtet. This is a large and populous place, with regular fortifications and deep ditches; but not able to ſuſtain a long ſiege. Its territory is near as large as that of Nuremberg, containing 40 bailiwics and lordſhips. The cathedral is fine, and the learned Frienſheimius was a native of Ulm. It lies thirty-ſix miles W. of Augſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5 min. E.

ULMEN, a town of Treves, and the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies twenty-eight miles N. E. of the city of Treves. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 38 min. E.

ULSTER, the moſt northern province of Ireland, hence commonly called the *North of Ireland*. It has the Iriſh ſea on the E. the Atlantic ocean on the W. the Deucaledonian ocean on the N. and bounded by Leinſter on the S. and Connaught on the S. W. being about 135 miles long from E. to W. and 100 broad from N. to S.

From this province, beſides ſeveral particular emigrations afterwards, Fergus I. King of Scotland, ſeems to have brought over a large body of men into that kingdom, the firſt great peopling our hiſtories record, or traditionary accounts tranſmit; and Buchanan in a little time after ſends a like number back again, to repreſs ſome inſurrection, &c. Colonies have alſo within a little more than a century and a half ago been ſent from the ſame country into Ulſter, and the deſcendants from thoſe are the bulk of the Proteſtants there; who in the native language are vulgarly called Gillin-na-brochan, and reckoned among ſome of the braveſt men in that kingdom.

ULTOW, or ULTOWE, a town of Ravenſberg, and Weſtphalia, in Germany, on the Weſer. Here is a caſtle, and the place lies convenient for trade, as the river is capable here of receiving large veſſels. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Hervorden.

ULTZEN, a town of Brunſwick Lunenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the N. ſide of the Aller, at the confluence of the Wiper and two other rivulets, which form the Elmenau.

From this place the firſt Saxons are ſaid to have come over into Britain. It belongs to our Sovereign as Elector of Hanover. It lies 271 miles S. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53 deg. 20 min. N. long. 10 deg. 40 min. E.

ULVERSTON, a ſmall market-town of Lancaſhire, on a bay of the Iriſh ſea. It lies 11 miles from Lancaſter, and 239 from London.

UMA, a town of Weſt Bothnia, in Sweden, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the Bothnic gulph, 276 miles N. of Stockholm. In the Czar Peter's wars the Ruſſians burnt this place twice. Here reſides the Governor of Uma-Lapmark, a ſubdiviſion of Weſt Bothnia. Lat. 63 deg. 56 min. N. long. 18 deg. 26 min. E.

UMAGO, ſuppoſed the ancient *Mingum* or *Nidgum*, a town of Iſtria, and Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, at the mouth of the Quieto, with a ſpacious harbour; but from the unhealthineſs of the air, poorly inhabited, and leſs frequented.

UMAN, or HUMAN, town of Podolia, and Red Ruſſia, in Poland. The Turks took it in 1675, and committed unheard-of barbarities, raviſhing the women, murdering the old people and young children, and carrying all the reſt into ſlavery. It lies about five leagues W. of the frontiers of Lower Volhinia.

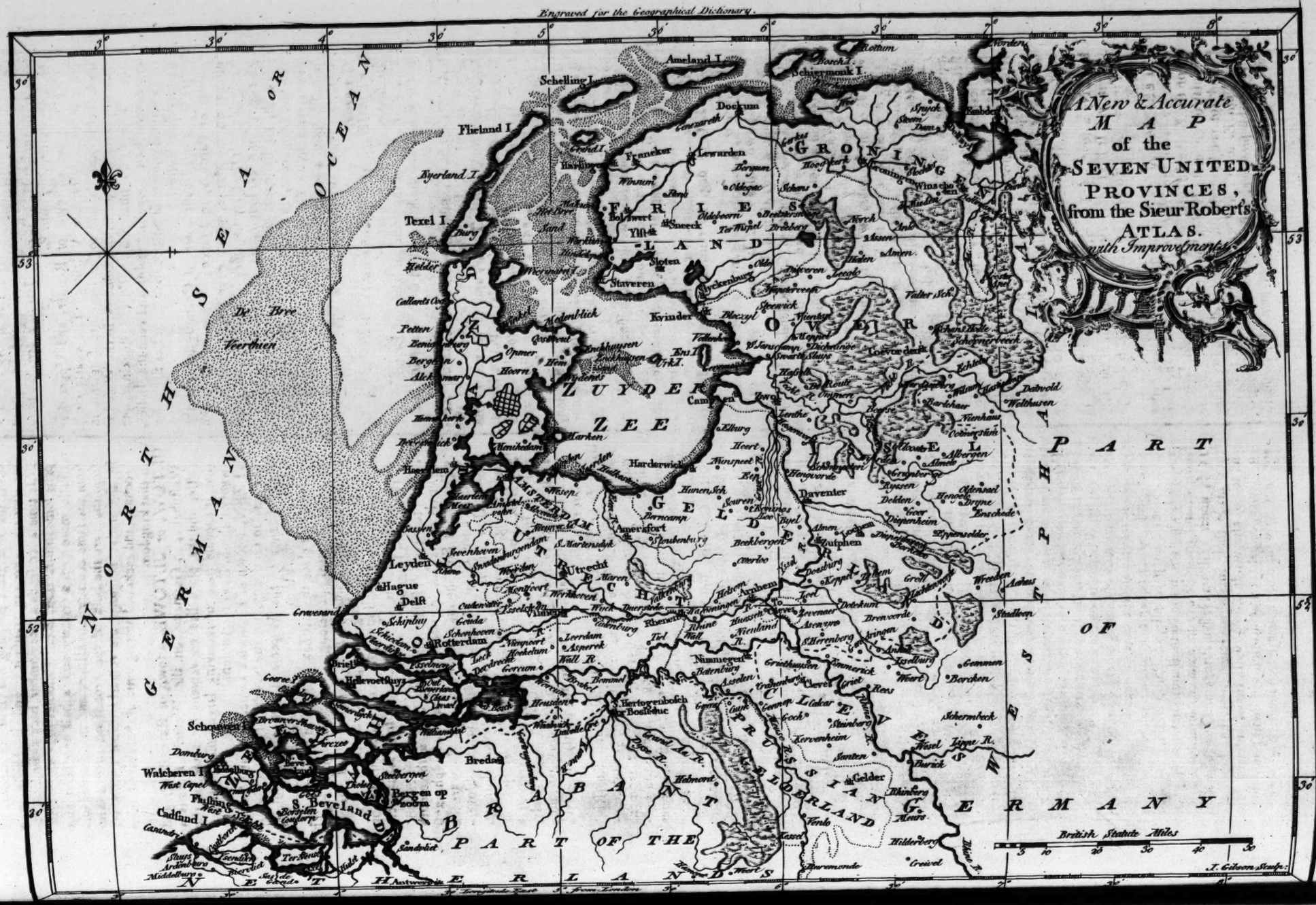
UMBRIATICA, an almoſt ruined Epiſcopal city of the Hither Calabria, and Naples, in Lower Italy, near the Liduda. It lies eight miles N. E. of San Severino. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 17 deg. 40 min. E.

UNDERWALD, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by Lucerne and a part of its lake; on the E. by mountains which ſeparate it from Uri; on the S. by Mount Brunick; and on the W. by part of Lucerne; being eighteen miles from N. to S. and fifteen from E. to W. It is a mountainous and barren tract, with ſome pleaſant paſtures and woods, from the latter of which it has its denomination. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, from which the kingdom takes its name, on the river Hugh, near the confines of Red Ruſſia, in Poland, and at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. It lies forty miles N. E. of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. 38 min. N. long. 21 deg. 36 min. E.

UNITED NETHERLANDS (ſee NETHERLANDS) or *United Provinces*, (ſee AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS) a general name for the ſeven confederate provinces or republic, namely, of Holland, Zealand, Zutphen and Utrecht, Guelderland, Overyſſel, Groningen, and Eaſt Frieſland; being bounded by the German ocean on the N. and W. by Weſtphalia on the E. and by Brabant, Flanders, and the duchy of Cleves, on the S. extending about 50 miles in length, and the ſame in breadth, including the Zuyderſee, which occupies a conſiderable part of that ſpace. The violent proceedings of Philip II. King of Spain, and his Governors in the Netherlands, induced Holland and Zealand to unite by an alliance, ſigned April 25, 1576, under William Naſſau Prince of Orange, whom they made their ſupreme General. Other provinces and towns afterwards united with theſe, entering into an alliance, called the Pacification of Ghent; but there are now only the ſeven above-mentioned.

Their


Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary.
A New & Accurate
MAP
of the
SEVEN UNITED
PROVINCES,
from the Sieur Robert's
ATLAS.
with Improvements.
NORTH SEA OR GERMAN OCEAN
FRIESLAND
GRONINGEN
OVERYSSEL
GELDERLAND
UTRECHT
HOLLAND
ZEELAND
ZUYDER ZEE
Ameland I.
Schelling I.
Vlieland I.
Terschelling I.
Texel I.
Dockum
Franeker
Leeuwarden
Harlingen
Staveren
Sloten
Kuinder
Medenblick
Enkhuysen
Horn
Alkmaar
Harlem
Amsterdam
Haerlem
Leyden
Hague
Delft
Rotterdam
Schiedam
Gouda
Schoonhoven
Utrecht
Amersfort
Harderwick
Elburg
Campen
Zwoll
Deventer
Hasselt
Steenwick
Kampen
Zutphen
Doesburg
Arnhem
Nimeguen
Batenburg
Grollo
Bommel
Gorcum
Dort
Helvoetsluys
Goree
Schouwen I.
Duveland I.
Walcheren I.
Cadsand I.
Flushing
Veere
Middelburg
Arnemuyden
Bergen op Zoom
S. Beveland
Breda
Steenbergen
Antwerp
Ter Veere
Sandvliet
Ter Gouw
Ter Neuse
Sluys
Aardenburg
Ostend
Dunkirk
Gravelin
Mardyke
Isselmonde
Crabbendam
Ysselstein
Montfoort
Oudewater
Woerden
Leerdam
Asperen
Gorcum
Wyk
Duerstede
Rhenen
Amerongen
Wageningen
Tiel
Bommel
Crevecoeur
Heusden
Hertogenbosch
Boisleduc
Grave
Ravenstein
Batenburg
Gennep
Cleef
Goch
Calcar
Cranenburg
Griethuysen
Zevenaer
Emmerick
Rees
Wesel
Burick
Gelder
Kevenheim
Santen
Steinberg
Wachtendonck
Venlo
Tuyl
Hilderberg
Crevel
Aldekirk
Kempen
Cranenburg
Nimeguen
Arnhem
Zutphen
Deventer
Hasselt
Kampen
Steenwick
Harderwick
Elburg
Campen
Zwoll
Almelo
Oldenzeel
Enschede
Delden
Oldenzeel
Lingen
Meppen
Haselunne
Vechte R.
Ems R.
Lippe R.
Issel R.
Rhine R.
Wall R.
Leck R.
Maes R.
Scheld R.
Dender R.
Lys R.
Yssel R.
Zuyder Zee
Texel
Vlieland
Ameland
Schelling
Terschelling
Dockum
Leeuwarden
Franeker

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Their country lies very low, at the mouth of ſeveral large rivers, with little iſlands, ſubject to inundations from the ſea or land-floods; and is interſected by great numbers of canals. The waters are kept out by dykes or huge banks of earth; but theſe have been broken down in ſome parts, and whole towns overflown; yet a great deal more has been gained by draining and walling out the ſea. The air of this country is very unhealthy.

On the ſea-provinces, eſpecially the W. coaſt of Holland, is a ridge of ſandy hills eighteen miles long, which break the fury of the waves, but hardly produce any thing: beyond theſe are rich paſtures and corn-land, alſo a moſſy ſoil, from which turf is cut, the only fuel they have. Their meadows being greatly fructified by the ooſe left by the winter-floods, feed great numbers of cattle, which yield vaſt quantities of cheeſe and butter. Though the ground does not produce corn ſufficient for the inhabitants, they have plenty of it, and indeed of the produce of every country, having magazines of all theſe; and moſt part of the merchandiſe imported is manufactured and exported again. They have linen and woollen manufactures, velvets, ſattins, other ſilks, gold and ſilver brocades, lace, paper, &c. They have always immenſe quantities of timber and naval ſtores. Their herring-fiſhery employs upwards of 800 veſſels called buſſes, from thirty to fifty ton, firſt on the north coaſt of Scotland, and five weeks afterwards off Yarmouth and Leoſtoff. In the Greenland or whale-fiſhery they have 200 ſail annually, from 250 to 400 ton. Their inland-fiſhery is conſiderable, as is alſo that on the ſea-coaſt, pickling up for exportation what is over and above their home conſumption. Their cod-fiſhery is equal to that of any nation: but their Eaſt India company enables the Dutch to carry on a very beneficial trade; and their being wholly in poſſeſſion of the valuable ſpice-iſlands, puts it into their power of purchaſing every other commodity, and ſeldom laying out any ſpecie.

Every one of the united provinces enjoy their own laws and privileges, and each ſends a deputy to repreſent it in the aſſembly of the States-General, where nothing of conſequence is determined without the conſent of each conſtituent: and this aſſembly commonly meets under the title of the High and Mighty Lords, or High Mightineſſes the States, at the Hague.

The Dutch have now a Stadtholder, which dignity was ſettled on the late Prince of Orange and his deſcendants male, in failure of that on the female iſſue; but his power is extremely circumſcribed by a people jealous of their liberty. The Penſioner is a ſort of Recorder, who is well verſed in the civil law and cuſtoms of the country; to him foreign miniſters uſually apply.

The ordinary revenue of the republic is twenty-one millions of guilders, or about two millions ſterling, out of which 25,000 men are paid, conſiſting of Swiſs, Scots Highlanders, and the natives. Their fleet uſed ſeldom to be leſs than fifty men of war; but in that reſpect the republic has of late prodigiouſly decreaſed. In ſhort, the particular members of this community are very rich and powerful, whilſt the republic itſelf, as ſuch, is but of ſmall weight.

The extraordinary expences of the republic are provided for by the hundredth part, and ſometimes the two hundredth part of the eſtates of the people; as alſo by a poll-tax, general exciſe on houſes, lands, and proviſions. Though the cuſtoms on goods imported and exported be low, yet they bring in annually very conſiderable ſums; and many of their taxes very wiſely fall on the rich and middling ſort, rather than on the poor.

From a very ſmall beginning this republic roſe to make the figure it does at preſent in Europe, chiefly by the aſſiſtance of Queen Elizabeth, the ſucceeding reign having given up the cautionary towns England had in their hands, as ſecurity for paying the charges they had been at upon that ſcore; and afterwards they even coped with their benefactors in a very bloody war: a meaſure this highly detrimental to the true intereſt of both.

UNNA, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, belonging to the King of Pruſſia. It lies thirty-five miles S. of Munſter. Lat. 51 deg. 25 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20 min. E.

UNNA, a river of Boſnia, in European Turkey. It runs from S. to N. then directing its courſe to the E. it falls into the Save, which forms a part of the boundary between Chriſtendom and Turkey.

VODABLE, the principal place of Dauphiné d'Auvergne, in France. It now belongs to the Duke of Orleans, as ſucceſſor to the Duke of Montpelier, and contains 500 inhabitants.

VOGHERA, a town of Milan, in Italy, on the Staffera, and lies fifteen miles S. W. of Pavia. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 26 min. E.

VOGOGNO, a town of Anghiera, and the Venetian territories, in Italy. And this is all we are told concerning it.

VOIGTLAND, a ſubdiviſion of Miſnia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the Elector. Its capital is Plawen.

VOKELMARK, or WOLICKMARK, a town of Carintha, and Auſtria, in Germany, on the Drave. It lies ſixteen miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 46 min. E.

VOLANO, or VALONA, a ſea-port town of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Italy, at one of the mouths of the Po. It lies forty miles E. of Ferrara. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

VOLANO, or VALONA, alſo AURON, a town of Albania, in European Turkey, at the mouth of the Adriatic ſea, near Mount Chimæra, with a capacious but not ſafe harbour on a bay of the ſame name, defended by a caſtle. It is the ſee of a Greek Archbiſhop, and ſubject to the Turks. It lies fifty-five miles S. of Durazzo. Lat. 42 deg. 19 min. N. long. 20 deg. S. E.

Of the ſame name, or VALANO, Buſching has a town in Cremaſco, one of the Venetian territories, in Italy.

VOLCANO, the ancient *Hiera*, one of the iſles on the N. coaſt of Sicily, in the Tuſcan ſea, where are two hills with fiery eructations, called the Little and Great Volcano, both yielding ſulphur.

VOLHORIA, a populous town of Rava, in Poland, with a noble palace belonging to the Biſhop of Cujavia.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town of Overyſſel, in the United Netherlands, and on the Zuyderſee. It is fortified, and has a great market for corn from the Baltic. It lies fourteen miles N. W. from Genemuyden.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of the Kiow, a part of Red Ruſſia, in Poland, and included in the Ukrain. The river Nieper or Boriſthenes paſſes thro' the middle of it from N. W. to S. E. dividing it into the weſtern, which is ſubject to Poland; and the eaſtern, under the Ruſſians. The former is fruitful; but the latter, though abounding with ſaltpetre, is a mere deſert, from the vicinity of the Tartars. The Ruſſians almoſt ruined it, the Czar obliging the Coſſacks, a crew of diſſolute rovers from all the neighbouring frontiers, aſſembled to practiſe piracy on the Black ſea, to accept of lands in his country. Theſe, after numerous revolts, the Poles have quelled, by ſeveral defeats given them. See UKRAIN.

VOLO, formerly PEGASO, a town of Theſſaly, in European Turkey, on the N. ſide of the gulph of Volo, with a ſpacious harbour. It lies about ſeven miles from Demetriada. It was once a ſtrong fortreſs, and conſiderable ſtaple.

VOLTA, a large river of Guiney, and Negroland, in Africa, which after a courſe from N. to S. falls into the Atlantic ocean E. of Aura. It is very rapid, and wide at its mouth.

VOLTERRA, a pretty Epiſcopal town of the Piſano, and Tuſcany, in Italy, on the Zambra, with a fine cathedral. It lies twenty-four miles S. of Florence. Lat. 43 deg. 19 min. N. long. 11 deg. 56 min. E.

VOLTURARA, an old Epiſcopal town of the Capitanate, and Naples, in Italy. It lies fifty-five miles N. E. of this capital. Lat. 41 deg. 26 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

VOLTURNO, a river riſing in the Moliſe, a province of Naples, in Italy; whence it paſſes by Benevento, and

running E. by Capua, falls into the gulph of Gaieta, a gulph of the Tuſcan ſea.

VOORBURG, a village of Holland, in the delightful neighbourhood of the Hague, with an academy, where, among foreigners, are always ſome Engliſh youth educated in accounts, &c.

VOORN, one of the iſlands of Holland, having the Maeſe, which ſeparates it from the continent and the iſle of Iſlemunde on the N. the Bieſboſch ſea on the E. another branch of the Maeſe, which parts it from Goree and Overfleckee on the S. with the German ocean on the W. It is twenty-four miles long, and but five broad. Its capital the Briel ſtands on the N. W. part, and near Helvetſluys, whither the packet-boats come weekly from Harwich.

VOUTENAY, a town of Burgundy, in France, twenty miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lat. 47 deg. 28 min. N. long. 3 deg. 46 min. E.

UPLANDIA, a province of Sweden, with Geſtricia on the N. W. the Baltic on the N. E. and S. E. and Sudermania and Weſtmania on the S. and W.

UPPINGTON, a market-town of Rutlandſhire, about ſix miles S. of Oakham.

UPPINGHAM, a well-built market-town of Rutlandſhire, on a hill, with a free-ſchool and hoſpital.

UPSAL, an ancient city and univerſity of Uplandia, in Sweden. It ſtands on the Sal, was formerly the capital of the North, and the royal reſidence. It is large, but the fortifications are not conſiderable, and above it is a ſtrong caſtle. It is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and the cathedral is the fineſt church in the kingdom. It lies forty miles N. of Stockholm. Lat. 60 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 56 min. E.

UPTON, a genteel village of Eſſex, in the neighbourhood of London, the buildings in which have greatly increaſed of late.

UPTON, a market-town of Worceſterſhire, on the Severn, over which it has a bridge. Here Roman coins are found. It lies about 9 miles from Worceſter, and 101 from London.

UR, a city of the ancient Chaldea, now Diarbecker, in Aſiatic Turkey, the birth-place of Abraham.

URAGUA, the weſt ſubdiviſion of La Plata, and South America. It has the province of Guayra on the N. the mouth of Rio de la Plata on the S. the captainſhip del Rey on the E. and Parana on the W.

URANIBURG, an obſervatory of the famous Tycho Brahe, on the iſle of Huen, oppoſite to Elſineur, in Denmark. It lies ſixteen miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 57 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E.

URB, a town of Spoffart, and the Lower Rhine, in Germany. Here are ſalt-ſprings, and in the neighbourhood of Budingen.

URBANEA, an Epiſcopal city of Urbino, and the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate of Italy. It lies five miles S. W. from St. Angelo in Vado, and on the Metro.

URBINO, a province of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in Italy. It has the gulph of Venice on the N. E. Perugiano and Umbria on the S. Ancona on the E. and Tuſcany with Romagna on the N. and W. It is ſeventy miles long, and from twenty to fifty broad.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands near the ſource of the Foglia, is an Archiepiſcopal ſee, with a magnificent palace, and a fine cathedral; the native place of Polydore Virgil, and the celebrated Raphael, denominated Urbino. It lies ſixty-two miles N. W. of Ancona. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg. 48 min. E.

URBS, a province of Africa, containing large and fertile plains; but the inhabitants rude.

Its capital of the ſame name, the Roman Turridis, lies two leagues S. of Tunis, where are ſtill ſome noble remains of antiquity.

URCHFONT, or ERCHFONT, a large village of Wiltſhire, and about three miles from the Deviſes; and about half a mile further, and in the ſame pariſh, is the hamlet of Eſcot, near which is a remarkable hollow way leading to a neat country-houſe, and behind this is a hanging wood, &c. at the end of which opens a moſt delightful ſpot. This account is from the ſame ingenious correſpondent who ſent us that of the VIES or DEVIZES.

URDIALES, *Caſtro de*, a ſea-port of Old Caſtile, in Spain. It ſtands on the Bay of Biſcay, in a ſlip between this province and Aſturias.

URGEL, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, on the Segre, and near the Pyrennean mountains, ſeventy-five miles N. of Barcelona. Lat. 42 deg. 41 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. E.

URGUAY, or URVAICA, a province of Paraguay, in South America.

URI, one of the thirteen Swiſs cantons, on the S. ſide of the Lucerne-lake, having the country of the Griſons and canton of Glaris on the E. ſome of the Italian bailiwics on the S. and Underwald with part of Berne on the W. It contains only villages, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

URIES, ſtreights between Tartary and Jetzo, in Aſia, where the Dutch have ſome ſettlements.

URQUHART, a famous caſtle on the N. ſide of Loughneſs, and near the exit of the river Neſs from it. This fortreſs conſiſted of ſeven large towers, built by the Cummings, and demoliſhed by King Edward I.

About four miles weſtward of it is Mualfuarvonny, a hill of about two miles perpendicular height, on the top of which, as the name imports, is a lake of cold freſh-water, about thirty fathoms long, and ſix broad, with no ſtream running to or from it. It could never yet be fathomed, is always equally full, and never freezes.

URSEREN, a valley of St. Gothard, and canton of Uri, in Switzerland, three leagues long, and one broad, where the air and ſoil are very bad; it lies a little beyond the Devil's bridge. Here are three great roads, to Italy, Valais, and the Griſons; with not a tree in it, except ſome wild roſe-trees.

URSUM, a town in the province of Vaitka, in Eaſtern Muſcovy.

USBECK *Tartars*, the moſt conſiderable branch of that roving nation, lying N. of Perſia, between the Caſpian ſea and the territories of the Great Mogul.

USCOPIA, a place in Servia, and European Turkey. See SCOPIA.

USEDOM, an iſland of Pomerania, in Germany, formed by the Pene and Oder, near the place where they fall into the Baltic.

Of the ſame name is a town on it, and both ſubject to the King of Pruſſia, who thereby commands the navigation of the Oder.

USENBERG, a lordſhip in Suabia, in Germany, belonging to the Margrave of Baden-Baden.

USERCHE, a town of Limoſin and Guyenne, in France, on a rock which is waſhed by the Vizere, eighteen miles S. of Limoges. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 32 deg. 41 min. E.

USHANT, a ſmall iſland of France, fifteen miles W. of the coaſt of Britany, and oppoſite to the point of Conquet. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 55 min. W.

USKE, or UISK, i. e. water in Erſe, a river of Wales, which riſes on the W. of Brecknockſhire, whence it runs S. E. through this county and Monmouthſhire, where it falls into the mouth of the Severn.

The ſame name the Highlanders give to their rivers, as Uiſk-a-Neſs and Uiſk-a-Narin, the rivers of Neſs and Narin.

USKE, a market-town of Monmouthſhire, on the river of the ſame name laſt-mentioned, about twelve miles S. W. of Monmouth.

USSEL, a town of Lower Limoſin, towards the confines of Auvergne, about eight leagues E. of Tulle. Its inhabitants are reckoned very expert in ſetting of falſe diamonds

USSON, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France, ſtanding on the Allier, about a league and an half E. from Iſſoire.

In its caſtle reſided Margaret of Valois, leading a very infamous life for twenty years, as ſhe had done before, on which account ſhe was divorced from King Henry IV.

USTIANO, a town of the Cremoneſe, and duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, on the Oglio, and lies forty-five miles S. E. of Milan, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria,

Auſtria. Lat. 45 deg. 21 min. N. long. 10 deg. 33 min. E.

UTICA, a city of Africa, famous for the death of the illuſtrious Cato. It is now called Byſerta, and a conſiderable town of Tunis, with an harbour on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, defended by two towers. It lies about thirty miles N. W. of the ruins of Old Carthage. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 36 min. E.

UTKA, a caſtle of Siberia and Aſiatic Ruſſia, on the frontiers of Permia. Lat. 55 deg. N.

UTOCETUM, the modern UTOXETER, commonly UTCESTER, a market-town of Staffordſhire, on the Dove, over which is a handſome ſtone-bridge, and on it two mere-ſtones for this county and Derbyſhire. The market-place is large, where all ſorts of kine, beſides butter, large quantities of cheeſe, corn, &c. are ſold every Wedneſday. The fairs are on May 6, and July 31, for horned cattle and ſheep; and on September 19, for ſtrong black colts and horned cattle. It lies 14 miles from Stafford, and 125 from London. Here are iron-forges.

UTRECHT, one of the ſeven united provinces. It has part of the Zuyder-zee, and alſo part of Holland, on the N. the ſame province on the W. the Rhine divides it from Guelderland, and alſo from part of Holland on the S. and is bounded by Guelderland on the E. Its extent is about thirty-two miles from S. E. to N. W. and twenty-two from S. W. to N. E.

The ſoil here is better than in Holland. It is divided into the ſuperior and inferior dioceſes, the Emſland, and country of Montfort.

Its capital of the ſame name, in Latin *Ultrajectum*, ſtands on the old channel of the Rhine. It is a fair and populous city, the houſes of brick, and many of them ſtately, with excellent cellaring. To it is a reſort of quality for the ſalubrity of its air and pleaſant ſite. Its univerſity is very flouriſhing, having produced ſeveral great men, and profeſſors in all faculties.

Utrecht gave birth to Pope Adrian VI. to the learned Anna Maria Schurman, &c. and here the Confederate provinces ſigned their treaty of union in 1597; alſo the famous treaty of peace between the ſeveral allies and France was concluded here in 1713. It lies about nineteen miles S. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 7 min. E.

UTRERA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, with 3000 families.

UVACH, or UBACH, a village of Limburg, and the Auſtrian Netherlands.

UXBRIDGE, a market-town of Middleſex, on the Colne, eighteen miles N. of London. Its chief trade is in meal ſent to the capital; and it gives title of Earl to a branch of the Paget family. It is full of inns, as being on the Oxford road.

UZA, a town of Caſſan, in Ruſſian Tartary, and this is all ſaid of it.

UZEDA, a town of New Caſtile, in Spain, in the midſt of thick woods, much reſorted to for hunting.

UZERCHE, a ſmall town of Limoſin, in France. See USERCHE.

UZEZ, a town of Lower Vivarais, and Languedoc, in France, ſixteen miles N. of Niſmes. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 36 min. E.

W.

WAAG, a river of Hungary, with its ſource in the Carpathian mountains, and confines of Poland, whence it runs W. and then turning S. it paſſes by Leopoldſtadt, and falls into the Danube oppoſite to the Iſle of Schutt.

WAAL, a river of Holland, being a branch of the Rhine which waſhes Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, then unites with the Maeſe, and after paſſing by Dort, falls into the German ocean below the Briell.

WADEBRIDGE, a market-town of Cornwall, on the Camel, over which is a ſtone-bridge, ſome of its arches being founded on woolpacks. Its fairs for horſes, oxen, &c. are on May 12, June 22, and October 10. It lies 5 miles above Padſtow, and about 195 from London.

WACHTENDONCK, a well-fortified town of Guelderland, in the United Provinces, with ditches and marſhes. It ſtands on the Niers, five miles above Gueldre to the E.

At its ſiege in 1588, Count Mansfieldt firſt uſed bombs. It belongs to the King of Pruſſia.

WADSTEN, or WASTENA, a town of Eaſt Gothland, in Sweden, on the E. bank of the Wetter-lake, twenty-five miles N. W. of Norkopping.

WAERT, an iſle in the Maeſe, oppoſite to one of the gates of Venlo, in Guelderland, and the United Provinces; it forms a pretty good harbour for ſhelter againſt the ice.

WAES, the N. E. ſubdiviſion of Flanders, on the N. bank of the Scheld, part of which is ſubject to the Dutch.

WAGA, a province of Muſcovy. It has the Cargapol and Ruſſian Carelia on the S. W. Onega and part of Kolmogorodſkia on the N. Ouſtiong and the river Dwina on the E. with the ſame Ouſtiong and Cargapol on the S. It is mountainous, woody, and thinly inhabited.

The town of the ſame name ſtands on the river Waga, which falls into the Dwina.

WAGENHEIM, ſuppoſed to be Tacitus's *Vada*, a town of Guelderland, and the United Provinces, on the Lech (ſome ſay the N. bank of the Rhine) about ten miles N. W. of Nimeguen. The chief riches of its inhabitants ariſe from their cattle and tobacco. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 27 min. E.

WAGER'S STREIGHTS or *River*, in New North Wales, and the northern regions of America, with high lands on both ſides, and very good ſoundings. It lies in lat. 65 deg. 23 min. N. between two and three leagues wide at its mouth, &c.

WAGRIA, or WAGERLAND, the E. diviſion of Holſtein, and Lower Saxony, in Germany. On the N. and E. it is almoſt ſurrounded by the Baltic, with the rivers Trave on the S. and Swentin on the W.

WAIGRAT'S STREIGHTS, a channel between Nova Zembla and Ruſſia, through which the Dutch ſailed to lat. 75 deg. N. in queſt of a N. E. paſſage to the Eaſt Indies and China. Lat. 70 deg. 10 min. N. long. 60 deg. 15 min. E.

WAINFLEET, a market-town on the coaſt, and at the beginning of the Fen-country of Holland, in Lincolnſhire. Here is a fine free-ſchool, whoſe founder William of Wainfleet was Biſhop of Wincheſter. It lies about 35 miles from Lincoln, and about 124 from London.

WAKEFIELD, proverbially called *Merry Wakefield*, a populous and well-built market-town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, on the Calder, a navigable river from this place to Ealand and Halifax, and for carrying coals into the Ouſe. Over it is a ſtone-bridge, and on it a chapel in memory of the Duke of York, father to King Edward IV. who was ſlain in the neighbourhood.

It is the birth-place of the famous Pinder, and Johnie Green who fought Robin Hood ſo manfully. Here are annual fairs for horſes and hardware on July 4 and 5, as alſo on November 12, for the former article. Its Friday market is for woollen cloth. The church is a lofty Gothic ſtructure, with a high ſpire, and in the market-place is a beautiful Doric croſs, with a charity-ſchool for ſixty-three children, &c. It lies twenty-four miles from York, and 172 from London.

WALACHIA, a province of European Turkey, about 210 miles from E. to W. and 105 from N. to S. It has Moldavia and Tranſylvania on the N. the Danube on the E. and S. and part of Hungary and Tranſylvania on the W.

The air is temperate, and ſoil fruitful, being famous eſpecially for horſes. It has a Waywode or Hoſpadar, ſubject to the Grand Signior, and is often depoſed only on account of another offering a larger tribute. The inhabitants have the free exerciſe of the Greek religion, and are obliged to bring into the field as many forces as the Ottoman Emperor demands, and to be maintained at their own expence.

WALBOURG, a little town of Baſil, in Switzerland, at the foot of Mount Jura, with a ſtrong caſtle on a rock. It ſtands in the road from Geneva, Berne, and Solothurn, to the city of Baſil.

WALCHEREN, a circular iſland of Zealand, in the United Provinces; its diameter is eleven miles. Being very low, it is ſubject to inundations; but has good arable and paſture land. The chief town is Middleburg; Fluſhing and Trevor belonging to the Prince of Orange.

WALCOT, a place in Somerſetſhire, where ſeveral Roman antiquities have been found.

WALCOURT, a town of Namur, and Auſtrian Netherlands, near the frontiers of Hainault, on the rivulet Henre, ten miles S. of Charleroy. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E.

WALDBOURG, a county of Suabia, and Germany, about thirty miles long, and twelve broad. It lies between Koningſeck on the W. Buchaw on the N. and Kempten on the E. being ſubdivided into the upper and lower domains. The Counts conſiſt of four branches, the eldeſt called Truches, and hereditary High Steward of the empire.

Its capital of the ſame name is a large open town with a fine caſtle, and lies five miles E. of Ravenſburg.

WALDECK, a principality in the N. part of Heſſe, in Germany, about twenty miles in extent, beyond the Eider, on the frontiers of Weſtphalia, the bank of Paderborn, and W. of the landgravate of Caſſel. It is very fruitful, beſides mines of coal, iron, copper, lead, &c. with flocks of ſheep and plenty of veniſon.

Its capital of the ſame name has a good caſtle, and lies eighteen miles S. W. of Heſſe-Caſſel. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E.

WALDEN, or SAFFRON-WALDEN, a pretty market-town of Eſſex, twenty-five miles from Chelmsford, and

Habit of a Princess of Wallachia.

Engraved / by the King's Authority / for the New Geographical Dictionary.

F.M. La Cave sculp.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

Habit of a Young Lady of Wallachia.

This Lady's Habit is extremely simple, & yet very becoming. It has been worn thus many Centuries without a single Alteration!

Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary. Printed for J. Coote in Paternoster Row.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

and forty-two from London, with fairs for horſes, &c. on Midlent Saturday, and November 1, for ſheep and cows.

WALDENSES, the ſame with the VAUDOIS, which ſee.

WALDSASSEN, a town of the upper palatinate of Bavaria, in Germany, with a rich Ciſtercian abbey, on the confines of Bohemia. It lies about a German league S. of Egra.

WALDSEE, a large and open town of Waldbourg, and Suabia, in Germany, with a caſtle.

WALDSHUT, a ſtrong foreſt-town of Suabia, in Germany, on the N. ſide of the Rhine, near the confluence of the Schult. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies forty-two miles W. of Conſtance. Lat. 47 deg. 38 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

WALES, a principality in the Weſt of England, which gives title to the eldeſt ſon of the King of Great Britain ever ſince Edward I.'s time, whoſe Queen was delivered here of a ſon in 1283. The river Wye parts England from South Wales, and on the N. W. and S. it has the Iriſh channel. It is ſubdivided into South and North Wales; the former contains ſix ſhires, as Glamorgan, Brecknock, Radnor, Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan: and the latter the ſame number, as Montgomery, Merioneth, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, and the Iſle of Angleſey.

The length of this principality from Caerleon to Holyhead is upwards of 100 miles, and its breadth from Sallow upon the Wye to St. David's in Pembrokeſhire, is much about the ſame.

The inhabitants of Wales, ſo far as authentic hiſtory carries, are the original natives of South Britain, into which they were driven by force; their country is mountainous, but has all the neceſſaries of life in moſt parts in great plenty, and very cheap.

The people in general, but more eſpecially the gentry, are very hoſpitable; and though their tempers are warm, they become ſoon reconciled again, and are very friendly. A pedigree not higher than the Conqueror they laugh at, tracing theirs a great deal further back. See BRITAIN.

WALES, *New*, the S. W. coaſt of Hudſon's bay, in North America, now poſſeſſed by that company. It is alſo ſubdivided into N. and S.

WALFLEET, a bank five miles long, a little beyond Malden, in Eſſex, and in Blackwater bay, famous for pits of oyſters of the ſame name.

WALKENREID, or VALKENREIT, a town of Thuringia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, about twenty miles S. W. of Halberſtadt. Lat. 51 deg. 28 min. N. long. 10 deg. 36 min. E.

WALKERN, a place near Stevenage, and N. E. of it, on the river Bean, where one Jane Wenman, about ſixty years ago, was tried for a witch, and found guilty, contrary to Judge Powell's directions to the jury; but he got her a reprieve. That act of James I. about witchcraft has been ſince repealed.

WALKOWAR, a ſtrong town of Valcon, and Sclavonia, in Hungary. It ſtands in a moraſs, on the river Walpon, near its junction with the Danube, fifteen miles S. E. of Eſſeck.

WALLATON, or WOLLATON-HALL, a noble ſeat of Lord Middleton's, in Nottinghamſhire, with a fine park well planted with timber, &c.

WALLENSTIEN, a magnificent palace belonging to the Prince of that name, in the city of Prague, and Bohemia, in Germany.

WALLI, a town on the river Gambia, and Negroland, in Africa, with an Engliſh factory, about four miles above Samy.

WALLINGFORD, a mayor, &c. borough of Berkſhire, which ſends two members to parliament. It ſtands on the Thames, over which is a ſtone-bridge of nineteen arches, and four draw-bridges. Its market is on Tueſday and Friday. The annual fairs kept here are on Tueſday before Eaſter, for pleaſure. June 24 for horſes, September 29 for hiring of ſervants, and December 17 for fat hogs. It lies fourteen miles from Reading, and forty-ſix from London, to which capital it ſends malt and corn by water.

WALLOONS, the uſual denomination of the inhabitants of Flanders, and other parts of the Netherlands.

WALLOP, three villages, namely, the Upper, Middle, and Nether, on a river of the ſame name, a little beyond Stockbridge, in Hampſhire. It gives name and title of Baron to Lord Lymington, a family fruitful in heroes and patriots.

WALMER-CASTLE, a fort built by King Henry VIII. to guard the Kentiſh coaſt; between which, probably, and Deal, Cæſar firſt landed in Britain.

WALNEY, an iſle lying along Fourneſs promontory, ſeparated by a ſmall arm of the ſea, between Hawkſhead and the river Dudden, in Lancaſhire.

WALPO, a town of Sclavonia, and Hungarian Illyria, in a county, and upon a river, both of the ſame name. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies forty-one miles N. E. of Poſega. Lat. 45 deg. 51 min. N. long. 19 deg. 28 min. E.

WALPOLE, according to Dr. Gibſon, a pool near a wall or rampart; this is a tract ſo called in the marſh-lands of Norfolk. It gave name to the famous prime miniſter Sir Robert Walpole, who ruled ſo long, and was afterwards Earl of Orford; as alſo title of Lord to his eldeſt ſon, whilſt he himſelf was a commoner, and ſince to a younger branch of that family.

Of the ſame name are two pariſhes in the hundreds of Lynn-Regis in that county; namely, Walpole St. Andrew, and Walpole St. Peter; in the latter reſided the anceſtors of this family: but whether they had a ſeat here or no, our accounts do not mention.

WALSHALL, a market-town of Staffordſhire, with ſeveral iron mines in and near it, from which is dug the ore called Muſh, containing a liquor the workmen are very fond of. Here is a conſiderable trade in iron-wares. The market is on Tueſday, and the annual fairs for horſes and cattle on February 24, and Whitſun-Tueſday. It lies 13 miles from Stafford, and 113 from London.

WALSHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, about 11 miles from Norwich, and 121 from London.

WALSINGHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, famous once for a monaſtery and ſhrine of the Virgin Mary, called our Lady of Walſingham, now in ruins. It lies 18 miles from Norwich, and 116 from London.

WALSTADT, or WALLENSTADT, a lake of Glaris, one of the Swiſs cantons, about five miles long, and half a mile broad, being open at the E. and W. ends; but with high rocks and mountains on the N. and S. In the top of one of the latter is St. Martin's hole, the only inlet of the ſun-beams, as through a natural teleſcope, on the village of Elm, for four weeks every ſpring and autumn. The ſame is the caſe at Eyger in the canton of Berne.

WALSTRODE, i. e. Walo's-croſs, a conſiderable town of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Bohmme, with a good trade in honey, wool, beer, &c. It lies about twenty-five miles N. W. of Zell.

WALTERSWYLE, celebrated baths in the mountain of Barbourg, and canton of Zug, near Bar, in Switzerland. Theſe baths are greatly in vogue, and much reſorted to.

Of the ſame name are two other places, the one in the free-provinces near Bremgarter, and the other in Emmethal and canton of Berne.

WALTHAM, a market-town of Eſſex on the Lea. Here was once a famous abbey of the ſame name, now repaired; and a ſeat, with a curious tulip-tree in the gardens. Its market is on Tueſday, and fairs for horſes, cows, and hogs, on May 14 and September 25 and 26. It lies about twelve miles E. of London.

WALTHAM FOREST, the ſame with Epping-foreſt. See EPPING.

WALTHAM, a market-town of Leiceſterſhire, about 16 miles from Leiceſter, and 110 from London.

Of the ſame name is a place in Hampſhire, with fairs on the ſecond Friday in May for horſes and toys, July 24 for cheeſe and toys; alſo the firſt Friday after old Michaelmas, October 10, for horſes, ſtockings and toys.

WALTHAM *St. Laurence*, a place in Berkſhire, where, on Auguſt 10, is an annual fair for horſes and other cattle.

WALTON *upon Thames*, a place in Surrey, where are the remains of a Roman camp, containing about twelve acres, with a rampart and trench from St. George's hill. An annual fair for horſes, cattle and ſheep, is kept here on Wedneſday in Eaſter-week.

WALTON, a place in the ancient liberty of the Soke, not far from Harwich, in Eſſex, with a fair for toys on July 2.

WAN, the ancient *Avenic*, a large city of Turcomannia, in Aſia.

WANDSFORD-BRIDGE, a place in Huntingdonſhire, at the S. end of which is a large inn, and the ſign of a man floating on a cock of hay, with the inſcription "Wansford in England."

WANGEN, an Imperial town of Suabia, in Germany, on the Arg. It lies twenty-five miles E. of Conſtance. Lat. 47 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9 deg. 50 min. E.

WANSDYKE, a ſurpriſing ditch running for many miles together from E. to W. in Wiltſhire, which ſeems to have been anciently a boundary.

WANSWORTH, WANSDWORTH, or WANDLESWORTH, a village of Surrey, between Putney and Batterſea, on the Wandle, which runs into the Thames, and over it here is a bridge. The people in this place carry on a braſs-manufacture of kettles, &c. An annual fair for horſes and toys is held on Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, in Whitſun-week.

WANTAGE, a market-town of Berkſhire, with fairs the firſt Saturday in March, July 18 and September 17, for horſes, cows, calves, hogs, cheeſe, and hops. It lies about fifteen miles from Oxford, and fifty-nine from London.

WARADIN, or WARSDIN, *Great*, an Epiſcopal town and place of ſtrength, in Hungary. It ſtands on an iſland in the Kews, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria; being ninety-eight miles E. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 21 min. N. long. 21 deg. 46. min. E.

WARADIN, *Little*, a ſtrong place alſo in Hungary, on the Drave. Between it and a high mountain is a warm bath. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min. N. long. 21 deg. 26 min. E.

WARBECK, a ſtrong town of Letten, and Livonia, in Sweden, at the mouth of the Embeck, near Peipus-lake.

WARBOIS, a place in Huntingdonſhire, where formerly a man, his wife, and daughter, were through ignorance hanged for witchcraft.

WARBRIDGE, or WADBRIDGE, a market-town of Cornwall, with a ſtone-bridge over the Camel. It has fairs on May 12, June 22, and October 10, for horſes, cattle, &c. It lies 25 miles from Launceſton, and 248 from London.

WARBURG, a town of Paderborn and Weſtphalia, in Germany, near the Dymel. Here they brew a ſtrong palatable beer, and have mines of iron and lead. It lies twenty-four miles S. E. of Paderborn. Lat. 51 deg. 52 min. N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. E.

WARBURG, or rather WARDBERG, a ſmall town of Halland and Weſt Gothland, with a ſtrong caſtle, in Sweden. It has a large harbour, about twenty miles S. of Gottenburg.

WARDHUYS, a ſmall town on an iſland near the continent in the county of the ſame name. It ſtands near the N. E. point of Norway, has a harbour and Governor. It lies about 118 miles S. E. of the North cape. Lat. 71 deg. 10 min. N. long. 28 deg. 5 min. E.

WARE, a large market-town of Hertfordſhire, on the Lea, a navigable river which falls into the Thames, by means of which large quantities of corn and malt are ſent to London. Its plenty of water gave riſe to the uſeful project of Sir Hugh Middleton, for conveying the New River to London, one ſource of which is at Amwell within a mile of Ware. It lies twenty-two miles from the metropolis, and two from Hertford. Here an annual fair for horſes and cattle is kept on the firſt Tueſday in September. It is a thoroughfare in the N. road. The market is conſiderable on Tueſday for corn, &c. and the large bed of Ware at an inn here is a curioſity, and would hold near twenty couple.

WAREHAM, a mayor, &c. borough of Dorſetſhire, which ſends two members to parliament. It was once conſiderable, with a harbour, but now choaked up. Its market is on Saturday, and annual fairs for hogs and cheeſe on April 7, July 5, and September 11.

Poet Pitt celebrates by a copy of verſes the hoſpitality of his kinſman John Pitt, Eſq; who has a genteel ſeat and eſtate of a few acres hereabouts, where this ſon of the muſes ſeems to have ſpent much of his time from his flock. It lies 17 miles from Dorcheſter, and 108 from London.

WARENBURG, a neat town of Munſter, and Weſtphalia, in Germany, with a caſtle on the Ems, fifteen miles S. of Munſter city.

WARENSDORFF, *Upper*, a county of Anhalt, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the Prince of Anhalt-Cothen.

WARIENBURG, the moſt ſouthern town of Seeland, in Denmark, with a harbour and moderate trade, five miles W. of Preſto.

WARINGSTOWN, a village of Down, and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, with linen-manufactures.

In the neighbourhood a Daniſh mount was opened, containing a vault, an urn with bones, and a rude table ſuppoſed to be an altar. It ſtands two miles from Maralyn.

WARK, once a noted caſtle in Northumberland, now in ruins.

WARKWORTH, a town of Northumberland, with an old caſtle.

WARKWORTH HERMITAGE, a curioſity in Northumberland, on the bank of the Coquet, cut out of the ſolid rock, conſiſting of a bed-chamber, kitchen, chapel, and altar.

WARMINSTER, a market-town of Wiltſhire, with a good corn, &c. market on Saturday. The fairs for cattle, &c. are on April 11, Auguſt 10, and October 28. The Deveril runs through it. It lies about ſeventeen miles from Saliſbury, and ninety-nine from London.

WARNA, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. See VARNA.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Mecklenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, at the mouth of the Warner, on the Baltic, being about twenty-eight miles N. E. of Wiſmar. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E.

WARNETON, a town of French Flanders, on the Lys, about ſix miles S. W. of Menin. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 2 deg. 56 min. E.

WARRINGTON, a market-town of Lancaſhire on the Merſey, over which is a ſtone-bridge. It lies 17 miles from Liverpool, and 182 from London. It gives title of Earl to the family of Booth.

WARSAW, the capital of Warſovia, and of all Poland, alſo the royal reſidence, on the W. bank of the Viſtula. It is a large and populous city, defended by a double wall and ditch. Here are two palaces belonging to the King, in one of which the general diet hold their meetings, beſides many other public buildings. Over the river is a timber-bridge of curious workmanſhip.

About half a league off, near the village of Wola, is a plain where the nobles of Poland meet, and encamp in tents till they have elected a King. The city is ſubdivided into the old and new towns, the ſuburbs of Cracow, and the Brag or Prag. The church of St. John the Baptiſt is very fine.

In 1708 a plague ſwept off near 30,000 people here, and a fire for nine days almoſt burnt down the whole city. Goods brought hither by the neighbouring rivers are conveyed hence to Dantzick, S. of which city it lies about 136 miles, and 148 N. of Cracow. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 21 deg. 10 min. E.

WARSIGA, a ſmall town of Ruſſian Lapland, in Aſia, and this is all ſaid of it.

WARSOVIA, or MASSOVIA, a province of Poland, in

in which Warſaw, the laſt-mentioned place but one, ſtands. It is bounded on the N. by Ducal Pruſſia, on the S. by Upper Poland, on the W. by Lower Poland and Cujavia, and on the E. by Polachia, which ſeparates it from Lithuania. Its extent from S. W. to N. E. is about 120 miles, and about 90 in breadth; though others make both theſe dimenſions much larger. Here are ſeveral navigable rivers, eſpecially the Weiſſel or Viſtula, running through the S. part, and the Bog, which croſſes it from E. to W. The country is level, and the ſoil fruitful.

WARTA, a river, which riſing in Little Poland, runs N. W. through Great Poland. It then paſſes by Poſen, and having entered Brandenburg, falls into the Oder near Cuſtrin.

Of the ſame name is a town in Great Poland, on the river Warta, being about fifty-eight miles S. E. of Poſen. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 23 deg. 15 min. E.

WARTENBURG, a town of Sileſia, and Bohemia, in Germany, near the confines of Poland, eighteen miles N. E. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 17 deg. 26 min. E.

WARTON, a little town of Lancaſhire, at the foot of Warton-Craig, on the ſide of a lake, with a good grammar-ſchool, and an hoſpital for ſix poor men.

WARWICK, the capital of a ſhire of the ſame name, in England. It ſtands on a rock, and near the Avon, over which is a ſtone-bridge of twelve arches. Having been almoſt burnt down to the amount of near 100,000 pounds damage, it was rebuilt handſomely ſince by act of parliament. Here are but two churches, that of St. Mary being finely new-built. Its ſtrong caſtle is now the noble ſeat of Lord Brook. Near the town is Guy's cliff, from the famous Earl of Warwick of that name. The markets are on Tueſday and Friday, with fairs for horſes, cattle, and cheeſe, on May 12, July 5, September 4, and November 8.

This is a mayor, &c. borough, which ſends two members to parliament, and with Holland in Lincolnſhire gives title of Earl to the family of Rich. It lies about eighty-eight miles N. W. of London.

WARWICK, a town of Flanders, and Auſtrian Netherlands, on the Lys. It lies ten miles S. E. of Ypres. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10 min. E.

WARWICK, a town of Providence plantation, and New England, in North America, near the mouth of the river Patuxet. The inhabitants entertain travellers at their houſes gratis.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county almoſt in the middle of England, having Worceſterſhire on the W. Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire on the S. Derbyſhire and Staffordſhire on the N. and Northamptonſhire on the E. It is almoſt forty miles long from N. to S. and about thirty broad from W. to E. It contains 158 pariſhes, 17 market-towns, &c. with 155,000 inhabitants.

The air is excellent, and ſoil rich in corn, wool, wood, iron, coals, cheeſe, &c. It is divided into the Felden and the Woodland; the former on the S. ſide, and the latter on the N. ſide of the Avon, beſides which the next conſiderable river is the Tame. It lies partly in the dioceſe of Worceſter, and partly in Litchfield and Coventry. It ſends two members for the ſhire, two for Coventry, Warwick, and Tamworth each.

WASA, VASA, or MUSTASAR, a ſea-port town of Cajania, and Finland, in Sweden, on the Bothnic gulph; the birth-place of the famous King Guſtavus Vaſa. It lies about ſixty miles S. of Old Carelby.

WASLOY, a town of Moldavia, and European Turkey, on the Bardolach. It lies about ſixty miles S. E. of Targorod.

WASSERBLICK, a town of Treves, and ten miles N. of the city of the latter name, in Germany.

WASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Inn. It lies about thirty miles E. of Munich. Lat. 48 deg. 6 min. N. long. 12 deg. 15 min. E.

WATCHET, a market-town of Somerſetſhire, with a ſmall harbour and pier on the Briſtol channel. On its beach are vaſt numbers of fluted ſtones. The market here is on Saturday, and a fair for cattle, &c. on Auguſt 25. It lies about 12 miles from Bridgewater, and 153 from London.

WATERFORD, a county of Munſter, in Ireland. It is ſeparated on the E. by its haven from Wexford, being bounded by Cork on the W. the ocean on the S. and the Shure on the N. which parts it from Tipperary and Kilkenny. It is forty-ſix miles long, and twenty four broad. Though in ſome parts fruitful, it is moſtly mountainous and barren.

WATERFORD, the capital of the laſt-mentioned county of the ſame name, on the Shure, with a good harbour and foreign trade; for which it is commodiouſly ſituated. It is well-built, and the ſea of a Biſhop, the cathedral of which is a fine ſtructure. It lies about eight miles from the ſea, and twenty-five S. of Kilkenny. Lat. 52 deg. 7 min. N. long. 7 deg. 52 min. W.

WATFORD, a market-town of Hertfordſhire, on the Colne, with a free-ſchool, &c. It lies about two miles W. of Pennywell, and ſeventeen from London, with a fair on Trinity-Monday and Tueſday, for cattle.

WATHINGTON, a ſmall market-town of Oxfordſhire, not far from the Thames.

WATLING-STREET, a famous Roman road in England, which croſſed the Ikenning-ſtreet and Foſſe quite the contrary way, the two laſt traverſing the kingdom from S. W. to N. E. and parallel to each other, whilſt the Herman-ſtreet paſſed directly N. and S.

WATLINGTON, a market-town of Oxfordſhire. It lies about twelve miles from Oxford, and forty-three from London. This would ſeem to be the ſame with Wathington.

WATRINGEN, the firſt place in Tirol, a province of Auſtria, in Germany, in coming to it from Saltzburg. It lies in a barren country, their ſubſtance and trade being in cattle.

WATTON, a market-town of Norfolk. It lies about ſixteen miles from Norwich, and eighty-nine from London.

WATZEU, a ſtrong Epiſcopal town of Upper Hungary, on the Danube, in the middle of which is the iſland of St. Andrew. It lies about eleven miles S. E. of Novigrad.

WAVENY, a conſiderable river of Norfolk, between which and Suffolk it is a boundary for about fifty miles. It is navigable for barges to Beccles and Bungay.

WAVEREN, a town of Flanders. See GAVEREN.

WEAVER, a river of Cheſhire, which with the Merſey empties itſelf in that arm of the ſea forming with the Dee on the other ſide the Cherſoneſus Ceſtrica.

WEDNESFIELD, a hamlet of Staffordſhire, where a new chapel is built for the inhabitants of Wolverhampton, from which it is about two miles diſtant.

WEEDENWELL, or TIDESWELL, one of the wonders of the Peak in Derbyſhire, which ebbs and flows.

WEEDEN, a place in Northamptonſhire, where ſeveral Roman coins have been dug up. It contains two pariſhes.

WEEMS, a fine caſtle ſtanding high on the Fife coaſt, in Scotland, and at the mouth of the Forth, about a mile from Dyſert. It gives name and title to an Earl of that kingdom.

On the ſame coaſt, not above a mile or two apart, are Weems-town, Weſt Weems, South Weems, Weemſkirk, and Eaſter Weems; ſea-ports where the Earl makes ſalt, and exports coals, to conſiderable advantage.

WEEN, or HUEN, a ſmall iſland in the Sound, or entrance into the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. It lies eighteen miles N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. deg. 44 min. N. long. 13 deg. 18 min. E.

WEIDEN, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Nab. It lies eighteen miles N. of Amberg. Lat. 49 deg. 38 min. N. long. 12 deg. 14 min E.

WEIGATZ, or VEIGATZ *Straights* (ſee WAIGRATZ) a channel between Nova Zembla and Aſiatic Ruſſia.

WEIGHTON, a market-town of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, the Roman *Delgovitia*, on the Foulneſs, a little

little N. E. of Howden, with fairs on May 14 and September 25.

WEIK, or WYCK, a ſhire in the N. of Scotland, the ſame with that of CATHNESS, which ſee.

WEIK, its capital, and a royal burgh. It is comprehended in the ſame diſtrict with Dingwall, Tayne, Dornock, and Kirkwall, which alternately ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament; with a harbour on the N. ſide of the Murray-firth: its pariſh is thirteen miles long, and ſeven in breadth; with three Society's ſchools at Keos, Ulbſter, and Stemſter. Here is a grammar-ſchool. It lies about twenty miles S. of Dungſbyhead.

WEIL, an Imperial town of Wittemburg, and Suabia, in Germany, on the Worm: it lies fourteen miles W. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E.

WEIL, a neat well-built, but ſmall town of North Jutland, in Denmark, on a little river which falls into a bay communicating with the Leſſer Belt, and forming a harbour. It lies fourteen miles N. of Colding.

WEILBERG, a large town of Naſſau, and the Wetteraw, in Germany, on the Lohne. It lies thirty miles S. of Franckfort. Lat. 50 deg. 27 min. N. long. 8 deg. 10 min. E.

WEIMAR, a well-built city, and capital of Saxe-Weimar duchy, with a fine ducal caſtle, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Ilma. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 18 min. E.

WEINGARTEN, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany, on the E. ſide of the Rhine. It lies twenty-ſix miles S. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 18 min. E.

WEIHEIM, another town of the Palatinate, twelve miles N. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 28 min. N. long. 8 deg. 27 min. E. Both towns ſeem now or formerly to have been noted for Rheniſh wine.

WEISSEL, the German name of the river Viſtula.

WEISSEDMUNDE, or ſimply MUNDE, a fort of Poliſh Pruſſia, at the mouth of the Viſtula, as its name imports. It defends the harbour of Dantzick. Lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N. long. 23 deg. 58 min. E.

WELBECK, a fine old ſeat of the Duke of Portland, in Nottinghamſhire, with gardens, a park, &c.

WESSENBURG, a town of Franconia, in Germany, on the Regnitz. It lies twenty-ſix miles N. W. of Ingolſtadt. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E.

WEISSENBURG, or CROON-WEISSENBURG, a town of Alſace, near the confines of the Palatinate, on the Lauter. It lies twenty-three miles S. W. of Philipſburg. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 48 min. E.

WEISSENBURG, or STAHL-PREISSENBURG, a town of Tranſylvania. It lies thirty-two miles W. of Hermanſtadt. Lat. 46 deg. 36 min. N. long. 23 deg. 20 min. E.

WEISSENBURG, a ſtrong town of Livonia, on the Weiſs, about 120 miles from Narva.

WEISSENFELS, or SAXE-WEISSENFELS, a duchy of Mieſſen, and Upper Saxony, contiguous to the territories of Saxe-Hall and Saxe-Merſburg. The preſent Prince is a Knight of the Garter.

WEISSENFELS, the ancient *Leucopatra*, the capital of the laſt-mentioned duchy, on the Salla. It lies ten miles E. of Naumburg, and eighteen S. W. of Leipſic. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E.

WEKELAX, a ſmall town of Carelia, and Finland, in Sweden, on a bay of the Finnic gulph. It lies forty-five miles W. of Wyburg.

WELCHPOOLE, a market-town of Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales, on a lake. It lies ſix miles N. of Montgomery.

WELCH TRACT, lands near 40,000 acres, ſo called in Newcaſtle county, and Penſilvania, in North America, occupied by the deſcendants of Welchmen.

WELCOME, *Sir Thomas Roe's*, or *Ne Ultra*, a narrow ſtreight of New North Wales, and the northern regions of America, opening between lat. 62 and 63 deg.

WELLAND, a river of England, which riſing in Leiceſterſhire, runs eaſtward thro' Wellingborough, between Rutland and Northampton, and then N. E. by Stamford, and through Holland. It falls into a bay of the German ocean, and divides Lincolnſhire from Norfolk.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a populous market-town of Northamptonſhire, on the Nen, noted for its medicinal waters. The market here on Wedneſday abounds with corn, and they have lace-manufactures. It lies about four miles from Higham-Ferrers, ſeven from Northampton, and ſixty-five from London.

WELLINGTON, a market-town of Somerſetſhire, with fairs for cattle on Thurſday before Eaſter, and Holy-Thurſday.

One Salkeld the miniſter of this place, having been converted by King James I. called himſelf the royal convert, and the Prince complimented him in return with the title of the learned Salkeld. Lord Chief Juſtice Popham, who reſided and is buried here, endowed an hoſpital.

WELLINGTON, a ſmall market-town in Shropſhire, with fairs for cattle, &c. March 29, June 22, and November 17. It lies about 10 miles from Shrewſbury, and 151 from London.

WELLS, a ſmall, but clean city of Somerſetſhire, at the foot of the Mendip-hills, and the ſee of a Biſhop, united with that of Bath, from which it lies 16 miles, and 127 from London. The cathedral is neat, eſpecially the W. front, alſo the cloſe or Epiſcopal palace, &c. It is governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. The markets are on Wedneſday and Friday, with fairs for cattle May 30, June 24, October 10 and 14, November 17 and 30. Near this place is Wokey-hole; alſo Sedgemore, where the Duke of Monmouth was defeated.

WELLS, a pleaſant market-town on the coaſt of Norfolk, which is dangerous for ſhipping, with a good trade in corn to Holland; alſo a very plentiful market for excellent fleſh of all kinds, and ſea-fiſh. The country round is very rich, with delightful incloſures; and here are commodious inns, and very reaſonable. On the other ſide of the bay which comes up to the place, is a large down, very well ſtocked with rabbits, and wholly appropriated to that purpoſe. It lies about two miles E. of Holkham.

WELLS, a pretty town of Auſtria, on the weſt ſide of the Draune. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min. N. long. 14 deg. 5 min. E.

WELLS, a village of Limburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

WEM, a market-town of Shropſhire, near the ſource of the Rodan. It lies 8 miles from Shrewſbury, and 148 from London; with fairs on May 6, Holy-Thurſday, June 29, and November 21, for cattle, &c. It gave title of Baron to Chancellor Jefferies, the infamous tool of King James II.

WENDOVER, a borough of Buckinghamſhire, which ſends two members to parliament. It ſtands at the entrance into the Vale of Ayleſbury; ſix miles from the town of this name, and thirty-nine from London. It has two cattle-fairs, May 10 and October 2.

WENLOCK, a borough of Shropſhire, which ſends two members to parliament. It lies 10 miles from Shrewſbury, and 143 from London: with cattle-fairs, &c. May 12, July 5, October 17, and December 4.

WENNER, an inland lake of Weſt Gothland, in Sweden, about ſeventy miles long, and fifty broad.

WENSLEY-DALE, or WENSDALE, a rich valley of Yorkſhire, through which runs the Eure, and not far from Swaledale foreſt. Hereabouts lived the famous Henry Jenkins, aged 169.

WENSYSSEL, the North diviſion of Jutland, in Sweden. It has the Categat on the N. the Skagerack on the E. Wyburg province on the S. and the German ocean on the W. Its capital of the ſame name ſtands on the Rya-A.

WENTSBECK, a river of Northumberland, on the N. bank of which ſtands Morpeth, near the ſea.

WENTWORTH, a place in Yorkſhire, which gave name to the Earls of Strafford. Wentworth-houſe in it is the fine ſeat of his deſcendant the preſent Marquis of Rockingham.

WEOBLY, a borough of Herefordſhire, which ſends two members

members to parliament, and is noted for ale. It ſtands S. W. of Lemſter, 12 miles from Hereford, and 134 from London. Here are cattle, &c. fairs on Holy-Thurſday, and three weeks after.

WERBEN, a town of Brandenburgh, in Germany, at the confluence of the Elbe and Havel. It lies ſixty-four miles N. W. of Berlin. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 30 min. E.

WERCHTEREN, or WERKTON, a town of Auſtrian Brabant, at the confluence of the Demer and Dyle. It lies ten miles E. of Mechlin. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 36. min. E.

WERDA, the antient name of Biſchofswerda, in Miſnia and Upper Saxony, in Germany.

WERDEBERG, or WERDENBERG, a county of Glaris-canton, in Switzerland, appendant on Saragans, between which and the Rheinthal it lies, with the Rhine in front. It has a ſmall town of the ſame name on the bank of that river, and lies eighteen miles E. of Glaris. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 46 min. E.

WERDEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, on the Roer, belonging to the King of Pruſſia. It lies twelve miles N. E. of Duſſeldorp. Lat. 51 deg. 26 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. E.

WERDENSELS, a county of Bavaria, confining on Tirol, which belongs to the dioceſe of Freiſing.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands near the Iſer, and lies forty-five miles S. of Munich.

WERE, a fine river in the biſhopric of Durham, near Biſhops-Aukland: alſo another of the ſame name in Wiltſhire.

WEREDYKE, an old ditch ſo called in the city of Lincoln.

WERLE, a ſtrong town of Weſtphalia in Germany, belonging to the Elector of Cologne, between the Roer and Lippe. It lies thirty-two miles S. of Munſter. Lat. 51 deg. 27 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.

WERMELAND, or WERMELANDIA, a province of Sweden, with Dalecarlia on the N. Weſtermania and Nericia on the E. the Wenner-lake on the S. and Norway, with part of Dalia, on the W.

WERO, a very ſmall iſland of Bergen, in Norway. It lies about twenty miles S. of Loffoten.

WEROWITZ, a ſtrong town of Poſega, and Sclavonia, in Hungary, on the Drave. It lies thirty-ſix miles N. W. of Poſega. It commands the paſſage to Eſſeck.

WERTHEIM, a county of Franconia, in Germany, on both ſides of the Mayne, with the biſhopric of Wurtzburg on the E. and Erpach on the W. Reineck on the N. and Mentz on the S. and W.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands at the confluence of the Tauber and Mayne. They trade chiefly in wine. It lies twenty-two miles W. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49 deg. 44 min. N. long. 9 deg. 16 min. E.

WESEL, or *Nether* WESEL, a well-fortified town of Cleves, and Weſtphalia, in Germany, on the E. ſide of the Rhine, and near the mouth of the Lippe. In the porch of the great church Peregrine Bertie, afterwards Earl of Lindſay, was born, his mother the Ducheſs of Suffolk having fled into this country from Queen Mary's perſecution. It belongs to the King of Pruſſia; and lies twelve miles S. E. of Cleve. Lat. 51 deg. 28 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. E.

WESEN, a town of Saragans, in Switzerland, on the W. ſide of Wahlſtadt-lake, and in the high road from Germany and Switzerland to the Griſons, with three churches and a nunnery.

WESENBURG, a town of Livonia, now ſubject to Ruſſia. It lies ſixty-four miles W. of Narva. Lat. 59 deg. 18 min. N. long. 26 deg. 15 min. E.

WESER, a river which riſing in Heſſe, runs N. between Weſtphalia and Lower Saxony, in Germany; then paſſing by Minden and Bremen, falls by a very wide mouth into the German ocean below Carlſtadt.

WESOP, a ſmall, but well-fortified town of Holland, in the United Netherlands, on the Vecht. It ſtood out againſt the French, in 1672, and has good beer called Flemiſh phyſic. It lies three miles above Muyden.

WESSENSTEIN, or WITTENSTEIN, a ſtrong caſtle of Livonia, in Sweden, amidſt marſhes. It lies thirty miles S. of Weſenburg.

WEST, or WESTERN ISLANDS, of Scotland, anciently called the *Æbudæ* and *Hebrides*. They are upwards of 300 in number, and nearly conſtitute one-third of that kingdom, with about 48,000 inhabitants, who retain the Erſe language, the cuſtoms and habits, &c. of the old Scots or Highlanders. See each iſle under their reſpective names, and HEBRIDES. They moſtly abound in all neceſſaries, having great plenty of fleſh and fiſh, with a vaſt diverſity of wild-fowl, &c.

The Azores, in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to Portugal, are likewiſe called the Weſtern Iſles, as lying W. of North America, almoſt midway between that and Europe.

WESTBURG, a town of the Wetteraw, and the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It lies thirty-eight miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 7 deg. 50 min. E.

WESTBURY, a ſmall borough of Wiltſhire, near the Were. It ſends two members to parliament, and lies twenty miles N. W. of Saliſbury, and ninety-five from London, with a fair the firſt Friday of Lent, and Whit-ſun-Monday, for pedlary.

WEST-CAPPELLE, a town on the W. coaſt of Zealand, in the United Provinces, with a good harbour. It was famous for its maritime laws uſed through the ſeven provinces, and bearing its name.

WESTERHAM, or WESTRAM, a market-town of Kent, where is a noble ſeat called Squirries: and at this place is a fair on September 19, for bullocks, &c. It lies forty-four miles from Canterbury, and twenty-three from London.

WESTER-WEMYS. See WEEMS.

WESTERWICK, a ſea-port town of Smaland, in Sweden, on the Baltic. It lies 115 miles S. of Stockholm. Lat. 58 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 15 min. E.

WEST-GOTHLAND, a ſubdiviſion of Gothland, in Sweden, with Smalandia on the S. E. and Hallandia on the S. W.

WESTHAM, a neat village of Eſſex, on the Epping-foreſt ſide, and neighbourhood of London, inhabited chiefly by rich citizens of that metropolis.

Of the ſame name is a place in Suſſex, with a fair on September 9.

WESTHOVE, a palace of the Abbots of Miedleburg, in Zealand, and the united provinces. It lies among woods, near Domburg.

WEST-LEEBURG, a place of Zealand, in the ſeven united provinces, with an old palace between Fluſhing and Weſt-Capelle.

WESTLOW, or PORTPIGAN, a mayor-borough of Cornwall, which ſends two members to parliament, on a creek of the Engliſh channel, oppoſite to another borough called Eaſtlow, which alſo ſends repreſentatives. It has a ſtone-bridge over the Low, and a fair on March 5, for horſes, &c. It lies 23 miles S. W. of Launceſton, 2 from Plymouth, and 232 from London.

WEST-MAIN, or NEW SOUTH-WALES, in the northern countries of America, where are ſeveral ſettlements of the Hudſon's-bay [illegible]y.

WESTMANIA, a province [illegible]den, with Uplandia on the E. Wermelandia on the [illegible] Dalecarlia on the N. and Nericia with Sudermania on the S.

WESTMEATH, a county of Leinſter, in Ireland, between King's county on the S. Longford on the N. and the Shannon, which parts it from Roſcommon, on the W.

WESTMILL, or WADESMILL, in Hartfordſhire, near Ware, where Roman amphoras, &c. have been dug up.

WESTMINSTER, the weſt part of that which in general is denominated London; it is a diſtinct city in Middleſex, and joining to the other at Temple and Holborn bars. It is under the Dean and chapter of Weſtminſter-abbey, who appoint its civil officers, as High-Steward, High-Bailiff, &c. whereas London Proper is under the Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen.

In Weſtminſter is the King's palaces of St. James, Whitehall, and Somerſet; alſo in the different ſquares &c. of this city reſide moſt of the nobility, gentry, and other perſons of diſtinction. It is commonly ſtiled, from the royal reſidence, The court-end of the town, as the other is The city-end.

In Weſtminſter are holden the parliament and ſu-

preme courts of the kingdom; where preſide the twelve Judges: the former in houſes for the Lords and Commons, near Henry VII.'s chapel and the Abbey; the latter ſitting in Weſtminſter-hall, built by William Rufus, the Conqueror's ſon and ſucceſſor.

It is not the ſee of a Biſhop; though the Dean is commonly Biſhop of Rocheſter, who has great power and conſiderable revenues, with extraordinary perquiſites at a royal funeral or coronation, &c.

This city ſends two members to parliament. Its buildings in general are more magnificent, and its ſtreets and ſquares more ſpacious and open than thoſe of London; though by pulling down the ancient gates of the latter, and making of other full paſſages in the confined parts of it, as have been already begun, London will become very healthy and commodious, and not deſerted for the new buildings of Weſtminſter, which have greatly increaſed of late years, eſpecially towards the fields weſtward, &c.

The abbey is a noble Gothic ſtructure, with a double row of pillars on the inſide, finely painted windows, and new-built front to the W. &c. Here is the royal burying-ground in King Henry VII.'s chapel; alſo ſeveral exquiſite monuments of marble, for perſons of all ranks and ſtations of life; which it would be endleſs to enumerate: among theſe ſome of the moſt eminent Engliſh poets have a quarter, adorned with buſts, &c. to their memoirs, by the gratitude of poſterity, except Matt. Prior's, which he himſelf paid for in his life-time.

The ſtone-bridge of Weſtminſter over the Thames, and which is of late erection at the public expence, is a very noble ſtructure, conſiſting of fifteen fine arches, perhaps the grandeſt in the known world.

WESTMORELAND, an inland county in the N. of England, being bounded by Lancaſhire on the S. and S. W. by Cumberland on the W. and N. W. by Yorkſhire and Durham on the E. and N. E. It conſiſts of mountains, large fells, or black heaths, and rich valleys; with the noble river Eden running through it to its exit below Carliſle into the Solway or Eden firth; beſides other ſmall ſtreams, all abounding with ſalmon and trout.

This country has plenty of excellent fleſh and corn, though the higher grounds are ſupplied with the latter by the badgers of Appleby, Kirbyſteven, &c. a ſort of corn or meal-mongers ſo called, who keep the markets for grain: thus are all neceſſaries pretty reaſonable, and their ale is not deſpicable. The people here lay up great ſtores of hung-beef and bacon, for winter and ſpring proviſions; and their cuſtoms deviate but little from their neighbours in Scotland; from which country they ſeem moſtly to be deſcendants.

Appleby is the county-town; but Kendal is much larger and more flouriſhing in the woollen, &c. trade, as knitting; and in this the inhabitants in general are chiefly employed.

The county is divided into the barony of Kendal, which is very mountainous or felly, and in the dioceſe of Cheſter; and into that of Weſtmoreland, which is a large champaign tract along the Eden, and in the dioceſe of Carliſle. It gives title of Earl to the Fane family.

WESTON's ISLAND, *Lord*, one ſo called by Captain James, in his queſt of the N. W. paſſage: and that is all ſaid of it.

WESTPHALIA, a circle of Germany, on the N. W. It has the German ocean on the N. Lower Saxony on the E. Heſſe, the Palatinate, and Triers, on the S. with the Netherlands on the W. being 200 miles long, and between 150 and 200 broad. It includes the provinces of Diepholt, Hoye, Oſnabrug, Embden or Eaſt Frieſland, Liege, and ſeveral places belonging to Cologne, Oldenburg, Delmenhorſt, Benthiem, Steinfort, the biſhoprics of Munſter, Paderborn, and Oſnabrug, the counties of Lingen and Tecklenburg, Minden, Ravenſberg, Schaumberg, Lippe, Corbey-Abbacy, Weſtphalia Proper, Marck, Cleve, Berg, Juliers, Pyrmont, with Aix-la-Chapelle, Dromond, and many other Imperial cities. To the N. the circle is moſtly woody, cold, and barren; but the ſouthern parts are more warm and fertile.

WESTRA, one of the Orkney iſles, N. of Egliſha, with corn, cattle, &c. and a convenient harbour.

WESTRAM, or WESTERHAM (which ſee) a market-town of Kent.

WEST and EAST RETFORD, towns of Nottinghamſhire. See RETFORD.

WETER (ſee VETTER) a remarkably large lake of Eaſt Gothland, in Sweden.

WESTWATER LAKE, a remarkable inland one of Tweedale, and S. of Scotland, full of eels, &c.

WETHERBY, a market-town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with fairs on Holy-Thurſday, Auguſt 5, and November 22, for horſes, &c. It lies about 12 miles from York, and 178 from London.

WETTERAW, or WETTERAVIA, a country in Germany, between Heſſe on the N. the Mayne on the S. the Rhine on the W. and Reineck on the E.

WETTINGEN, in the county of Baden, Switzerland, famous for a Ciſtertian abbey on the Limmat. Near it Roman medals of ſilver, &c. were dug up, with veſſels of the ſame metal, uſed in a temple of Iſis here. It lies half a league from Baden.

WETZLAR, an Imperial city of Heſſe and the Upper Rhine, on the Lohne. Here is the ſeat of the Imperial chamber, removed hither from Spire in 1098, when this city was taken by the French. It lies thirty miles N. of Frankfort. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. E.

WEXFORD, a county of Leinſter, in Ireland, with the Iriſh ſea on the S. and S. W. part of Catherlough and Kilkenny on the W. and Wicklow on the N.

Its capital of the ſame name has a harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, and on a bay of the Iriſh ſea. It lies ſixty-five miles S. of Dublin.

WEXIO, or WEXICO, a town of Smalandia, and Gothland, in Sweden, on the Salen-lake. It lies thirty-one miles S. of the Wetter-lake. Lat. 47 deg. 18 min. N. long. 14 deg. 46 min. E.

WEYBRIDGE, a village of Surrey, towards the Thames, not far from Walton; where are ſeveral fine ſeats, particularly thoſe of the Earls of Lincoln and Portmore.

WEYERS and HOY, both ports of the ſame Orkney iſle, in the N. of Scotland, twelve miles long, and beyond Swinna.

WEYHILL, a village of Hampſhire, not far from Andover, famous for a very conſiderable fair holden on the neighbouring downs here October 10, for ſheep, principally ſtore-ewes, for the nine adjacent counties; alſo for leather, hops, and cheeſe.

WEMAR, or SAXE-WEYMAR, both a duchy and its capital, in Upper Saxony. See WEIMAR.

WEYMARSH, a tract on the coaſt of Kent, in which is the well-known Cape of Dungeneſs, in Kent, and its chief town Lyd.

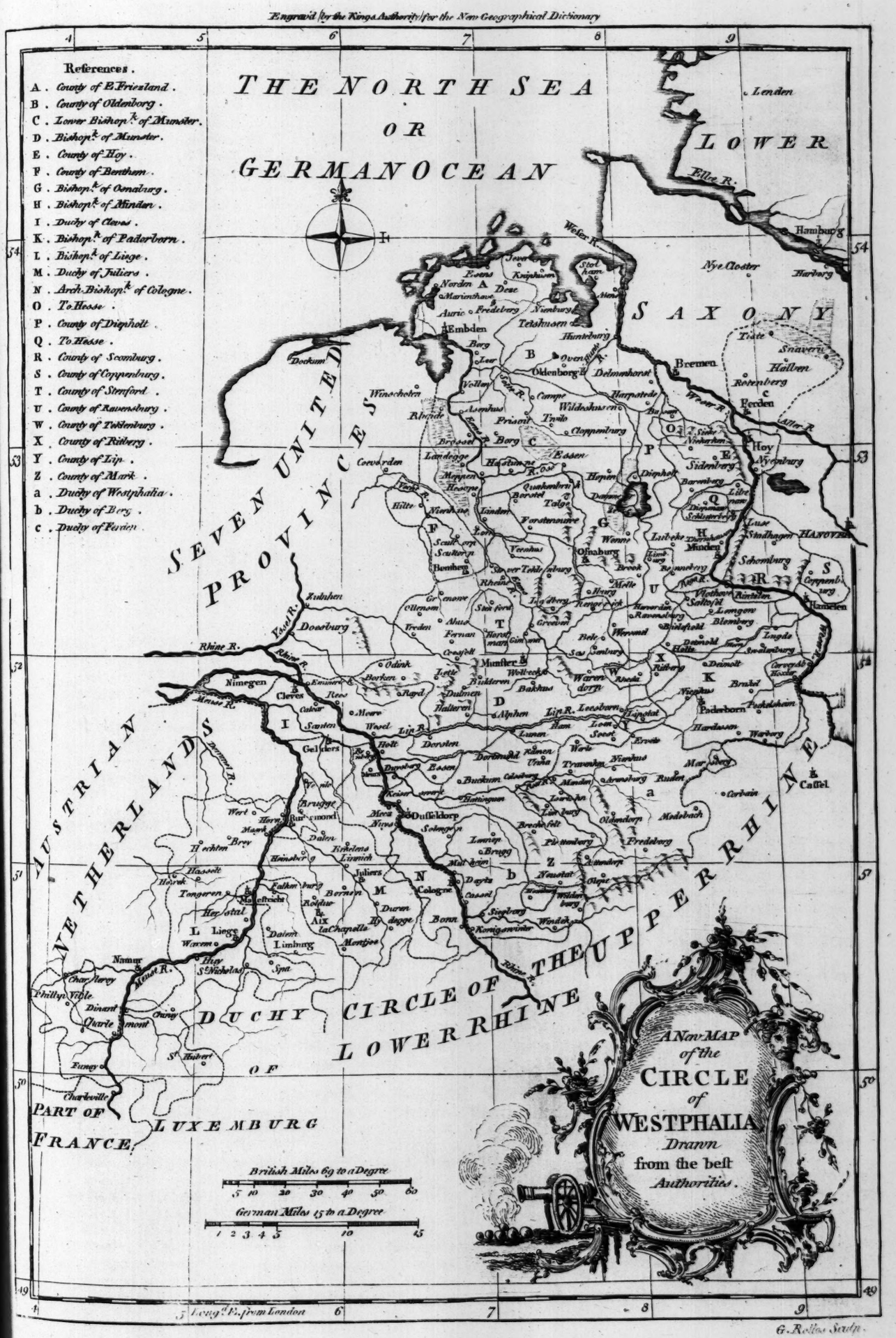
WEYMOUTH, a borough of Dorſetſhire, with a harbour on the Engliſh channel, oppoſite to Melcombe Regis, and joined by a timber-bridge. It has a good foreign trade, and ſends two members to parliament, giving title of Viſcount to the Thynne family. It lies 8 miles from Dorcheſter, and 132 from London.

WHADDON-HALL, a ſeat of Northamptonſhire, poſſeſſed by Browne Willis, Eſq; a deſcendant of the famous Dr. Willis, with many of his MSS. &c. unpubliſhed. Here poet Spencer, and the Duke of Bucks, had once reſided. It lies W. of Stratford.

WHALEBONE-POINT, a cape in New North Wales, and northern countries of America, about lat. 65 deg. The moſt northern of two openings to the S. of Rankin-inlet, is called Whale-cove, and the other Leve-cove, a fair opening to the weſtward of Wale-cove. Hereabouts probably is a convenient and eaſy paſſage into the South ſea.

WHARTON-HALL, a decayed ſeat, which originally gave name and title to the late Duke of Wharton, a little above the town of Kirbyſteven, in Weſtmoreland. It belongs now to the Lowther family, and is occupied by a farmer. The ſite is delightful, on a gentle ſlope of S. expoſure, and the Eden here, a rumbling river, which winds below it over a very ſtony bed. This place looks more venerable for its antiquity, than ſtriking for the elegance of its conſtruction.

The


Engraved for the Kings Authority for the New Geographical Dictionary
References.
A. County of E. Friesland.
B. County of Oldenburg.
C. Lower Bishop.k of Munster.
D. Bishop.k of Munster.
E. County of Hoy.
F. County of Bentheim.
G. Bishop.k of Osnaburg.
H. Bishop.k of Minden.
I. Duchy of Cleves.
K. Bishop.k of Paderborn.
L. Bishop.k of Liege.
M. Duchy of Juliers.
N. Arch Bishop.k of Cologne.
O. To Hesse.
P. County of Diepholt.
Q. To Hesse.
R. County of Scomburg.
S. County of Coppenburg.
T. County of Stenford.
U. County of Ravensburg.
W. County of Tekkenburg.
X. County of Rittberg.
Y. County of Lip.
Z. County of Mark.
a. Duchy of Westphalia.
b. Duchy of Berg.
c. Duchy of Verden
THE NORTH SEA OR GERMAN OCEAN
LOWER SAXONY
SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES
AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS
CIRCLE OF THE UPPER RHINE
DUCHY OF LOWER RHINE
PART OF LUXEMBURG
FRANCE
A New MAP of the CIRCLE of WESTPHALIA Drawn from the best Authorities.
British Miles 69 to a Degree
German Miles 15 to a Degree
Long.d E. from London
G. Rollos Sculp.

BRITISH
15 JU 61
MUSEUM

The flooring and cieling are moſtly fallen in. See KIRBYSTEVEN.

WERFE, a river of Yorkſhire, which waſhes a dale of the ſame name, reaching from York-city about twenty miles, with gentlemen's ſeats at a little diſtance all the way.

WHIDAH, or FIDA, a very delightful country of Guiney Proper, and Negroland, in Africa, with a town of the ſame name, and an Engliſh factory. It lies about 197 miles E. of Cape Coaſt-caſtle. Lat. 6 deg. 5 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10 min. E.

WHISTON, though decayed, is a mayor-town of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales, with a caſtle once, now a private gentleman's ſeat. It gave ſurname to the famous profeſſor of Cambrdge. It lies 3 miles from Haverfordweſt, and about 191 from London.

WHITBY, a large ſea-port town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with convenient piers, &c. It ſtands at the influx of the Eſk into the German ocean. Above 200 coal, &c. ſhips belong to this place; and here they are continually building veſſels for that purpoſe. It has a plentiful market, and lies about thirteen miles N. W. of Scarborough. Lat. 54 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 min. W.

WHITCART-WATER, a large river, which waſhes Paiſley, in the W. of Scotland, where pearls are fiſhed for in ſummer.

WHITCHURCH, a mayor-borough of Hampſhire, which ſends two members to parliament. Near it is a fine ſeat and park of the Earl of Portſmouth. Hear are four annual fairs, April 23, June 20, July 7, for toys; and October 19, for ſheep. It lies ten miles from Wincheſter, and fifty-eight from London.

WHITCHURCH, a market-town of Shropſhire, with a very good church, in which is the monument of the Engliſh Achilles John Talbot, firſt Earl of Shrewſbury, who died at the ſiege of Bourdeaux, anno 1553. This town raiſed a whole regiment for King Charles I. In the neighbourhood are ſeveral gentry; and here are annual fairs on Whitſun-Monday, and October 28, for cattle, &c.

WHITEHALL, in Weſtminſter, facing the Horſe-Guards, and originally intended to front the canal, in St. James's park, one of the fineſt royal palaces in Great Britain, before it was burnt in 1697, as appears from that part ſtill remaining, called the Banquetting-houſe, now Whitehall-chapel, the cieling of which is finely painted by Rubens, and the architecture on the outſide towards the ſtreet very elegant and beautiful. In the Privy-Gardens near it are ſeveral houſes of the nobility, &c. with a fine bronze ſtatue of the unfortunate King James II.

WHITEHART-FOREST, on the confines of Somerſetſhire, ſo called from a hart of that colour killed here contrary to the expreſs orders of King Henry III. for which a mulct, called white-hart ſilver, is annually paid into the Exchequer.

WHITEHAVEN, a large and flouriſhing town of Cumberland, with a good harbour, much improved by the Lowthers and by act of parliament, and road on the Iriſh ſea; alſo a briſk trade, eſpecially in coals to Ireland its capital, and the Iſle of Man; likewiſe to ſome parts of Scotland: and this is of conſiderable advantage to the Lowther family; beſides a good trade in ſalt: all which yields them annually near 20,000l. It lies about 10 miles from Cockermouth, and 250 from London. Near it is St. Beeſhead, where is good anchorage, and ſafe riding for veſſels.

WHITEHORSE VALE, a fine and fertile valley ſo called, in Berkſhire, from Farringdon to Abingdon; this name it has from a trench of about an acre S. from the valley filled up with chalk on the ſide of a green hill, and exactly reſembling the figure of a white horſe.

WHITESOLE-HILL, not far from Mere, in Wiltſhire, an old Daniſh camp.

WHITE SEA, or FROZEN SEA, a bay in the N. of Ruſſia, between this country, Lapland, and Samojedia; at the bottom of which ſtands Archangel. This was the only place of trade and communication with the ſea, which the Muſcovites had before the conqueſt of Livonia from the Swedes by the Czar Peter, about the beginning of the preſent century.

WHITGARABURGH, the Saxon name of Cariſbrooke, in the iſle of Wight, in Hampſhire, ſo called from one Witgar (not Witagar) a follower of Cerdic King of the Weſt Saxons, as one of our kind correſpondents, and a native or inhabitant of the iſland, informs us; but want of room will not admit our enlarging from his friendly hints here and elſewhere.

WHITHERN, the ancient *Candida Caſa*, a royal but now decayed burgh of Wigtonſhire, and S. of Scotland, being aſſociated in the diſtrict with Wigton, New Galloway, and Stranrawer; it ſends alternately with thoſe one member to the Britiſh parliament. Here was formerly a priory, and the ſeat of the Biſhop of Galloway, founded by St. Ninian above 1200 years ago.

WHITNEY, a town of Oxfordſhire, on the Windruſh, with a good trade in ſpinning, and manufactures of rugs, blankets, duffels, hammocks, and tilt-cloaths; with a free-ſchool and library, founded by Mr. Box of London. It lies about five miles from Woodſtock, and ſixty-four from London.

WHITTLESEA MERE, a lake of Huntingdonſhire, formed by the river Nyne. It is about ſix miles long, and three broad, abounding with excellent fiſh.

WIASDEN, a new-built and fortified town of Sendomir-Palatinate, in Poland. It has a good trade, and is much frequented.

WIATKA, a province of Eaſtern Muſcovy, and the furtheſt that way, bounded on the N. by Permia, Zirania, and Ouſtiough; on the W. by Wologda and Peroſlaw; on the S. by Cazan; and on the E. by Stoutka in Siberia. It is moſtly woody and marſhy; but yields honey, wax, and furs. A river of the ſame name runs through it to the Kama, and this again to the Wolga above Cazan.

Its capital of the ſame name is the ſee of a Biſhop, and has a good ſtout caſtle for ſuppreſſing the incurſions of the Scheremiſſe Tartars. From it are two high roads leading to Moſcow. It ſtands in lat. 57 deg. 40 min. N. long. 47 deg. 32 min. E.

WIBURG, the capital of Jutland, in Denmark, in the middle of which it ſtands. It lies 123 miles N. W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 56 deg. 18 min. N. long. 9 deg. 20 min. E.

WIBURG, the capital of Carelia, and Finland, in Sweden, on the Finnic gulph. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, with a convenient harbour, and good trade. Though it is well-fortified, and has a ſtrong caſtle, the Czar Peter took it; and by the treaty of Nyſtadt it was ceded to him, with a good part of Carelia. It lies about 68 miles N. W. of Peterſburg, and 210 E. of Abo. Lat. 61 deg. 5 min. N. long. 29 deg. 10 min. E.

WICOMB, CHIPPING, CHIPPING-WYCOMB, or HIGH-WICKHAM, a borough of Buckinghamſhire, which ſends two members to parliament. It lies about twelve miles from Ayleſbury, and thirty-two from London; from which capital to Oxford it is a great thoroughfare.

WICK, or WEEK (ſee WEFK) a town of Cathneſs, in Scotland.

WICK, the eaſt ſuburb of Maeſtricht, joined to it by a fine bridge over the Maeſe. See MAESTRICHT.

WICKHAM, CHIPPING or HIGH. See WICOMB above-mentioned in Bucks.

Of the ſame name is a village in Suffolk, from the ſteeple of which, though low, may be ſeen fifty pariſh-churches round. It lies about four miles from Woodbridge.

WICKHAM, a village of Hampſhire, near Wincheſter, which gave birth to the famous William ſurnamed of Wickham, afterwards Biſhop of that ſee. See WINCHESTER.

WICKLOW, a county of Leinſter, in Ireland, having the Iriſh ſee on the E. Kildare and Catherlough on the W. Dublin and part of Kildare on the N. and Wexford on the S.

Its capital of the ſame name has a ſmall harbour at the mouth of the Letrim, for ſmall veſſels to carry proviſions to Dublin. Here is the beſt ale in all the kingdom, with barracks for three companies of foot, and

gives

gives title of Baron to the Maynard family. It lies about twenty-four miles from Dublin. Lat. 52 deg. 50 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. W.

WICKWAR, or rather WICKWATER, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire, with a large church, tower, and pinacles; alſo a free-ſchool. Here are fairs for oxen, &c. April 5, and July 2. It lies about 20 miles from Glouceſterſhire, and 101 from London.

WICO, a Swediſh ſettlement and meeting-houſe for the people of that nation, in Penſylvania, in North America, and about half a mile from Philadelphia.

WIDIN or VIDIN (which ſee) a fortreſs of Servia.

WIDINSEE, a ſmall lake of Zurich, one of the Swiſs cantons, in which are little turtles very well taſted, and of the ſhells are made the uſual toys.

WIED, a town of Waga, a Ruſſian province, upon the river Waga, which falls into the Dwina.

WIELICZ, or VELISCA, a town of Cracow-palatinate, in Poland, below which are quarries or rock-ſalt or gum-ſalt; as our Philoſophical Tranſactions call them. They employ ſeveral hands, and numbers of horſes, yielding a conſiderable revenue; but the pungency or tranſparency of the mines commonly blind the underground-workmen. It lies twenty-five miles E. of Cracow.

WIERENGEN, a cluſter of iſles on the coaſt of North Holland, in the ſeven united provinces; the principal of which is five miles long and two broad, with ſeveral villages, and a rich ſoil, feeding ſeveral flocks of ſheep.

WIGGAN, a well-built mayor-borough of Lancaſhire, which ſends two members to parliament. It carries on manufactures of coverlets, and other bed-furniture; and is alſo noted for pit-coal and iron-ware. It ſtands near the ſource of the rivulet Dugleſs or Dougleſs, and on the poſt-road to Lancaſter; from which it is 30 miles off, and 195 from London. Its church is ſtately, the Rector of which is ſaid to be Lord of the manor.

WIGHT, an iſle, and part of the county of Hampſhire, in the dioceſe of Winchester. It is of an irregular elliptical form, and ſo contiguous to the mainland, as in ſome places to be ſcarce more than a mile, and none more than ſix or ſeven from one ſhore to the other. It is about twenty-four miles long, and in the middle or wideſt part about half as much. The whole iſland is divided into twenty-nine pariſhes, with about 3000 dwellings, and nine perſons to each; though this calculation is perhaps too much, yet ſome of the farm-houſes have doubtleſs many more.

Its air is pure, the ſoil fruitful, and ſo ſkilfully managed as to produce annually corn ſufficient to maintain its inhabitants for ſeven years. It is agreeably diverſified with arable and paſture lands, hills, dales, &c. Here are ſome of the fineſt and moſt extenſive proſpects of land and water, which the eye can be any where regaled with, Through the middle of the iſland from E. to W. runs a continued ridge of ſpacious downs, in the interior parts of which are rich mines of chalk or marl, uſed for agriculture; and on the ſurface are bred vaſt numbers of ſheep, with excellent wool, moſtly exported in the fleece to the cloathing parts of England. On the coaſts is excellent fiſhing for mullets, baſe, &c. with great plenty of lobſters, crabs, prawns, and other ſhell-fiſh.

The extremities of the land, eſpecially on the ſouthern coaſt, are for the greateſt part a natural fortification of rocks and cliffs, the moſt noted and formidable of which are the Shingles and Needles (ſo called from their extreme ſharpneſs) to the W. the Brambles on the N. and the Mixen, i. e. Dunghill, on the E.

The principal ſtrength of the Iſle of Wight conſiſts in one of the chief ſtations of the royal navy being at Portſmouth, which lies but a little way off, and their general rendezvous at Spithead, the channel between the iſland and Portſmouth. It is under a particular Governor, who is commonly a perſon of rank, and its forts and caſtles, built where it is moſt open to hoſtile invaſions, are well-garriſoned. Its capital is Newport, the houſes of which are in general built of brick, but low, and none of ſtone, except the church; a correction this from a correſpondent to be taken notice of under our account of that place. See alſo the ingenious Mr. J. Sturch's Account of the iſle of Wight, &c. in Martin's Magazine for February and March 1756, where the ſubject is more diffuſely handled, and from which the above is moſtly an extract.

WIGHTON, a ſmall market-town of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, near the river Foulneſs, about ſeven miles from Beverley.

Of the ſame name, or *Wigton*, is another ſmall market-town in Cumberland, with a fair for merchandiſe, &c. on March 25. It lies N. of Allerdale foreſt, and has ſeveral Roman altars.

WIGTON, the capital, and a royal burgh of a ſhire of the ſame name, or Upper Galloway, in the ſouth of Scotland. It is one in the diſtrict with Whithern, New Galloway, and Stranrawer, which alternately ſend a member to the Britiſh parliament. Here is a harbour on a bay of the Iriſh ſea, called the bay of Wigton, and at the mouth of the Cree. It lies about ninety miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 54 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. W.

WIHITZ, a frontier place of Croatia, in European Turkey, on a ſmall lake near the Unna, and ſubject to the Porte. It lies about thirty-eight miles S. E. of Carlſtadt. Lat. 45 deg. 25 min. N. long. 16 deg. 46 min. E.

WIKNI VOLOK, a diſtrict and republic of Novogorod, in Weſtern Muſcovy.

WILDBOREFELL, or *Moehill*, a prodigiouſly high hill in Weſtmoreland, from which riſes the river Eden.

WILDBURY-HILL, the remains of a Britiſh town on the Ikenning-ſtreet, in Hertfordſhire.

WILDUNGEN, a city of Heſſe, in Germany, divided into the old and new towns, on two hills, with curious water-works, and vitriolic corroſive ſprings.

This place is noted for good beer, which is tranſported into the neighbouring parts.

WILFRID'S NEEDLE, ST. a narrow hole formerly in the monaſtery at Rippin, in Yorkſhire, famous in Popiſh times for the trial of female chaſtity. See RIPPON.

WILKOMIERTZ, or WILKOMITZ, a large town of Vilna palatinate, in Lithuania, and Poland, on the Swienta. It confines on Podlachia, and is fortified, but the houſes are of timber. Its juriſdiction is extenſive, and here ſits the provincial diet. It lies forty-eight miles N. W. of Wilna. Lat. 55 deg. 36 min. N. long 16 deg. 38 min. E.

WILLIAM'S-LAND, *Prince*, the country round Baffin's bay, and the North Main, in the Arctic regions of America, is ſo called in our maps, but have no particular deſcription of it.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of James-county, between James and York rivers, and the capital of Virginia, in North America, but with not above fifty houſes, tho' the ſeat of the Governor, the general aſſembly, and juridical courts, the planters of this colony chuſing to live on their eſtates or ſettlements in the country. A college was erected here, and well-endowed, for the education of the Indians; but they are ſaid to have an averſion againſt the ſciences and learned languages. It is about ſix miles N. of James-town, and fifty W. of Cape Charles. Lat. 37 deg. 26 min. N. long. 76 deg 36 min. W.

WILLIAM'S-FORT, a factory of the Engliſh Eaſt India company, on the W. branch of the Ganges, and kingdom of Bengal, in Aſia, about forty miles S. of Huegley. Lat. 22 deg. 48 min. N. long. 87 deg. 10 min. E.

Of the ſame name, or *Fort-William*, is a garriſon in Lochaber, and Inverneſs-ſhire, in the North of Scotland, near the foot of the high pic of Bennevis, ſo called from the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. and in its neighbourhood is a wooden and ſod village denominated Maryburgh from his Queen of that name.

WILLIAMSTADT, a ſmall, but ſtrong town on the point of the iſle of Ruggenhill, in Holland, one of the united provinces, with a good harbour on the ſea called Holland-diep. It ſecures the trade between Holland and Zealand, and lies fourteen miles S. of Rotterdam, and ſixteen N. W. of Breda. It belongs to the

the Prince of Orange. Lat. 51 deg. 48 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E.

WILLIAMSTADT, formerly *Oxford*, the capital, and now a port-town of Talbot, one of the five eaſtern counties of Maryland, in North America. The common paſture about this place contains near 100 acres.

WILLOUGHBY, a ſmall town of Northampton, with a delightful brook of the ſame name, and a handſome croſs of one ſtone, about which the parliament-ſoldiers having tied ropes to pull it down, their zeal was quenched with ſtrong beer by the vicar, after an harangue to them on its innocence. Coins, Moſaic pavements, &c. have been found in this neighbourhood; and it is vulgarly ſuppoſed that hereabouts treaſure is hid under-ground.

WILMANSTRAND, a town of Carelia, and Finland, in Sweden. It ſtands amidſt marſhes near a lake. Here the Ruſſians beat the Swedes, Auguſt 16, 1741, O. S. after which victory the treaty of Abo ſoon ſucceeded, and it belongs to the Ruſſians. It lies about thirty miles N. of Wiburg.

WILNA, or VILNA, a large city in the palatinate of the ſame name, and the capital of Lithuania, in Poland. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, with an univerſity. Its trade is moſtly carried on by foreigners, the natives being an idle, poor ſet of people. It lies about 218 miles N. E. of Warſaw. Lat. 55 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 21 min. E.

WILSHAUSEN, or rather WISHAUSEN, a place in Munſter, which ſee.

WILSTET, or WILDSTADT, a place in Alſace, through which is a great road from Keill into Suabia and Wirtemberg; but it is ſometimes overflowed by the Kinch.

WILSTET, or WILDSTADT, a town of Wirtemburg, and Suabia, in Germany, whither the Duke and his court reſort ſometimes; alſo much frequented for its mineral baths, though otherwiſe ſaid to be one of the vileſt places in the empire. It lies about twelve 12 miles S. of Stolhoffen.

WILSTER, a neat town of Holſtein, in Germany, on a river of the ſame name, which falls into the Elbe about five miles below it, lying about ſix miles N. of Gluckſtadt.

WILTHEIM, a famous monaſtery of Tirol Proper, and Auſtria, in Germany, at a little diſtance S. of Ombra or Amras, where the monks pretend to have the body of their founder Haymon, a gigantic Prince, twelve feet and a half high, with his tongue three ſpans and a half long, &c. Before the gate is an inſcription, that the road from Italy towards Augſburg lay this way formerly.

WILTON, a mayor-borough of Wiltſhire, which ſends two members to parliament. It ſtands near the junction of the Nadder with the Willy, from which latter it has its name.

Here is a very magnificent palace, called Wiltonhouſe, with gardens, paintings, library, medals, &c. belonging to the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. It lies ſix miles from Saliſbury, and eighty-ſeven from London.

WILTON, or NEW LONDON, a town in Colleton county, in South Carolina, in North America, on the N. bank of North-Ediſtow, and twelve miles from its mouth. It conſiſts of about eighty houſes built by ſome Swiſs under one Mr. Zubbabewler (not Luberbuller) of that country.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England, having Somerſetſhire on the W. Berkſhire and Hampſhire on the E. Glouceſterſhire on the N. and Dorſetſhire with part of Hampſhire on the S. It is about thirty-nine miles long, and thirty broad; containing 23 market-towns, and 304 pariſhes, with about 876,000 ſouls. It ſends thirty-four members to parliament, including the two Knights of the ſhire.

The air is healthy. On its downs, particularly Saliſbury plain, &c. are fed numerous flocks of ſheep, the wool from which being manufactured by the inhabints, makes it one of the greateſt cloth-working counties in England. Fuel is not very plentiful; but the ſoil in the valleys, eſpecially in the midland parts, produces all ſorts of grain, with great quantities of good cheeſe; and they ſend proviſion to London, &c. Here are ridges of chalky hills. Its rivers are the Iſis, Kennet, Upper and Lower Avon, the Willy, Bourne, and Nadder. This country abounds with numberleſs remains of antiquity.

WIMBURN, WINBOURNE, ſometimes called WINBURN-MINSTER, the firſt town eaſtward of Dorſetſhire; in a fertile valley, the inhabitants numerous, and moſtly ſtocking-knitters, with a very large church and ſquare tower, the ſpire of which, taller, it is ſaid, than that of Saliſbury, was blown down in 1622. Here is the monument of King St. Etheldred, ſlain in battle by the Danes anno 822, alſo of the great Marchioneſs of Exeter, John de Beaufort Duke of Somerſet, and his conſort, King Henry VII.'s grandmother by her daughter Margaret Counteſs of Richmond, &c. Cardinal Pool was once dean of this church. Here are kept fairs for bullocks, ſheep, &c. on Good-Friday, and September 14.

WIMPFEN, a town in the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, on the Necker, eighteen miles E. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49 deg. 18 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. E.

WIMPLE-HALL, a ſeat now of the Earl of Hardwicke's, late Lord Chancellor, in Hertfordſhire, in a very dirty ſite, the houſes and gardens, notwithſtanding the great coſt expended, being in a very bad taſte.

WINANDER-MERE, a large lake of Lancaſhire, the utmoſt northern boundary of Fourneſs, as alſo of the county, producing the char fiſh.

WINCAUNTON, a place in Somerſetſhire to the ſouthward of Wells, where an urn full of Roman coins hath been dug up.

WINCHELSEA, i. e. a wateriſh-corner, a borough of Suſſex, on the Engliſh channel, with a harbour, from which the ſea is ſaid to have retired about a mile, a little W. of Rye, thirty miles E. of Lewes, and ſeventy-one S. of London. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the Finch family. Lat. 50 deg. 58 min. N. long. 50 min. E.

WINCHESTER, or WINTON, in Latin *Venta Belgarum*, the capital of Hampſhire, and the ancient royal reſidence of the Weſt Saxons. It ſtands on the Itching, into which another river runs. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, and of a conſiderable revenue, with an ancient cathedral of Holy Trinity, and an Epiſcopal palace; the famous Dr. Benjamin Hoadley is the preſent Prelate, and has been long ſo. It ſends two members to parliament. Here is a fine college and ſchool founded by William of Wickham, who alſo founded New-college in Oxford, to which the ſcholars from this ſchool are ſent, and there entitled to fellowſhips.

Here King Charles II. began a fine palace, but did not live to finiſh it, and ever ſince it lies neglected. Winchеſter lies about ſixty-ſeven miles S. W. of London.

WINCOMB, or WINCHCOMB, a ſmall market-town of Glouceſterſhire, in the road towards Warwick, and in the midſt of arable lands and paſtures, with fairs for horſes, &c. on May 16 and July 28. The church has a lofty tower, with battlements and pinacles, the curacy being only ten pounds, though the impropriation is 300.

WINDAW, a river of Courland, in Poland. It riſes in Samojitia, and falls into the Baltic under the walls of Windaw.

WINDAW, or KIESC by the natives, the capital of a palatinate in the laſt-mentioned country, with a harbour and a caſtle. Here ſhips are built for the Duke; and it trades in pitch, tar, wax, &c. A Poliſh garriſon here is under the Duke. It lies 90 miles N. of Memel, and 110 W. of Mittaw.

WINDHAM, or WIMONDHAM, a ſmall town of Norfolk, whoſe inhabitants are generally employed in making of ſpiggots and foſſets. It gives name to a flouriſhing family of ſeveral branches. On its church-

ſteeple Ket the tanner, and a native of the place, was hanged for rebellion in King Edward VI.'s reign. Here is a well endowed charity-ſchool for thirty children.

WINDISCH, the remains of the ancient *Vindoniſſa*, in the Swiſs canton of Berne. It ſtands on a hill, at the bottom of which join the broad and rapid rivers of Aar and Ruſs; and from hence to Baden is a flying-bridge over the latter.

WINDISCHGRATZ, an ancient place of Lower Stiria, and Auſtria, in Germany, formerly the boundary of the Scalvonians, being about thirty-eight miles S. W. from Gratz.

WINDISCHMARK, a ſubdiviſion of Carniola, and Auſtria, in Germany, and in the S. E. corner of the duchy, having Cilley on the N. from which the Save parts it, Carniola on the S. W. Morlachia on the S. and Croatia on the E. Though mountainous and barren towards the S. it produces corn and excellent white wine. Its inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and the princpal rivers are Gurk and Culp.

WINDSOR, a borough of Berkſhire, which ſends two members to parliament; having on an eminence near it a celebrated caſtle, or royal palace, commanding a very extenſive proſpect, with the Thames at its foot. In its royal chapel are inſtalled the Knights of the Garter. It lies about twenty-three miles from the city of London.

WINDWARD-PASSAGE, a courſe of above 160 leagues from Cape Morant, the E. point of Jamaica, to the N. ſide of Crooked iſland, in which the wind always blows from the ſame quarter. This courſe ſhipping from or to that iſland endeavour to get into.

WINICK, a village of Lancaſhire, the rectory of which is worth about 800 l.

WINNICZA, a town of Lower Podolia, on the Bog, forty-two miles N. of Braclaw. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 29 deg. 16 min. E.

WINOXBERGEN, or BERGEN ST. WINOX, a city of French Flanders, on the Colme; it is pretty well-fortified, and lies eight or nine miles S. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

WINSCHEIM, an Imperial town of Franconia, in Germany, on the Aiſch, ſeventeen miles N. E. of Rotemburg.

WINSCHOTEN, a fortreſs of Groningen, in the United Provinces, ſix miles S. W. of Dallert bay.

Near this place Count Lewis of Naſſau beat the Spaniards in 1568, with the loſs of their General Aremberg: and this was the firſt victory which the Dutch obtained in proſecuting the eſtabliſhment of their independency. Lat. 53 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 56 min. E.

WINSEN, a town of Lunenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, at the confluence of the Elbe with the Ilmenau, fifteen miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53 deg. 56 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. E.

WINSLOW, a market-town of Buckinghamſhire, lying about eight miles from Ayleſbury, and forty-five from London.

WINSTER, a market-town of Derbyſhire, 10 miles from Derby, and 133 from London.

WINTERTON, a village in Norfolk, where is a light-houſe; as alſo at Wintertonneſs, the N. promontory of the county, being about four miles N. of Yarmouth town. Lat. 53 deg. 2 min. N. long. 1 deg. 12 min. E.

WINTERTHOUR, a town of Zurich-canton, in Switzerland, on the Eulach or Elk, fifteen miles N. E. of Zurich.

WINTON, a fine ſeat belonging to the unfortunate Earl of that name, in the South of Scotland; but now going to ruin, ever ſince its forfeiture.

Of the ſame name is a village in the neighbourhood of Kirkbyſteven, in Weſtmoreland.

WINTRINGHAM, a mayor-town of Lincolnſhire. Near it was an old Roman town, and many antiquities found there.

WINTSHEIM, a town of Anſpach, and Franconia, in Germany, fifteen miles N. of Anſpach. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 10 deg. 30 min. E.

WIPACK, a town of Karſtia, and Auſtria, in Germany, on a river of the ſame name, twenty-five miles E. of Goritz. It is famous for ſtrong wine and its horſe-fairs.

WIPREN, a town of Mansfeldt and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on a river of the ſame name, with a good trade, being eight miles W. of Mansfeldt.

WIRALL, a narrow, but fertile ſtrip of Lancaſhire, with a ferry over the Merſee.

WIRKWORTH, a town of Northumberland, giving title of Baron to the Earl of the latter name.

WIRKSWORTH, a town of Derbyſhire, ſix miles from Derby, and 118 from London.

WIRTEMBURG, or *Lower Suabia*, a country in the N. part of the duchy of the latter name. It is bounded on the N. by a part of Franconia, the archbiſhopric of Mentz, and the Palatinate on the E. by Oetinger, Burgaw, Ulm, and Augſburg, on the S. by the Danube, Hohenzollern, Furſtenberg, and Hohenberg; and on the W. by part of the Palatinate, Baden, and the Black-foreſt. It is about ſixty miles long, and the ſame in breadth, belonging to its own Duke. The capital is Stutgard.

WISBADEN, a town of the Wetteraw, in Germany, where are hot baths. It lies about fifteen miles W. of Frankfort. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

WISBICH, a market-town on the N. confines of the Iſle of Ely in Cambridgeſhire, about fifteen miles from Ely city, and eighty-eight from London.

WISBURG, or WYSSEBOURG, in Berne, a canton of Switzerland, where are ſeveral hot baths much frequented.

WISBY, the only conſiderable town on the W. ſide of the Iſle of Gothland, with a harbour on the Baltic. Here ſea-charts and maritime laws, &c. are ſaid to have been firſt made. It lies 112 miles S. of Stockholm. Lat. 57 deg. 48 min. N. long. 18 deg. 10 min. E.

WISCHGROD, a town of Warſovia, in Poland, on the Viſtula, forty ſix miles N: W. of Warſaw. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 20 deg. 36 min. E.

WISHAUSEN, a bailiwic of Munſter and Weſtphalia, in Germany.

WISLICZ, a wooden city of Sendomir, in Poland, on the Nida, with a cathedral of hewn ſtone, and fine cloyſters, being about fifty-one miles N. E. of Sendomir.

WISMAR, a town of Mecklenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on a bay of the Baltic, fourteen miles N. of Swerin, and belonging to Sweden. Lat. 54 deg. 20 min. N. long. 11 deg. 27 min. E.

WISSELOCK, a town of the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, ſeven miles S. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49 deg. 26 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E.

WISSELMUNDE, rather WEISSELMUNDE. See the latter.

WISTON, a market-town of Pembrokeſhire, in South Wales, about ten miles N. of Pembroke.

WITEPSK, or WITEPSKI, the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, and Lithuania, in Poland, near the junction of the Witzha with the Dwina, 176 miles E. of Wilna. Lat. 56 deg. 10 min. N. long. 30 deg. 15 min. E.

WITHAM, a market-town of Eſſex, about ten miles from Chelmsford, and about thirty-ſeven from London.

Of the ſame name is a river which runs through Lincoln city.

WITLICH, the capital of a bailiwic of Mentz, confining on Luxemburg, with the caſtle of Ottenſtein, the reſidence of the Elector of Treves.

WITNEY, a market-town of Oxfordſhire, famous for its blanket-manufacture on the Windruſh, eight miles from Oxford, and ſixty-three miles from London.

WITMUNDE, or WITTIMUNDE, a decayed place in Eaſt Frieſland, and the United Netherlands, five miles E. of Eſens, and fifteen N. of Embden. Lat. 53 deg. 48 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. E.

WITTEMBERG, the capital of the duchy of the ſame name, and Saxony Proper, in Germany, on the E. ſide of the Elbe. It is well fortified, and has an univerſity,

where Luther preached his firſt ſermon againſt the Pope's indulgences. It lies about fifty-four miles N. of Dreſden. Lat. 51 deg. 56 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

WITTENBURG, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, alſo on the Elbe, fifty-eight miles N. of Brandenburg. Lat. 53 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 18 min. E.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Livonia, belonging to Ruſſia, about forty miles S. of Revel. Lat. 58 deg. 50 min. N. long. 24 deg. 38 min. E.

WITTLESEY-MERE, a lake on the N. limits of Huntingdonſhire, ſix miles long, and three broad; in the croſſing of which Canute the Dane and his family were in danger of being loſt. It lies about thirteen miles W. of Ely.

WIVELSCOMB, a market-town of Somerſetſhire, about 27 miles from Wells, and 153 from London.

WOBURN, a market-town of Bedfordſhire, once famous for an abbey, which ſince the diſſolution has been the Duke of Bedford's palace, about ten miles S. of Bedford, and forty-four N. of London.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, fifty-eight miles S. of Prague. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. E.

WOERDEN, a town of Holland, in the United Provinces, twenty miles S. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 16 min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E.

WOGULIZI, a province of Eaſtern Muſcovy, S. of Petzora, and N. of Permia. Mountains divide it from Siberia on the E. and it extends weſtward to the Irtus. It reaches from Lat. 61 deg. 30 min. to almoſt 63 deg. N.

WOKEY-HOLE, a cavern with petrifying icicles, near the city of Wells, in Somerſetſhire.

WOKING, a market-town of Surrey, on the Wey, half-way between Guilford and Weybridge.

WOLAW, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, near the Oder, twenty-ſix miles N. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.

WOLFENBUTTEL, a city of Brunſwick, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Ocker, belonging to its own Duke. It is a ſtrong place, with a fine palace and library. It lies about twelve miles S. of Brunſwick. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. long. 10 deg. 41 min. E.

WOLFERSDYKE, a ſmall iſland of Zealand, lying between North and South Beveland, in the United Netherlands.

WOLFSPERG, a town of Carinthia, and Auſtria, in Germany, forty miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47 deg. 8 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

WOLGA, a large river of Ruſſia, riſing in the N. part of that empire, it paſſes in a S. E. direction by Jereſlaf, Caſan, and Bulgar; after which entering Aſiatic Ruſſia, it continues on due S. to Kamiſinca, where it runs to the S. E. and then watering Aſtracan, falls into the Caſpian ſea, about fifty miles below that city, after having traverſed between 2 and 300 miles in its courſe.

WOLGAST, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, in Germany, with a ſea-port. It lies about thirty-eight miles S. E. of Stralſund. Lat. 54 deg. 20 min. N. long. 14 deg. 10 min. E

WOLICKMARK. See VOKELMARCK.

WOLFHALL, once a ſeat of Sir John Seymour, father to the Protector, in Wiltſhire, where King Henry VIII. celebrated his nuptials with the Lady Jane Seymour, and had his wedding-dinner in a large barn hard by.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Novogorod, in Ruſſia. It lies 100 miles S. E. of Novogorod. Lat. 57 deg. 30 min. N. long. 35 deg. 18 min. E.

WOLKOWSKO, a large town of Lithuania, in Poland, on the Ruſs. It lies thirty-ſix miles S. of Grodno. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 24 deg. 15 min. E.

WOLLER, or WOOLLER, a market-town of Northumberland, and lies 12 miles S. of Berwick, and 327 N. of London.

WOLLIN, an iſland and town of the ſame name, in Promerania, in Germany, at the mouth of the Oder, and on the Baltic, ſubject to the King of Pruſſia.

WOLMAR, or WALMAR, a town of Livonia, belonging to Ruſſia, on the N. bank of the Embeck. It lies forty-eight miles N. E. of Riga. Lat. 57 deg. 32 min. N. long. 25 deg. 10 min. E.

WOLODIMER, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Ruſſia. It lies 164 miles S. of Peterſburgh. Lat. 57 deg. 42 min. N. long. 30 deg. 15 min. E.

WOLOGDA, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Ruſſia, on the Dwina. It lies 227 miles N. of Moſcow. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 42 deg. 26 min. E.

WOLSINGHAM, a market-town of Durham. It lies 14 miles from the capital of the latter name, and 226 from London.

WOODBRIDGE, a market-town of Suffolk, on the Deben, which river is navigable to it by ſhips of burden. It lies twenty-ſix miles from Bury, and ſeventy-five from London.

WOODCHESTER, a place in Glouceſterſhire, where a curious Roman pavement of moſaic work was diſcoed in 1722.

WOODFORD, a pretty village of Eſſex, in the neighbourhood of London.

WOODHOUSE, the ancient ſeat of the Wentworths, in Yorkſhire, rebuilt very elegantly by the late Marquis of Rockingham, called WENTWORTH-HOUSE, which ſee.

WOODSTOCK, a borough of Oxfordſhire, which ſends two members to parliament. Here is a ſtately palace, erected at the public expence, in memory of the firſt Duke of Marlborough's victory, Auguſt 2, 1704, at Blenheim, over the French and Bavarians; and hence called Blenheim-houſe. It lies ſeven miles N. of Oxford, and ſixty from London.

WOOLHAMPTON, a great thoroughfare of Berkſhire, between Newbury and Reading.

WOOLLEY, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, extending itſelf a long way up the river Gambia.

WOOLVERHAMPTON, a populous and well-built town of Staffordſhire. It lies 11 miles S. of Stafford, and 117 N. of London.

WOOLWICH, a market-town of Kent, on the Thames. Here are docks and yards for the royal navy, where large ſhips of war are built; beſides vaſt magazines of great guns, mortars, ball, powder, and other warlike ſtores. Here the royal regiment of artillery commonly lie, and have an academy for inſtructing the train in the art of gunnery. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 min. E.

WORCESTER, the capital of the county of the ſame name in England, on the banks of the Severn, over which is a ſtone-bridge. It ſends two members to parliament, is the ſee of a Biſhop, and has a handſome cathedral. It gives title of Marquis to Somerſet Duke of Beaufort. Cromwell defeated Charles II. here in 1651. It lies about 112 miles N. W. of London.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, with Herefordſhire and Shropſhire on the W. Glouceſterſhire on the S. Staffordſhire on the N. and Warwickſhire on the E. Its air and ſoil are very kindly, being watered by the Severn, Stow, Avon, Teme, &c. beſides corn, cattle, &c. it produces perry and ſalt. It contains 152 pariſhes, and about 103,000 inhabitants.

WORCUM, a town of Weſt Frieſland, in the United Netherlands, on the Zuyder-zee. Though its harbour is choaked up, a good trade is carried on by means of canals. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Lewarden. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 18 min. E.

WORCUM, a well-fortified town of Holland, on the Waal. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E.

WORKINGTON, a fiſhing-town of Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent; from which river ſalmon are ſent up by horſes for London.

WORKSOP, a ſmall town of Nottinghamſhire, near the ſource of the Ryton. Its market is noted for liquorice and malt. It lies about 7 miles from Redford, eighteen N. of Nottingham, and 133 from London.

WORLITZ, a town of Anhalt, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Elbe.

WORMLINGTON, a place in Warwickſhire, with rich paſtures. It lies about five miles from Kyneton.

WORMS, an Imperial city, and capital of the biſhopric of the name name, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, and W. ſide of that river. The cathedral is in poſſeſſion of the Romaniſts; but the magiſtrates and moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans. It is under the protection of the Elector Palatine, but the French deſtroyed the place in 1689, and it has been ſince rebuilt. It lies twenty-ſeven miles S. of Mentz. Lat. 44 deg. 36 min N. 8 deg. 10 min. E.

WORONITZ, a town of Rezanſki, in Ruſſia, on a river of the ſame name, which here falls into the Don. The ſhips built at this place were ſent down that river by the Czar Peter to the Black ſea, and others by means of canals cut to the Wolga, even into the Caſpian ſea. It lies 126 miles S. of Moſcow. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 40 deg. 15 min. E.

WOROTIN, a principality of Weſtern Muſcovy. It is incloſed on the N. by the river Ugra, and part of Rezan; on the E. by the latter; on the W. by Servia; and on the S. by the Leſſer Tartary or country of the Coſſacks. The Occa runs quite thro' it from N. to S. on which river ſtands the capital Worotin, with a caſtle and good wall. It lies thirty-four leagues from Novogrodeck. Lat. 54 deg. 32 min. N. long. 36 deg. 40 min. E.

WORSTED, a market-town of Norfolk, remarkable for inventing and twiſting the woollen yarn of the ſame name. It lies about 7 miles N. of Norwich, and 115 from London.

WORTZI, a lake of Livonia, communicating with that of Peibus by the river Derpt.

WOTTEN *under Edge*, a market-town of Glouceſterſhire. It lies ſeventeen miles S. of Glouceſter, and ninety-nine from London.

WOTTON *Baſſet*, a borough of Wiltſhire, which ſends two members to parliament. It lies twenty-five miles N. of Saliſbury, and ſeventy-eight W. of London.

WOULDS, high, barren, and mooriſh grounds, ſo called in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

WRAYSHAM *Tower*, in Lancaſhire, is noted for a medicinal ſpring lately diſcovered, and much reſorted to.

WREK, a river of Leiceſterſhire.

WREKENHILL, a mountain in Shropſhire, between the Watling-ſtreet and the Severn, and within a mile of Wroxeter.

WREST, a ſeat of the late Duke of Kent, in Bedfordſhire, now belonging to Lord Viſcount Royſton, who married the Marchioneſs de Grey, the heireſs.

WREXHAM, a market-town of Denbigſhire, and the largeſt in all North Wales. Proviſions here are very plentiful, good, and cheap. It ſtands on a rivulet which falls into the Dee. It lies twenty-ſix miles S. E. of St. Aſaph.

WRINTON, a market-town of Somerſetſhire, which gave birth to the celebrated Mr. John Lock. It lies 7 miles from Wells, and 125 from London.

WROTHAM, a market-town of Kent. It lies twelve miles W. of Maidſtone, and twenty-five S. of London.

WROTTESLEY, in Staffordſhire, remarkable for ſome very antique remains of a fortification or city.

WROXETER, the ancient *Uriconium*, others the *Rutunium*, not far from Shrewſbury, in Shropſhire, with Roman fortifications, &c.

WRY-NOSE, an high mountain of Cumberland, on the top of which are three ſhire-ſtones, for this, for Weſtmoreland, and Lancaſhire.

WULPIT, a place in Suffolk, famous for white bricks manufactured there. It lies about eight miles from Bury.

WURTEMBURG. See WIRTEMBERG, in Suabia.

WURTZBURG, a city of Franconia, in Germany, on the Mayne, and the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, including 400 towns and villages, ſubject to its own Biſhop, who is abſolute, and lives like a ſovereign. It lies ſixty-three miles S. E. of Franckfort. Lat. 49 deg. 39 min. N. long. 9 deg. 48 min. E.

WYDHVA, or KLOGWYN KARDNEDH, a mountain of Caernarvonſhire, in North Wales, and the higheſt in all Britain.

WYMBORNE MINSTER, a large town of Dorſetſhire, where was once a monaſtery, on the ruins of which a noble church was afterwards erected: in its choir, the only one in the county, cathedral-ſervice is ſtill kept up. This account is from a kind correſpondent, which we have been obliged to curtail for want of room.

WYE, a market-town of Kent, on the Stour. It lies ten miles S. of Canterbury, and fifty-ſeven of London.

WYE, a river of Wales, which riſing on the confines of Cardiganſhire, runs S. E. dividing the ſhires of Radnor and Brecknock; it afterwards croſſes Hereforeſhire, and waſhes Hereford: then directing its courſe due S. it paſſes by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepſtow.

WYNENDAL, a town of Flanders, on the Auſtrian Netherlands, where General Webb convoying a large ſupply of ammunition and proviſions to the confederates before Liſle, with only 6000 men defeated 24,000 French, who attacked him, and arrived ſafe at that city, anno 1708.

WYL, a little, but populous town of St. Gaul, in Switzerland, betwixt the Tourgaw and Tockeburg. It lies twelve miles S. W. of Bruges, and the ſame S. E. of Oſtend. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15 min. E.

WYLEN, a place in the Swiſs canton of Underwald, where is a medicinal ſpring in great reputation.

WYSK, a river of Yorkſhire, watering Allertonſhire.

X.

X A V — X U C

XACA, a town of Mazara, and Sicily, in Lower Italy, with a handſome harbour on the S. ſide of the iſland. It lies forty-two miles S. of Palermo. Lat. 37 deg, 41 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

XAEL, a principality of the kingdom of Hadramat, in Arabia Felix, and Aſiatic Turkey. In it is a town called Xael.

XAINNTES, or ALL-SAINTS, iſlands in the government of Guadaloup, and Caribbee iſlands, in America.

XALAPA, a town of La Vera Cruz, and Mexico, in North America, near the W. ſide of the river Sempool. It lies about ſixty-three miles N. W. from La Vera Cruz.

XALISCO, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Mexico, in North America. It lies 396 miles W. of Mexico. Lat. 22 deg. 26 min. N. long. 110 deg. 15 min. W.

XAMBELA, a village of Saphanto, one of the Archipelago iſles, in European Turkey.

XANTHUS, once a conſiderable city of Lydia, not far from the mouth of the river of the ſame name, in Aſiatic Turkey, but now in ruins.

XANSI, a province of China, in Aſia. It has Peking on the E. the great Chineſe wall on the N. Honan on the S. and the river Crocei dividing it from Xanſi on the W.

XANTUM, a province of China, in Aſia, bounded by the Xan ſea on the N. the gulph of Nanking on the E. the province of the latter name on the S. and that of Peking on the W.

XARAYES, *Laguna de los*, a lake of Paraguay, in America, and the utmoſt northern boundary of the province. Lat. 12 deg. S.

XATIVA, a walled town of Valencia, in Spain, on a river of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of Valencia. Lat. 39 deg. 10 min. N. long. 52 min. W.

XAVIER, ST. a town of Guayra, or La Plata, in South America, on the confines of Brazil. It lies 197 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Lat. 24 deg. 12 min. S. long. 50 deg. 15 min. W.

XENSIN, a province of China, with the great Chineſe wall on the N. Zanſi on the E. Suchnen on the S. and Tibet on the W.

XERES *de la Frontera*, a large town of Andaluſia, in Spain, on the Guadaletta. Here the Moors, by beating the Goths, got into Spain afterwards. It lies eighteen miles N. of Cadiz. Lat. 37 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. W.

XERES *de Guadiana*, a town of the laſt-mentioned province, in Spain, confining on Portugal. It lies twenty-three miles N. of Ayamonte. Lat. 37 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 16 min. W.

XERES *de los Cavaleros*, or XERES *de Badajox*. The Syſtem places it in Spaniſh Eſtremadura. It lies twenty-four miles N. of Badajox.

XIBETA, a city of the Val di Noto, and Sicily, in Lower Italy.

XICHU, a city of Huquam, a province of China. It lies 297 miles N. of Canton. Lat. 27 deg. 14 min. N. long. 112 deg. 15 min. E.

XICOKO, an iſland of Japan, lying between Ximo on the W. and that of Nipon on the E. and N. being parted only by narrow channels.

XIMO, an iſland of Japan, lying at the S. W. end of Niphon, and divided from it by a very narrow ſtreight, eſpecially on the N. ſide. It extends from lat. 31 deg. 20 min. to 34 deg. 56 min. N. and from long. 131 deg. 15 min. to 135 deg. 12 min. E.

XINYAN, or CHINIAN, a city of Laotung, in China. It lies 451 miles N. E. of Peking. Lat. 31 deg. 10 min. N. long. 120 deg. 26 min. E.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which riſing in New Caſtile, runs S. E. through that province; then it turns due E. and croſſing Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean, twenty-four miles S. of Valencia-city.

Y.

Y A R — Y A R

YAMAMAH (ſee JAMANA) a diſtrict and city of Arabia Felix.

YAMBO, or YANBO, the ſea-port of Medina, on the weſtern coaſt of Arabia Felix.

YAMIAMACUNDA, a town and Engliſh factory on the river Gambia, and Negroland, in Africa.

YANIMA, a large iſland in the Gambia, and Negroland, in Africa.

YANIMAREW, a ſmall Engliſh factory in Lower Yany, the Gambia, and Negroland laſt-mentioned. It buys corn and rice for James-fort.

YANY, a large country of Negroland, divided into Upper and Lower, each having a King.

YARBOROUGH, a large Roman camp, two miles W. of Thornton, in Lincolnſhire, where coins are found.

YARE, a river running through Norfolk from W. to E. and after it has paſſed by Norwich, falls into the German ocean at Yarmouth.

YARMOUTH, or GREAT YARMOUTH, a large and well-built borough of Norfolk, with a noted ſea-port on the German ocean, and mouth of the Yare, navigable to Norwich, E. of which city it lies eighteen miles. It ſends two members to parliament. Lat. 52 deg. 45 min. N. long. 1 deg. 40 min. E.

YARMOUTH, *South*, a ſmall incorporate borough almoſt at the W. end of the Iſle of Wight, which ſends two members to parliament; with a caſtle and ſmall fort planted with guns. In the church is a beautiful monument for Sir Robert Holmes, a brave Admiral in King Charles II.'s time. It lies ten miles N. by N. from Newport, about three E. from the Needles, and ninety S. S. W. from London. It contains about 400 families. For this accurate account we acknowledge our obligations to an ingenious correſpondent mentioned before under Wight and Whitgaraburgh.

YARROW, a place on the Tyne, a little above its mouth in the biſhopric of Durham, noted as being the birth-place of the venerable Bede.

YARUM, a market-town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, on the Tees. It lies 29 miles N. of York, and 212 from London.

YASOUA, a river of Florida, in North America, which on the E. ſide falls into the Miſſiſippi, 2 or 300 miles out of the country, with Indian nations of the ſame name, and many others dwelling upon it.

YAXLEY, a neat market-town in the fens of Huntingtonſhire. It lies twelve miles N. of Huntington, and ſeventy-two diſtant from London.

YCA, or VALVERDE, a valley of Los Reyes, and Peru, in South America, producing plenty of wine. It lies forty-one miles S. E. of Piſco.

YCOLUMKYLE, the iſland of St. Columbus, ſo called in the native language, near the iſle of Mull, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. See HY and IONA.

YEDDO, the ſecond metropolis of Japan. See JEDDO.

YEDZO, or JETZO, a large country of China, whether an iſland or continent is uncertain.

YELL, or ZEAL, one of the Orkney iſles in Scotland.

YELLOW SEA, ſo the gulph of Peking in China is called.

YEMEN, the greateſt part of Arabia Felix, in Aſiatic Turkey. See OMAN.

YEOVILL, a large market-town of Somerſetſhire, on a river of the ſame name, a branch of the Parret. It lies 20 miles S. of Wells-city, and 123 W. from London.

YESD, or YEST, a city of Eyrac Agem, in Perſia. It lies 198 miles E. of Iſpahan. Lat. 33 deg. 10 min. N. long. 54 deg. 21 min. E.

YESTER, a ſeat and fine park belonging to the Marquis of Tweedale, in the S. of Scotland, not far from Haddington.

YLO, a good port of Los Charcas, and Peru, in South America, near a river of the ſame name, lat. 18 deg. S. The point of Ylo is low, off which is an iſland and ſeveral rocks.

YOANG-FU, a city of Hu-quam, in China, on the Kiam. It lies 558 miles S. W. of Nanking. Lat. 30 deg. 46 min. N. long. 114 deg. 15 min. E.

YONNE, a river of France, which riſing in Burgundy, runs N. through Nivernois and Champagne, and after waſhing Auxerre and Sens, falls into the Seine.

YORK, the capital of the county of the ſame name, in England. It ſtands finely on the Ouſe. Its mayor, like the ſame magiſtrate of London, has the title of Lord; the privilege, it is ſaid, of no other cities in this kingdom. It is large, with ſome handſome buildings. The plenty and cheapneſs of proviſions here, draw abundance of ſtrangers, for the ſake of boarding; and in winter numbers of gentry reſide in it, for whom a magnificent aſſembly-room has been erected. It is an Archiepiſcopal ſee; but the trade here is inconſiderable. The cathedral is a beautiful Gothic edifice. It lies 192 miles N. of London, and ſends two members to parliament.

YORK, *New*, a Britiſh colony of North America, including the Jerſeys; it is bounded on the N. by Canada; on the E. by New England; on the S. by the American ocean and Penſylvania; having the country of the Iroquois on the W. Its extent is upwards of 200 miles from N. to S. and about ſixty in breadth from E. to W. The country is very fruitful, abounding with cattle and horſes. The exports to the ſugar-iſlands are flour, pickled-pork, and beef, with ſalt, fiſh, &c. and to Europe the latter article, with logwood, whale oil and bone, &c. It is a royal government, the King appointing its Governor and council, as the inhabitants chuſe the General Aſſembly.

YORK *River*, navigable for ſeveral miles in the country of the ſame name, and Virginia, in North America. The Indians call it Panumky. It runs parallel with James-river; and they are not far aſunder.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands in an iſland at the mouth of Hudſon's-river. It is well-built, with walls and other works round it. Here is a ſpacious harbour, with quays and warehouſes; great numbers of veſſels being employed in trade and the fiſheries. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 74 deg. 15 min. W.

YORKSHIRE, the largeſt county in all England, with great variety of heights and bottoms. It has Lancaſhire and part of Cheſhire on the W. Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Lincolnſhire, on the S. Durham and Weſtmoreland on the N. and the German ocean on the E. It is ſubdivided into Weſt, Eaſt, and North Ridings, including in all 563 pariſhes, with 530,750 inhabitants; and it ſends 30 members to parliament. As the air is various, ſo is the nature of the ground; and the diſpoſition of its inhabitants is equally diverſified.

YOUGHALL, a ſea-port of Waterford, and Munſter, in Ireland, with a good trade, at the mouth of the Broadwater. It lies about thirty miles from Mallow.

YPRES, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, one of the barrier towns, which the Dutch garriſon ſhamefully delivered up, as ſoon as the French appeared before it in 1744. It is the ſee of a Biſhop, under Mechlin, had formerly a good trade, but now much declined. Lat. 50 deg. 57 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 min. E.

YSONDUN, a town of Berry in France. It lies eighteen miles S. W. of Bourges. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 15 min. E.

YVERDUN, a bailiwic of the Pais de Vaud, and canton of Berne, in Switzerland, fruitful in corn, &c. Its capital of the ſame name ſtands at the head of Neufchatel-lake.

YVICA, one of the Balearic iſlands belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, between Valencia and Majorca. It is mountainous and barren, but abounds in ſalt. It is thirty miles long, and twenty-ſix broad. Lat. 39 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. E.

YUNAM, a province of China, and on the S. W. limits of that empire.

Z.

ZAARA, or SARRA, a ſubiviſion of Africa, under the tropic of Capricorn. It has Biledulgerid on the N. the unknown parts of Africa on the E. Negroland on the S. and the Atlantic ocean on the W. It is a mere deſert, the caravans from Morocco to Negroland carrying water and proviſions with them.

ZABAC SEA, the ſame with the PALUS MOEOTIS.

ZABERN, a town of the Palatinate of the Rhine. It lies eighteen miles W. of Philipſburg. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

ZABERN, ELSAS, a town of Alſace, now belonging to France. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Straſburg. Lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 7 deg 15 min. E.

ZACATECAS, an inland province of Guadalajara audience, in Mexico, in North America.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands almoſt under the tropic of Cancer. It lies forty leagues N. of Guadalajara, and eighty N. W. of Mexico.

ZACATULA, a port of Mechoacan, and Mexico, in North America, on a river of the ſame name.

ZAFRA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, with 1200 houſes.

ZAGEN, now the chief city of Caket, and Georgia, in Aſiatic Turkey, on the Kur. It lies thirty miles N. of Tefflis.

ZAGRAB, a town in a county of the ſame name, in Sclavonia, and Hungarian Illyria, on the Saave, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It lies thirty miles N. E. of Carlſtadt. Lat. 46 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 35 min. E.

ZAIR,

ZAIR, the moſt conſiderable river of Congo Proper, hence called the Great River of Congo, in Africa.

ZALA, a town on the northern confines, near the mountains, which part Berdoa from Tripoli, in Africa.

ZAMBRE, a lake of Congo Proper, in Africa, from which the Nile is ſaid to iſſue; as do all the rivers in this part of the country.

ZAMORA, a city of Leon, in Spain, on the Douro, over which is a bridge of ſeventeen arches. It lies thirty-four miles N. of Salamanca. Lat. 41 deg. 28 min. N. long. 5 deg. 48 min. W.

ZAMORA, a town of Quito, in Peru, in South America. It lies 210 miles S. of Quito, and 120 from the neareſt coaſt of the S. ſea to the E.

ZAMOSK, or ZAMOSKOI, a fortified town of Bieliz Palatinate, and Red Ruſſia, in Poland, with an univerſity. It lies thirty miles N. E. of Sendomir.

ZANFARA, a kingdom S. of Agades, and that of Targa, in Africa. It is fertile in corn, &c.

ZANGUEBAR, a country on the E. coaſt of Africa, between the Equator and tropic of Capricorn, having Anian on the N. the Indian ocean on the E. the country of the Hotentots on the S. and the unknown parts of Africa on the W. It includes Magadona, Melinda, Quilon, Moſambique, and Sofala. Here are ſeveral Portugueſe ſettlements, theſe claiming a ſovereignty over the petty Princes here. They trade for gold, ſlaves, ivory, oſtrich-feathers, drugs, and wax; beſides which the country produces rice, ſugar, and the fruits of the torrid zone.

ZANT, an iſland of the Mediterranean, ten miles S. of the Morea, and near the S. ſide of Cephalonia, from which a channel twelve miles broad divides it. It contains upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, the city of the ſame name having half that number, and theſe moſtly Greeks: though the Venetians have endeavoured to introduce the rites of the Romiſh church. The Engliſh and Dutch have each a factory and Conſul here; and a conſiderable trade in raiſins, particularly currants or corinths, is carried on. This capital is well fortified and defended by a caſtle, the reſidence of the Venetian Governor, commonly a nobleman of the firſt rank. The iſland is greatly expoſed to the attempts of the Turks, ſince the Morea was entirely taken from the Venetians in 1715.

ZARA, the capital of Venetian Dalmatia, almoſt ſurrounded by the Adriatic ſea, and joined to the continent by a ſtrong bridge. This place is the ſtrongeſt belonging to the republic, is an Archiepiſcopal ſee, and in the time of the Romans had a noble aqueduct. It lies fifty-eight miles N. W. of Spalato. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 21 min. E.

ZARA, the ſame with the deſert of Zara above-mentioned, in Africa.

ZARNAW, a city of Sendomir Palatinate, in Poland. It lies fifty-nine miles N. of Cracow. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

ZARNATA, a ſtrong town of the Morea, on the W. ſide of Brazzo di Maina. It lies ſeventeen miles S. W. of Miſitra, and four N. of the gulph of Coron.

ZAREGGA, a walled town of Catalonia, in Spain. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of Lerida.

ZATMAR, a ſmall, but fortified town of Upper Hungary, ſurrounded by the Samoſch. It lies forty-ſix miles E. of Tockay. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

ZATOR, a town of Cracow Palatinate, in Poland, on the S. ſide of the Viſtula. It lies ſixteen miles W. of Cracow. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 36 min. E.

ZAZOLSKI, a republic of Novogorod, in Ruſſia.

ZBARAS, or ZABARAS, a ſmall city of Carminiec, and Red Ruſſia, in Poland, on the frontiers of Lower Volhinia, ten miles N. of Braclaw.

ZEA, the ancient *Cea* or *Cos*, an iſland of the Archipelago. It lies S. W. of Andros. Its borough of the ſame name is built on the ruins of the ancient Carthea. It lies about three miles from the port of Zea, which admits the largeſt veſſels, the beſt anchoring being on the right. The iſland is very fruitful in corn, &c.

ZEB, a province of Africa, formerly part of Numidia, now belonging to Tunis and Algiers, but moſtly to the latter. It joins on the N. to the mountains of Bugia and Conſtantina, on the E. to Biledulgerid, and on the W. and S. to Deſerts.

ZEALAND, one of the ſeven united provinces, ſurrounded with the ſea, and conſiſting of eight iſlands, at the mouth of the Scheld. It lies between Holland on the N. Brabant on the E. Flanders, from which a branch of the Scheld ſeparates it on the S. and the German ocean on the W. The land is very low, and banked up; the ſoil is generally fruitful, with rich paſtures; alſo conſiderable fiſheries, and a foreign trade, but not many manufactures. Its capital is Middleburg, on the iſle of Walcheren.

ZEALAND, or SEELAND, the largeſt and moſt fruitful iſland in the Baltic, and belonging to Denmark. It lies at the entrance into that ſea, with the Sound on the E. parting it from Schonen, in Sweden, the iſles of Moon, Talſter and Laland on the S. the Greater Belt, which divides it from Funen on the W. and the Categate on the N. It is about ſixty-eight miles from E. to W. and ſixty from N. to S. where largeſt. The land is low and level, with woods and foreſts, which take up its fourth part, excellent paſtures, and plenty of rye. The coaſts have deep bays and commodious harbours, which with the ſea abound with fiſh, as well as the inland lakes and rivers. The air is thick.

ZEGSEG, a kingdom tributary to Cano, and this again to Tombuto, in Negro and, and Africa.

ZEIDENWALD, a foreſt of Tranſylvania, ten miles long, and boggy for a conſiderable way, being croſſed on planks.

ZEIGENHEIM, a ſmall town of Lower Heſſe, in Germany, on the Schwalm, about thirty-two miles S. of Caſſel. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. E.

ZEILA, a populous town of Ajan, and Africa, in a gulph to the S. E. of the mouth of Babel-mandel ſtreights. The inhabitants are obliged to fetch their water from about the diſtance of two days journey. The country abounds with corn, fruit, cattle, &c. Lat. 11 deg. 10 min. N. long. 44 deg. 35 min. E.

ZEITON, the ancient *Thebæ*, a town of Theſſaly, in European Turkey. It ſtands on a gulph of the ſame name and the river Eaylada, but now in ruins. It lies fifty miles S. of Lariſſa.

ZEITS, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, twenty-five miles S. W. of Leipſic. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 26 min. E.

ZELL, an Imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, on the Nagolt, near the Rhine, between Badon and Stutgard.

ZELL, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It belongs to our Sovereign, as Elector of Hanover and Brunſwick-Lunenburg, ſtanding at the confluence of the Aller and Fuhſe. It is well fortified, but not regularly, and lies thirty-two miles N. of Hanover, and thirty-ſeven S. of Lunenburg.

ZELLERFIELD, a town and rich mine of the Hartz mountains of Brunſwick, in Germany.

ZELLERSEE, the eaſtern branch of the lake of Conſtance, in Suabia, in Germany.

ZEMBLA. See NOVA ZEMBLA.

ZEMLIN, a county of Upper Hungary, with a caſtle on the Sayo. It lies about ſeven miles S. W. of Torna.

ZENETTI, a brave and powerful people of Barbary, inhabiting the mountains of Humanbar, in Africa.

ZENJAN, or ZENIGAN, a ſmall city of Aiderbeitzan, in Perſia, with 2000 houſes, about fifty five miles S. E. from Miana. It ſtands in a fruitful ſoil.

ZENON, a conſiderable city of Arabia Felix, in Aſiatic Turkey, on the coaſt of the Red ſea. It is built of ſtone, but the walls are mud, flanked with turrets; and here are two caſtles.

ZERBST, a well-fortified town of Anhalt-Deſſau, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, the reſidence of its Prince. It ſtands E. from the Elbe, twenty-ſeven miles N. W. of Wittemberg. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 40 min. E.

ZIBET, a principality of Arabia Felix, in Aſia, with Tehama on the N. and Moco on the S. alſo a walled city of the ſame name, and its capital. It is rich, populous, and the greateſt mart in the world for frankincenſe, myrrh, aloes, &c. Lat. 15 deg. 12 min. N. long. 43 deg. 13 min. E.

ZIBIN,

ZIBIN, a walled town of Diarbecker, in Aſiatic Turkey. It is not in the map, nor mentioned by any but Rauwolf.

ZIGETH, a county of Lower Hungary, W. of Egzard, E. from Salawar, and S. of Aſprin and Alba Regalis, being forty-eight miles long, and forty-two broad.

ZIRANIA, a long, deſert, and woody province, or rather foreſt, of Eaſtern Muſcovy, extending from lat. 60 to 65 deg. N. but much narrower from E. to W.

ZIRICKSEE, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Zealand, in the United Provinces, on the S. ſide of the Iſle of Schowen, eighteen miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lat. 51 deg. 52 min. N. long. 3 deg. 56 min. E.

ZITTAW, a well-fortified town of Upper Luſatia, in Germany, on the Neiſs, fifty-eight miles E. of Dreſden. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 58 min. E.

ZUAIM, a town of Moravia, and Bohemia, in Germany, with a ſtrong caſtle; but commanded by a mountain. It ſtands on the Taya, forty miles N. W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 47 min. N. long. 16 deg. 12 min. E.

ZOFFINGEN, the capital of the Argow, belonging to the Swiſs Canton of Berne, on the Viger. The ſtandard-bearer here is obliged to ſwear that he will do as one Tut or Dut formerly did, viz. cram the colours, if ſurrounded by an enemy, into his mouth, to ſave them from falling into their hands.

ZOLLERN, or HOHENZOLLERN, a city in the principality of the ſame name, and Suabia, in Germany, with a caſtle the reſidence of its Prince, on the river Zollern, thirty miles S. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 min. E.

ZOLNOCK, a well-fortified town of Upper Hungary, at the confluence of the Zaguya and Theiſs. In 1552 the ſoldiers ſhamefully ſurrendered to the Turks, who, at the Governor's requeſt, cut them all to pieces. It lies fifty-two miles E. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 30 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

ZONS, a ſmall, but formerly a pretty well fortified town of Cologne, in Germany, though quite ruined in Queen Anne's wars. It lies eight miles from Nuys.

ZORA, or ZAURA, the ancient *Port Piſidon*, in Tripoli, and Africa, now a reduced poor place.

ZORNDORFF, a village of the New Marche of Brandenburg, on the Oder, where a bloody battle was fought in 1758, between the King of Pruſſia and the Ruſſians under Generals Fermer and Brown. After which the Pruſſians repaſſed the river.

ZUG, a canton of Switzerland, having Zurich on the E. and N. Lucerne on the W. together with the Free-provinces, from which it is ſeparated by the Ruſs and Schwitz on the S. and E. It is not above twelve miles either way, with ſeveral villages and excellent paſtures on the mountains. The plains produce wheat and wine, alſo plenty of game in the woods. The inhabitants are Romaniſts. The legiſlature is in the body of the people, every perſon above ſixteen having a vote in the government.

Its principal village of the ſame name ſtands on the lake Zug.

ZULNA, or ZULNARA, an iſland of Poliſh Pruſſia, near Marienburg, and a rich ſpot.

ZULPHA, an Armenian town of Turcomania, in Aſia, on the Araxes, and in the road between Nackſivan and Aſtabat, ſtanding in a fertile country.

ZULPHA, a conſiderable city, though properly a ſuburb of Iſpahan, in Perſia, about two miles to the S. of it, with the river Sanderu between both, and a fine walk from one to the other.

ZURICH, a Swiſs canton, and the firſt that embraced the reformation. It has Berne and Lucerne on the W. Zug and Swits on the W. and S. with Appenzel on the E. and Schauffhauſen on the N. from which the Rhine parts it. It is about ſixty miles long from N. to S. and forty-eight in breadth. The people here apply to trade and ſeveral manufactures.

Its capital of the ſame name, and one of the beſt built towns in Switzerland, ſtands on the Limat, near its influx into the Zurich lake. It is well-fortified, and has broad ditches. The inhabitants are Calviniſts. It lies forty miles S. W. of Conſtance. Lat. 47 deg. 54 min. N. long 8 deg. 32 min. E.

The lake of Zurich is twenty-four miles long, and about three broad; by its navigation they export and import goods, the lake alſo communicating with the Rhine.

ZURSACH, a town of Baden canton, in Switzerland, on the Rhine, noted for its fairs and divers monuments of antiquity, nine miles N. of Baden.

ZUTPHEN, a county of Guelderland, and an united province; with the Veluwe, a part of Guelderland, on the W. Overiſſel on the N. Munſter on the E. and Cleve on the S.

Its capital of the ſame name ſtands on the E. bank of the Yſſel. It is populous and well-fortified, and lies ten miles S. of Deventer. Lat. 52 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

ZUYDERSEA, a large bay of the German ocean, in the middle of the United Provinces; at its entrance lie the iſlands of Texel, Flie, and Schelling; which, with large ſand-banks, break the force of the ſea, forming one good harbour at Texel, and another at Flie. The firſt a very narrow channel ſeparates from North Holland, and is the uſual ſtation for ſhips bound ſouthward, as the ſecond is for thoſe northward bound. On the coaſt of the Zuyderſea are ſeveral port-towns, particularly Amſterdam, with a prodigious foreign trade; but the water is ſhallow, even for the Dutch flat-bottomed veſſels.

ZUEYBRUGGEN, or DEUXPONTS, i.e. two bridges, a county of the Rhine palatinate, in Germany, ſubject to the Duke of the ſame name.

ZWICKAW a city of Voigtland, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Muldaw, belonging to the Elector, and lies forty-eight miles S. W. of Dreſden. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long. 12 deg. 40 min. E.

ZWINGENBURG, or SWINGENBURG, a town of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and the Upper Rhine, in Germany, fourteen miles N. E. of Worms.

ZWOLL. See SWOLL.

15 JU61

THE END.